

MATERION Corp
Form DEF 14A
March 28, 2016

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

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

MATERION CORPORATION

(Name of registrant as specified in its charter)

(Name of person(s) filing proxy statement, if other than the registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4)Date Filed:

Materion Corporation
6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124
Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The annual meeting of shareholders of Materion Corporation will be held at the Boston Marriott Long Wharf Hotel, 296 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109 on May 4, 2016 at 8:00 a.m. (EDT) for the following purposes:

- (1) To elect three directors, each to serve for a term of one year and until a successor is elected and qualified;
- (2) To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for Materion Corporation for the year 2016;
- (3) To approve, by non-binding vote, named executive officer compensation; and
- (4) To transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Shareholders of record as of the close of business on March 7, 2016 are entitled to notice of the meeting and to vote at the meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the meeting.

Michael C. Hasychak

Secretary

March 28, 2016

Important — your proxy is enclosed.

Please sign, date and return your proxy in the accompanying envelope or use one of the other methods listed below to vote your proxy.

MATERION CORPORATION

6070 Parkland Boulevard
Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124

PROXY STATEMENT

March 28, 2016

GENERAL INFORMATION

Your Board of Directors is furnishing this proxy statement to you in connection with our solicitation of proxies to be used at our annual meeting of shareholders to be held on May 4, 2016. The proxy statement is being mailed to shareholders on March 28, 2016.

Registered Holders. If your shares are registered in your name, you may vote in person or by proxy. If you decide to vote by proxy, you may do so by telephone, over the Internet or by mail.

By telephone. After reading the proxy materials and with your proxy card in front of you, you may call the toll-free number, 1-866-883-3382, using a touch-tone telephone. You will be prompted to enter the last four digits of your Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number. Then follow the simple instructions that will be given to you to record your vote.

Over the Internet. After reading the proxy materials and with your proxy card in front of you, you may access the website at <http://www.proxypush.com/mtrn>. You will be prompted to enter the last four digits of your Social Security Number or Tax Identification Number. Then follow the simple instructions that will be given to you to record your vote.

By mail. After reading the proxy materials, you may mark, sign and date your proxy card and return it in the enclosed prepaid and addressed envelope.

The Internet and telephone voting procedures have been set up for your convenience and have been designed to authenticate your identity, allow you to give voting instructions and confirm that those instructions have been recorded properly. Without affecting any vote previously taken, you may revoke your proxy by delivery to us of a new, later dated proxy with respect to the same shares, or giving written notice to us before or at the annual meeting. Your presence at the annual meeting will not, in and of itself, revoke your proxy.

Participants in the Materion Corporation Retirement Savings Plan and/or the Payroll Stock Ownership Plan (PAYSOP). If you participate in the Retirement Savings Plan and/or the PAYSOP, the independent trustee for each plan, Fidelity Management Trust Company, will vote your plan shares according to your voting directions. You may give your voting directions to the plan trustee in any one of the three ways set forth above. If you do not return your proxy card or do not vote over the Internet or by telephone, the trustee will not vote your plan shares. Each participant who gives the trustee voting directions acts as a named fiduciary for the applicable plan under the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

Nominee Shares. If your shares are held by a bank, broker, trustee or some other nominee, that entity will give you separate voting instructions.

In addition to the solicitation of proxies by mail, we may solicit the return of proxies in person, by telephone, facsimile or e-mail. We will request brokerage houses, banks and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to forward soliciting material to the beneficial owners of shares and will reimburse them for their expenses. We will bear the cost of the solicitation of proxies. We retained Georgeson, Inc., at an estimated cost of \$7,500 plus reimbursement of expenses, to assist in the solicitation of proxies from brokers, nominees, institutions and individuals.

Voting. At the close of business on March 7, 2016, the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting, we had outstanding and entitled to vote 20,027,166 shares of common stock. Each outstanding share of common stock entitles its holder to one vote on each matter brought before the meeting.

With respect to Proposal 1, the three nominees receiving the greatest number of votes for their election will be elected as directors of Materion Corporation, subject to the Company's Majority Voting Policy (described below). The approval of each of Proposals 2 and 3 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, whether in person or by proxy, on such proposals at the 2016 annual meeting.

Edgar Filing: MATERION Corp - Form DEF 14A

Abstentions and Broker Non-votes. At the annual meeting, the inspectors of election appointed for the meeting will tabulate the results of shareholder voting. Under Ohio law and our code of regulations, properly signed proxies that are marked “abstain” or are held in “street name” by brokers will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum has been achieved at the annual meeting.

If you do not provide directions to your broker, your broker or other nominee will not be able to vote your shares with respect to the election of directors (Proposal 1) or the non-binding vote to approve named executive officer compensation (Proposal 3).

Because the vote to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP (Proposal 2) is considered to be routine, your broker or other nominee will be able to vote your shares with respect to this proposal without your instructions. An abstention will have no effect on this proposal as the abstention will not be counted in determining the number of votes cast.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will not affect the vote on the election of directors. An abstention or broker non-vote with respect to the non-binding vote to approve named executive officer compensation (Proposal 3) will have no effect on the proposal as the abstention or broker non-vote will not be counted in determining the number of votes cast.

* * *

We know of no other matters that will be presented at the meeting; however, if other matters do properly come before the meeting, the persons named in the proxy card will vote on these matters in accordance with their best judgment. If you sign, date and return your proxy card but do not specify how you want to vote your shares, your shares will be voted as recommended by the Board of Directors as indicated on the proxy card.

1. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Currently, our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Code of Regulations provide for three classes of directors whose terms expire in different years. The Board of Directors has nominated each of Vinod M. Khilnani, Darlene J. S. Solomon, Ph.D. and Robert B. Toth to serve as a director until the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders or until his or her successor has been selected. In May 2014, our shareholders approved amendments to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and to the Amended and Restated Code of Regulations to declassify the board over a three-year period. At the 2016 annual meeting, directors whose terms expire will be elected to a term of one year. Beginning with the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders, and at each annual meeting thereafter, all directors will stand for election annually.

Your Board of Directors unanimously recommends a vote for each of Vinod M. Khilnani, Darlene J. S. Solomon, Ph.D. and Robert B. Toth.

If any of these nominees becomes unavailable, it is intended that the proxies will be voted as the Board of Directors determines. We have no reason to believe that any of the nominees will be unavailable. The three nominees receiving the greatest number of votes for their election will be elected as directors of Materion Corporation. However, our Board of Directors has adopted a Majority Voting Policy whereby, in an uncontested election, any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes “withheld” from his or her election than votes “for” his or her election is expected to tender his or her resignation following certification of the shareholder vote, subject to a 90-day review process by our Governance and Organization Committee and Board of Directors to consider whether the tendered resignation should be accepted. An abstention or broker non-vote is not treated as a vote “withheld” under our Majority Voting Policy. For additional details on the Majority Voting Policy, see page 9 of this proxy statement.

The following sets forth information concerning the director nominees and the directors whose terms of office will continue after the annual meeting:

Director Nominees

Vinod M. Khilnani, retired Executive Chairman, CTS Corporation (electronic components and accessories). Mr. Khilnani became Executive Chairman of CTS Corporation in January 2013 and served in that capacity until May 2013. He had served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of CTS from 2007 until 2013. Prior to that time, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2001. Mr. Khilnani was appointed to the Board of Gibraltar Industries in October 2014 and to the Board of ESCO Technologies, Inc. in August 2014 and has served on the Board of Directors of 1st Source Corporation since 2013. Mr. Khilnani is 63 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2009. As the former Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and President of CTS (and its former Chief Financial Officer), Mr. Khilnani offers a wealth of management experience and business knowledge regarding operational, financial and corporate governance issues, as well as extensive international experience with global operations.

Darlene J. S. Solomon, Ph.D., Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer, Agilent Technologies, Inc. (life sciences, diagnostics and applied chemical markets). Dr. Solomon has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Agilent Technologies since 2006. Prior to that time, she served as Vice President and Director of Agilent Laboratories, Agilent's centralized advanced research organization. Dr. Solomon joined Agilent in 1999 and served in a dual capacity as the director of the Life Sciences Technologies Laboratory and as the senior director, research and development/technology for Agilent's Life Sciences and Chemical Analysis business. Dr. Solomon is 57 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2011. She serves on multiple academic and government advisory boards focused on science, technology and innovation. With extensive knowledge and experience in materials measurement and leading innovation in a diversified global technology enterprise, Dr. Solomon brings to our Board of Directors valuable insight on research and development and other operational issues faced by companies focused on innovations in technology.

Robert B. Toth, Managing Director, CCMP Capital Advisors, LLC (global private equity firm). Mr. Toth was named Managing Director of CCMP Capital Advisors in January 2016. Mr. Toth served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director from 2005 and, additionally, Chairman of the Board from 2011 of Polypore International, Inc. (high technology filtration products) until its acquisition by Asahi Kasei Corporation in 2015. Mr. Toth previously was Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of CP Kelco ApS. Prior to joining CP Kelco in 2001, he spent 19

years at Monsanto Company, and its spinoff company, Solutia Inc., in roles of increasing responsibility. Mr. Toth is 55 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2013. With extensive experience in leading corporations in the manufacturing and specialty materials sector, including his knowledge and skills in senior management, finance and operations, Mr. Toth brings to our Board of Directors significant insight into the strategic and operational issues facing companies in the advanced materials industry.

Directors Whose Terms End in 2017

Edward F. Crawford, Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. (an industrial supply chain logistics and diversified manufacturing company). Mr. Crawford has served as Director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Park-Ohio Holdings Corp. since 1992 and had served as President of Park-Ohio from 1997 to 2003. Mr. Crawford has served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Crawford Group (a venture capital, management consulting company) since 1964. Mr. Crawford has served as a director of Hickok Incorporated since 2012. Mr. Crawford is 76 years old and was appointed to our Board of Directors in May 2014. Mr. Crawford's experience as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of a public company with global operations provides significant value to our Board of Directors.

Richard J. Hipple, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Materion Corporation. In 2006, Mr. Hipple was named Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Materion Corporation. He served as President since 2005 and as Chief Operating Officer from 2005 until 2006. Mr. Hipple was President of Performance Alloys from 2002 until 2005. He joined the Company in 2001 as Vice President of Strip Products, Performance Alloys and served in that position until 2002. Prior to joining Materion Corporation, Mr. Hipple was President of LTV Steel Company, a business unit of The LTV Corporation. Mr. Hipple has served on the Board of Directors of Ferro Corporation since 2007 and on the Board of Directors of KeyCorp since 2012. Mr. Hipple is 63 years old. Mr. Hipple's broad experience and deep understanding of the Company and the materials business, combined with his drive for innovation and excellence, position him well to serve as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Joseph P. Keithley, Non-executive Chairman of the Board, Nordson Corporation (industrial application equipment manufacturer). Mr. Keithley had served on the Board of Directors of Nordson Corporation since 2001 and Chairman of that board since 2010. Mr. Keithley has also served as Chairman of the Board of Keithley Instruments, Inc. (electronic test and measurement products) since 1991 and was a member of that board from 1986 until December 2010, when Keithley Instruments was purchased by Danaher Corporation. Mr. Keithley had served as Chief Executive Officer of Keithley Instruments since 1993 and as its President since 1994, prior to the purchase by Danaher. Mr. Keithley has also served on the Board of Directors of Axcelis Technologies, Inc. since 2011. Mr. Keithley is 67 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 1997. Mr. Keithley brings an extensive, broad-based business background from his role as Chairman of the Board of Nordson and leadership roles at Keithley Instruments to his role on our Board of Directors. Among other things, Mr. Keithley draws upon his extensive knowledge in the global semiconductor, fiber optics, telecommunications and electronics industries garnered while at Keithley Instruments.

William B. Lawrence, former Non-executive Chairman of the Board, Ferro Corporation (performance coatings, performance colors and glass, pigments, powders, oxide polymers, additives and specialty plastics). Mr. Lawrence served as Acting Chairman of the Board of Ferro Corporation from November 2012 until April 2013 and as Chairman from April 2013 to April 2014. Mr. Lawrence also served as a director of Ferro's Board from 1999 until April 2015. Prior to the sale of TRW, Inc. to Northrop Grumman Corporation in 2002, Mr. Lawrence served as TRW's Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since 1997 and held various other executive positions at TRW since 1976. Mr. Lawrence is 71 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2003. Mr. Lawrence's background as the Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of TRW, Inc. and as a director at Ferro Corporation provides him with the knowledge and experience to address the complex legislative, governance and financial issues facing global companies today.

N. Mohan Reddy, Ph.D., B. Charles Ames, Professor of Management, Case Western Reserve University. Dr. Reddy was appointed B. Charles Ames, Professor of Management in February 2014. Prior to that, he had served as the Albert J. Weatherhead III Professor of Management from 2007 until 2012 and as the Dean of the Weatherhead School of Management, Case Western Reserve University from 2006 until 2012. Dr. Reddy had been Associate Professor of Marketing since 1991 and Keithley Professor of Technology Management from 1996 to 2006 at the Weatherhead School of Management, Case Western Reserve University. Dr. Reddy had served on the Board of Directors of Keithley Instruments, Inc. from 2001 until December 2010, when Keithley Instruments was purchased by Danaher Corporation. Dr. Reddy had also served on the Board of Directors of Lubrizol Corporation from February 2011 until October 2011, when Lubrizol was purchased by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Dr. Reddy also serves as a consultant to

firms in the electronics and semiconductor industries, primarily in the areas of product and market development. Dr. Reddy is 62 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2000. Dr. Reddy's knowledge of industrial marketing, technology development and extensive global knowledge in the electronics and semiconductor industries provides valuable insight to our Board of Directors.

Craig S. Shular, former Executive Chairman of the Board, GrafTech International Ltd. (electrical industrial apparatus). Mr. Shular was elected Chairman of the Board of GrafTech in 2007 and served in that capacity until December 2014. He had been a director of GrafTech from January 2003 until May 2014. Mr. Shular served as Chief Executive Officer of GrafTech from 2003 and as President from 2002 until he retired from both positions in January 2014. From 2001 until 2002, he served as Executive Vice President of GrafTech's largest business, Graphite Electrodes. Mr. Shular joined GrafTech as its Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 1999 and assumed the additional duties of Executive Vice President, Electrode Sales and Marketing in 2000 until 2001. Mr. Shular is 63 years old and has been a director of Materion Corporation since 2008. As the former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President and former Chief Financial Officer of GrafTech, Mr. Shular brings a breadth of financial and operational

management experience and provides our Board of Directors with a perspective of someone familiar with all facets of a global enterprise.

Geoffrey Wild, former Chief Executive Officer, AZ Electronic Materials S.A. (specialty chemicals and materials). Mr. Wild served as the Chief Executive Officer and a director of AZ Electronic Materials from 2010 until April 2015. AZ Electronic Materials was acquired by Merck KgAa of Germany in May 2014. From 2008 to 2009, Mr. Wild was President and Chief Executive Officer of Cascade Microtech, Inc. (precision electrical measurement products and services). From 2002 to 2007, Mr. Wild served as Chief Executive Officer of Nikon Precision Inc. Mr. Wild was elected to the Board of Directors of Cabot Microelectronics (polishing slurries and pad supplier to the semiconductor industry) in September 2015 and served on the Board of Directors of Axcelis Technologies, Inc. from 2006 until 2011. Mr. Wild is 59 years old and has served as a director of Materion Corporation since 2011. Mr. Wild's substantial knowledge and management experience in the global semiconductor industry, including the role of a supplier of equipment and materials to international customers, deepens our Board of Directors' insight into the operational issues that global companies face. Additionally, Mr. Wild's prior role as a chief executive officer has exposed him to international financial and accounting issues.

GOVERNANCE; COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We have adopted a Policy Statement on Significant Corporate Governance Issues and a Code of Conduct Policy in compliance with New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements. These materials, along with the charters of the Audit, Compensation and Governance and Organization Committees of our Board of Directors (Board), which also comply with applicable requirements, are available on our website at <http://materion.com>, or upon request by any shareholder to: Secretary, Materion Corporation, 6070 Parkland Boulevard, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124. We also make our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K available on our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after these reports are filed with the SEC. Any amendments or waivers to our Code of Conduct Policy, Committee Charters and Policy Statement on Significant Corporate Governance Issues will also be made available on our website. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement or any of our periodic reports.

Director Independence

The NYSE listing standards require that all listed companies have a majority of independent directors. For a director to be "independent" under the NYSE listing standards, the board of directors of a listed company must affirmatively determine that the director has no material relationship with the Company, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company, or its subsidiaries or affiliates. Our Board has adopted the following standards, which are identical to those of the NYSE listing standards, to assist it in its determination of director independence. A director will be determined not to be independent under the following circumstances:

- the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the Company, or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the Company;
- the director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any 12-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service);
- the director (a) is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor; (b) has an immediate family member who is a current partner of such a firm; (c) has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Company's audit; or (d) was or has an immediate family member who was within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time;
- the director or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee; or
-

the director is a current employee, or an immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

Additionally, for purposes of determining whether a director has a material relationship with the Company apart from his or her service as a director, our Board has deemed the following relationships as categorically immaterial: the director, or an immediate family member, is a current employee, director or trustee of a tax-exempt organization and the Company's contributions to the organization (excluding Company matching of employee contributions) in any fiscal year are less than \$120,000; or

the director is a director of a company that has made payments to, or received payments or deposits from, the Company for property, goods or services in the ordinary course of business in an amount which, in any fiscal year, is less than the greater of \$1,000,000, or two percent of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

Our Board has affirmatively determined that each of our directors and director nominees, other than Mr. Hipple, is "independent" within the meaning of that term as defined in the NYSE listing standards; a "non-employee director" within the meaning of that term as defined in Rule 16b-3(b)(3) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act); and an "outside director" within the meaning of that term as defined in the regulations promulgated under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code).

Charitable Contributions

Within the last three years, we have made no charitable contributions during any single fiscal year to any charity in which an independent director serves as an executive officer of over the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent of the charity's consolidated gross revenues.

Non-management Directors and Lead Director

Our Policy Statement on Significant Corporate Governance Issues provides that the non-management members of the Board will meet during each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors in executive session. Additional executive sessions may be scheduled by the lead non-management director (Lead Director) or the non-management directors. The Lead Director will chair these sessions. Presently, Mr. Lawrence is the Lead Director.

The non-management directors have access to our management as they deem necessary or appropriate. In addition, the Chair of each of the Audit Committee, Governance and Organization Committee and Compensation Committee meets periodically with members of senior management.

In addition to the other duties of a director under our Policy Statement on Significant Corporate Governance Issues, the Lead Director, in collaboration with the other independent directors, is responsible for coordinating the activities of the independent directors and in that role will:

- chair the executive sessions of the independent directors at each regularly scheduled meeting;
- make recommendations to the Chairman regarding the timing and structuring of Board meetings;
- make recommendations to the Chairman concerning the agenda for Board meetings, including allocation of time as well as subject matter;
- advise the Chairman as to the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information from management to the Board;
- serve as the independent point of contact for shareholders wishing to communicate with the Board other than through management;
- interview all Board candidates and provide the Governance and Organization Committee with recommendations on each candidate;
- maintain close contact with the Chairman of each standing committee and assist in ensuring communications between each committee and the Board;
- lead the Chief Executive Officer annual evaluation process; and
- be the ombudsman for the Chief Executive Officer to provide two-way communication with the Board.

Board Communications

Shareholders or other interested parties may communicate with the Board as a whole, the Lead Director or the non-management directors as a group, by forwarding relevant information in writing to: Lead Director, c/o Secretary, Materion Corporation, 6070 Parkland Boulevard, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124. Any other communication to individual directors or committees of the Board of Directors may be similarly addressed to the appropriate recipients, c/o Secretary, Materion Corporation, 6070 Parkland Boulevard, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124.

Board Leadership

Currently, the Chairman of the Board also serves as the Chief Executive Officer. The Board has no policy with respect to the separation of these offices. The Board believes that this issue is part of the succession planning process and that it is in the best interests of the Company for the Board to consider it each time that it elects the Chief Executive Officer. The Board recognizes that there may be circumstances in the future that would lead it to separate these

offices, but it believes that there is no reason to do so at this time.

6

The Board believes that having Mr. Hipple serve as both Chairman and Chief Executive Officer provides the most optimal leadership model by enhancing Mr. Hipple's ability to provide clear insight and direction of business strategies and plans to both the Board and management, which facilitates the efficient and effective functioning of the Board and our Company. As both a director and officer, Mr. Hipple fulfills a valuable leadership role that the Board believes is essential to the continued success of the Company's business operations at this time while providing unified leadership and focus. In the Board's opinion, Mr. Hipple's dual role enhances the Company's ability to coordinate long-term strategic direction with important business opportunities at the operational level and enhances his ability to provide insight and direction on important strategic initiatives impacting the Company and its shareholders to both management and the independent directors. We balance the current combined roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer by the appointment of a Lead Director. Notably, some governance commentators have concluded that there is no reason for a split in these roles when a counterbalance, such as a Lead Director, is present. Additionally, other commentators have noted that there is no evidence that separation of these roles improves company performance or shareholder returns.

Unless the Chairman of the Board is an independent director, the independent directors periodically select from among their number a director who will serve as the Lead Director. The Lead Director works with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and other Board members to provide strong, independent oversight of the Company's management and affairs as described above under "Non-management Directors and Lead Director".

Risk Oversight

Our Board oversees an enterprise-wide approach to risk management, designed to support the achievement of organizational objectives, including strategic objectives, to improve long-term organizational performance and enhance shareholder value. A fundamental part of risk management is not only understanding the risks a company faces and what steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. The involvement of the full Board in setting the Company's business strategy is a key part of its assessment of management's appetite for risk and also a determination of what constitutes an appropriate level of risk for the Company.

While the Board has the ultimate oversight responsibility for the risk management process, various committees of the Board also have responsibility for risk management. In particular, the Audit Committee focuses on financial risk, including internal controls, and receives an annual risk assessment report from the Company's internal auditors. In addition, management provides a risk management report, including a financial risk assessment and enterprise risk management update and information technology contingency plan to the Audit Committee. In setting compensation, the Compensation Committee strives to create incentives that encourage a level of risk-taking consistent with the Company's business strategy. Finally, the Company's Governance and Organization Committee conducts an annual assessment of the Board for compliance with corporate governance and risk management best practices. The Company believes that the Board's role in risk oversight is consistent with the Company's leadership structure, with management having day-to-day responsibility for assessing and managing the Company's risk exposure and the Board and its committees providing oversight in connection with those efforts, with particular focus on the most significant risks facing the Company.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee held six meetings in 2015. The Audit Committee membership consists of Mr. Shular, as Chairman, and Messrs. Keithley, Wild and Dr. Reddy. The Audit Committee charter was amended in February 2016. Under the Audit Committee charter, the Audit Committee's principal functions include assisting our Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to:

- the integrity of our financial statements and our financial reporting process;
- compliance with ethics policies and legal and other regulatory requirements;
- our independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications and independence;
- our systems of internal accounting and financial controls; and
- the performance of our independent registered public accounting firm and of our internal audit functions.

We currently do not limit the number of audit committees on which our Audit Committee members may serve. No member of our Audit Committee serves on the audit committee of three or more public companies in addition to ours. The Audit Committee also prepared the Audit Committee report included under the heading “Audit Committee Report” in this proxy statement.

Audit Committee Expert, Financial Literacy and Independence

Our Board has determined that the Audit Committee Chairman, Mr. Shular, is the audit committee financial expert, as defined by the SEC. Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate and satisfies the independence requirements as set forth in the NYSE listing standards.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee held six meetings in 2015. Its membership consists of Mr. Khilnani, as Chairman, and Messrs. Lawrence, Toth and Dr. Solomon. The Compensation Committee approved an amended Compensation Committee charter in December 2015. Each member of the Compensation Committee has been determined by the Board to be independent in accordance with NYSE listing standards. The Compensation Committee may, at its discretion, delegate all or a portion of its duties and responsibilities to a subcommittee, provided that such subcommittee has a published charter in accordance with NYSE rules. The Compensation Committee's principal functions include:

- reviewing and approving executive compensation, including severance payments;
 - overseeing and recommending equity and non-equity incentive plans;
 - overseeing regulatory compliance with respect to compensation matters;
 - advising on senior management compensation; and
 - reviewing and discussing the Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) and Compensation Committee Report.
- For additional information regarding the operation of the Compensation Committee, see the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in this proxy statement.

Governance and Organization Committee

The Governance and Organization Committee held four meetings in 2015. The Governance and Organization Committee membership consists of Mr. Lawrence, as Chairman, and Messrs. Crawford, Keithley, Khilnani, Shular, Toth, Wild and Drs. Reddy and Solomon. All of the members are independent in accordance with the NYSE listing requirements. The Governance and Organization Committee's principal functions include:

- evaluating candidates for Board membership, including any nominations of qualified candidates submitted in writing by shareholders to our Secretary;
- making recommendations to the full Board regarding director compensation;
- making recommendations to the full Board regarding governance matters;
- overseeing the evaluation of the Board and management of the Company;
- evaluating potential successors to the Chief Executive Officer for recommendation to the Board and assisting in management succession planning; and
- reviewing related party transactions.

As noted above, the Governance and Organization Committee is involved in determining compensation for our directors. The Governance and Organization Committee administers our equity incentive plans with respect to our directors, including approval of grants of stock options and other equity or equity-based awards, and makes recommendations to the Board with respect to incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans for directors. The Governance and Organization Committee periodically reviews director compensation in relation to comparable companies and other relevant factors. Any change in director compensation must be approved by the Board. No executive officer other than the Chief Executive Officer in his capacity as a director participates in setting director compensation. From time to time, the Governance and Organization Committee or the Board may engage the services of a compensation consultant to provide information regarding director compensation at comparable companies.

Annual Board Self-assessments

The Board has instituted annual self-assessments of the Board, as well as of the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Governance and Organization Committee, to assist in determining whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively. Annually, each of the members of the Board completes a detailed survey regarding the Board and its committees that provides for quantitative ratings in key areas and seeks subjective comments. The results of the survey are compiled and discussed at the Board level and in each committee. Any matters requiring follow-up are identified by the Governance and Organization Committee, which is responsible for any action items. Each of the committees also reviews its charter on an annual basis for any changes.

Also annually, each member of the Board completes a confidential evaluation of each other director whose term is expiring at the upcoming annual meeting that, among other things, seeks subjective comments in certain key areas. The responses to the evaluation are collected by a third party and a summary of the responses are conveyed to the Lead Director. The Lead Director uses the results of the evaluation as part of the process the Governance and

Organization Committee undertakes in determining whether to recommend that those directors be nominated for re-election. Finally, each member of the Board completes a confidential competencies questionnaire that is designed to assist in the evaluation of the overall skill set of the members of the Board. The responses to the questionnaire are collected by a third party and a summary of the responses are conveyed to the Governance and Organization Committee, which takes the results into account in assessing the composition of the Board.

Nomination of Director Candidates

The Governance and Organization Committee will consider candidates recommended by shareholders for nomination as directors of Materion Corporation. Any shareholder desiring to submit a candidate for consideration by the Governance and Organization Committee should send the name of the proposed candidate, together with biographical data and background information concerning the candidate, to the Governance and Organization Committee, c/o Secretary, Materion Corporation, 6070 Parkland Boulevard, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124.

In recommending candidates to the Board for nomination as directors, the Governance and Organization Committee's charter requires it to consider such factors as it deems appropriate, consistent with our Policy Statement on Significant Corporate Governance Issues. These factors are as follows:

- broad-based business, governmental, non-profit, or professional skills and experiences that indicate whether the candidate will be able to make a significant and immediate contribution to the Board's discussion and decision-making in the array of complex issues facing the Company;
- exhibited behavior that indicates he or she is committed to the highest ethical standards and the values of the Company;
- special skills, expertise and background that add to and complement the range of skills, expertise and background of the existing directors;
- whether the candidate will effectively, consistently and appropriately take into account and balance the legitimate interests and concerns of all our shareholders and other stakeholders in reaching decisions;
- a global business and social perspective, personal integrity and sound judgment; and
- time available to devote to Board activities and to enhance their knowledge of the Company.

Although the Company does not have a formal policy regarding diversity, as part of the analysis of the foregoing factors, the Governance and Organization Committee considers whether the candidate enhances the diversity of the Board. Such diversity includes professional background and capabilities, knowledge of specific industries and geographic experience, as well as the more traditional diversity concepts of race, gender and national origin. The Governance and Organization Committee's evaluation of candidates recommended by shareholders does not differ materially from its evaluation of candidates recommended from other sources.

The Governance and Organization Committee utilizes a variety of methods for identifying and evaluating director candidates. The Governance and Organization Committee regularly reviews the appropriate size of the Board and whether any vacancies on the Board are expected due to retirement or otherwise. In the event that vacancies are anticipated, or otherwise arise, the Governance and Organization Committee considers various potential candidates for director. Candidates may come to the attention of the Governance and Organization Committee through current Board members, professional search firms, shareholders or other persons. Additionally, from time to time, the Governance and Organization Committee has used the services of an executive search firm to help identify potential director candidates who possess the characteristics described above. In such instance, the search firm has prepared a biography of each candidate, conducted reference checks and screened candidates.

A shareholder of record entitled to vote in an election of directors who timely complies with the procedures set forth in our code of regulations and with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, may also directly nominate individuals for election as directors at a shareholders' meeting. Copies of our code of regulations are available by a request addressed to Materion Corporation, c/o Secretary, 6070 Parkland Boulevard, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124.

To be timely, notice of a shareholder nomination for an annual meeting must be received at our principal executive offices not fewer than 60 nor more than 90 days prior to the date of the annual meeting. However, if the date of the meeting is more than one week before or after the first anniversary of the previous year's meeting and we do not give notice of the meeting at least 75 days in advance, nominations must be received within ten days from the date of our notice.

Majority Voting Policy

Our Board adopted a Majority Voting Policy whereby, in an uncontested election, any nominee for director who receives a greater number of votes "withheld" from his or her election than votes "for" election, which we refer to as a Majority Withheld Vote, is expected to tender his or her resignation following certification of the shareholder vote. In

such an event, the Governance and Organization Committee will consider the tendered resignation and make a recommendation to the Board. The Board will act on the Governance and Organization Committee's recommendation within 90 days following certification of the shareholder vote. Any director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to this policy will not participate in the Governance and Organization Committee's recommendation or Board's action regarding whether to accept or reject the tendered resignation.

However, if each member of the Governance and Organization Committee received a Majority Withheld Vote in the same election, then the Board would appoint a committee comprised solely of independent directors who did not receive a Majority Withheld Vote at that election to consider each tendered resignation offer and recommend to the Board of Directors whether to accept or

reject each resignation. Further, if all of the director nominees received a Majority Withheld Vote in the same election, the Board would appoint a committee comprised solely of independent directors to consider each tendered resignation offer and recommend to the Board of Directors whether to accept or reject each resignation.

Director Attendance

Our Board held six meetings in 2015. All of the directors who were directors in 2015 attended at least 75% of the Board and assigned committee meetings during 2015. Our policy is that directors are expected to attend all meetings, including the annual meeting of shareholders. All of our directors attended last year's annual meeting of shareholders.

Use of Blank Check Preferred Stock

Our Board has adopted a resolution that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, authorize the issuance of any series of preferred stock for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose, for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan or with features specifically intended to make any attempted acquisition of the Company more difficult or costly; provided that, within the limits described above, the Board may authorize the issuance of preferred stock for capital raising transactions, acquisitions, joint ventures or other corporate purposes.

Position Statement on Shareholder Rights Plans

Our Board has adopted a Position Statement on Shareholder Rights Plans. The Position Statement provides that, if the Board adopts a shareholder rights plan, it will do so by action of the majority of its independent directors after careful deliberation and in the exercise of its fiduciary duties, and the Board will seek prior shareholder approval of the plan unless, due to time constraints or other considerations, the majority of the independent directors determine that it would be in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders to adopt the rights plan without first obtaining shareholder approval. The Position Statement also provides that if the Board adopts a rights plan without prior shareholder approval, the plan will expire on the first anniversary of its effective date unless prior to such time the plan has been ratified by a vote of the Company's shareholders, which vote may exclude shares held by any potential acquiring shareholders.

Opt Out of the Ohio Control Shareholder Act

At our annual meeting of shareholders held in May 2014, our shareholders approved a management-sponsored proposal to amend our Amended and Restated Code of Regulations to opt out of Section 1701.831 of the Ohio Revised Code, which is commonly referred to as the Ohio Control Share Acquisition Act. The Ohio Control Share Acquisition Act generally applies to Ohio public corporations unless a corporation specifically opts out of the statute's application. The Ohio Control Share Acquisition Act generally requires that any "control share acquisition" of an Ohio public corporation can only be made with the prior authorization of shareholders. "Control share acquisitions" are defined to be acquisitions of shares entitling a person to exercise or direct the voting power in the election of directors within any of three separate ranges: (1) one-fifth or more but less than one-third of such voting power, (2) one-third or more but less than a majority of such voting power, or (3) a majority or more of such voting power. A person desiring to make a control share acquisition must first deliver notice to the corporation and provide certain information about the acquirer and the proposed acquisition, and the corporation's board of directors must call a special meeting of shareholders to vote on the proposed acquisition. Because of the amendment to our Amended and Restated Code of Regulations approved by our shareholders, the Ohio Control Share Acquisition Act no longer applies to us.

2015 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

For 2015, the compensation for non-employee directors was comprised of cash compensation, consisting of annual retainer fees, and equity compensation, consisting of restricted stock units (RSUs). Each of these components is described in more detail below:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (1) (\$)	Total (\$)
Edward F. Crawford	65,000	79,997	144,997
Joseph P. Keithley	70,000	79,997	149,997
Vinod M. Khilnani	75,000	79,997	154,997
William B. Lawrence	99,930	(2) 79,997	179,927
N. Mohan Reddy	70,000	79,997	149,997
Craig S. Shular	79,984	(2) 79,997	159,981
Darlene J. S. Solomon	70,000	79,997	149,997
Robert B. Toth	70,000	79,997	149,997
Geoffrey Wild	69,977	(2) 79,997	149,974

(1) The amounts reported in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 for stock awards granted during 2015. See Note P to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for the assumptions used in calculating such fair value. On May 7, 2015, these directors were awarded 2,098 RSUs, with a grant date fair value of \$38.13 per unit, pursuant to the 2006 Non-employee Director Plan (As Amended and Restated as of May 7, 2014) (Director Plan).

(2) Pursuant to the Director Plan, Messrs. Lawrence, Shular and Wild elected to defer 100% of their compensation in the form of deferred stock units in 2015, as described below under Deferred Compensation.

As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate number of stock options outstanding and the aggregate number of stock awards subject to forfeiture were as follows:

Name	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units
Edward F. Crawford	—	2,098
Joseph P. Keithley	—	2,098
Vinod M. Khilnani	—	2,098
William B. Lawrence	—	2,098
N. Mohan Reddy	—	2,098
Craig S. Shular	—	2,098
Darlene J. S. Solomon	—	2,098
Robert B. Toth	—	2,098
Geoffrey Wild	—	2,098

Annual Retainer Fees

In 2015, non-employee directors received an annual retainer fee in the amount of \$65,000. Non-employee directors who chair a committee received an additional \$5,000 annually, with the exception of the Chairman of the Compensation Committee (Mr. Khilnani effective July 2011), who received an additional \$10,000 annually, and the Chairman of the Audit Committee (Mr. Shular effective May 2012), who received an additional \$15,000 annually. The Lead Director (Mr. Lawrence effective May 2012) received an additional \$25,000 annually. Members of the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee, with the exception of the Chairmen, received an additional \$5,000 annually.

Equity Compensation

Under the Director Plan, non-employee directors who continued to serve as a director following the 2015 annual meeting of shareholders received \$80,000 worth of RSUs which will be paid out in common stock at the end of a one-year restriction period unless the participant has elected that the shares be received in the form of deferred stock units. These RSUs were granted on the day following the annual meeting. The number of RSUs granted is equal to \$80,000 divided by the closing price of our common stock on the day of the annual meeting.

In the event a new director is elected or appointed, common stock may be granted, at the Board's discretion, on the first business day following the election or appointment to the Board of Directors. This grant of common stock will be equal to \$100,000 divided by the closing price of our common stock on the day the director is elected or appointed to the Board of Directors. The grant will be prorated by multiplying such number of common stock by a fraction (in no case greater than 1); (i) the numerator of which is one plus the number of full quarters remaining in the calendar year in which such election or appointment occurs after the date such election or appointment occurs, and (ii) the denominator of which is 4. The Company does not issue any fractional shares.

Deferred Compensation

Non-employee directors may defer all or a part of their annual retainer fees in the form of deferred stock units under the Director Plan until ceasing to be a member of the Board of Directors. A director may also elect to have RSUs or other stock awards granted under the Director Plan deferred in the form of deferred stock units.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Materion Corporation's common stock by each person known by Materion to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the common stock, by each present director and director nominee of Materion, by each of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other most highly compensated executive officers (each named executive officer or NEO) of Materion and by all directors and executive officers of Materion as a group, as of February 12, 2016, unless otherwise indicated.

Percentage of ownership is based on 20,027,166 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 7, 2016. The shareholders listed in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to shares beneficially owned by them, unless otherwise indicated. Shares that are subject to stock appreciation rights (SARs) that may be exercised within 60 days of February 12, 2016 are reflected in the number of shares shown and in computing the percentage of Materion's common stock beneficially owned by the person who owns those SARs.

	Number of Shares		Percent of Class
Non-officer Directors			
Edward F. Crawford	6,891		*
Joseph P. Keithley	35,492	(1)	*
Vinod M. Khilnani	27,475	(1)	*
William B. Lawrence	30,994	(1)	*
N. Mohan Reddy	39,563	(1)	*
Craig S. Shular	46,373	(1)	*
Darlene J. S. Solomon	12,935		*
Robert B. Toth	11,344		*
Geoffrey Wild	15,473	(1)	*
Named Executive Officers			
Richard J. Hipple	386,404	(2)	1.9%
Joseph P. Kelley	6,257	(2)	*
Gregory R. Chemnitz	42,218	(2)	*
All directors, director nominees and executive officers as a group (including the Named Executive Officers (12 persons))	661,419	(3)	3.3%
Other Persons			
BlackRock, Inc. 55 East 52nd Street New York, NY 10022	2,039,743	(4)	10.2%
NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC 2049 Century Park East, 16th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067	1,945,448	(5)	9.7%
The Vanguard Group, Inc 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355	1,593,514	(6)	8.0%
Gamco Investors, Inc. One Corporate Center Rye, NY 10580	1,571,100	(7)	7.8%
Dimensional Fund Advisors LP 6300 Bee Cave Road, Building One Austin, TX 78746	1,303,629	(8)	6.5%

*Less than 1% of common stock

Includes deferred shares under the Deferred Compensation Plans for Non-employee Directors as follows:

(1) Mr. Keithley 18,676, Mr. Khilnani 13,990, Mr. Lawrence 22,452, Dr. Reddy 26,072, Mr. Shular 44,275 and Mr. Wild 13,375.

- (2) Includes shares covered by SARs exercisable within 60 days of February 12, 2016 as follows: Mr. Hipple 269,342, Mr. Kelley 5,750 and Mr. Chemnitz 22,735.
- (3) Includes 297,827 shares subject to SARs held by executive officers and directors and exercisable within 60 days of February 12, 2016.

BlackRock, Inc. reported on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 8, 2016 that as of December 31, (4)2015, it had sole voting power with respect to 1,992,229 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 2,039,743 shares.

NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC, an investment advisor in accordance with Rule 13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E), (5)reported on a Schedule 13G/A, filed with the SEC on February 12, 2016, that as of December 31, 2015, it had sole voting power with respect to 1,945,031 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 1,945,448 shares.

The Vanguard Group, Inc., an investment adviser in accordance with Rule 13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E), reported on a (6)Schedule 13G/A, filed with the SEC on February 10, 2016, that as of December 31, 2015, it had sole voting power with respect to 24,951 shares, shared dispositive power with respect to 23,851 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 1,569,663 shares. The amount beneficially owned totals 1,593,514 shares.

A Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on April 28, 2015 indicates that, as of April 27, 2015; (a) Gabelli Funds, LLC had sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 402,800 shares; (b) GAMCO Asset Management Inc. had sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 853,559 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 989,200 shares (c) Teton Advisors, Inc. had sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 178,800 shares; and (7)(d) GAMCO Investors, Inc. had sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 300 shares. The Schedule 13D/A further indicates that it was being filed by Mario J. Gabelli and various entities which he directly or indirectly controls or for which he acts as chief investment officer and that he, GSI and certain other entities named therein may be deemed to have beneficial ownership of the shares owned beneficially by each of the foregoing entities as well as certain other persons or entities named therein.

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP, an investment advisor in accordance with Rule 13d-1(b)(1)(ii)(E), reported on a (8)Schedule 13G/A, filed with the SEC on February 9, 2016, that as of December 31, 2015 it had sole voting power with respect to 1,254,885 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 1,303,629 shares.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors, officers and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership on Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC. Directors, officers and greater than 10% shareholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Forms 3, 4 and 5 they file.

Based solely on our review of copies of forms that we have received, and written representations by our directors, officers and greater than 10% shareholders, all of our directors, officers and greater than 10% shareholders complied with all filing requirements applicable to them with respect to transactions in our equity securities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) provides an overview of our executive compensation program and 2015 pay determinations for our three named executive officers (NEOs), as shown below:

Named Executive Officers

Richard J. Hipple, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Joseph P. Kelley, Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Gregory R. Chemnitz, Vice President, General Counsel

This CD&A consists of the following three sections:

Section I: Executive Summary - 2015 in Review

Section II: Executive Compensation Program Overview

Section III: Details and Analysis of the 2015 Executive Compensation Program

Section I: Executive Summary - 2015 in Review

Materion Corporation has a long-standing and strong commitment toward pay-for-performance in its executive compensation programs. We maintain this orientation throughout economic cycles that may cause fluctuation in our operating results.

We believe the decisions regarding our NEO compensation program in 2015 described in the CD&A below reflect our ongoing commitment to sustaining our pay-for-performance philosophy.

2015 Company Performance Overview

2015 proved to be a very challenging year due to conditions in the global economy, including a significant decline in oil and gas product applications, an economic downturn in Asia, and the strong U.S. dollar compared to the euro and yen. Operating profit was \$45.3 million and value-added sales (a non-GAAP measure⁽¹⁾) were \$617.2 million. Our total shareholder return (including stock price appreciation plus dividends) was negative 17.9% for 2015. Our adjusted operating profit and earnings per share were down as compared to 2014 and value-added sales decreased by 3.1%. As a result, payout under our Management Incentive Plan (MIP), our short-term cash incentive program, for 2015 was approximately 55% of target levels for NEOs. For the long-term performance period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2015, our return on invested capital (ROIC) was below threshold and relative total shareholder return (RTSR) was above threshold, but below target, at the 42nd percentile of our peer group. As a result, performance restricted stock units (PRSUs) under our long-term incentive program for the three-year performance period ending on December 31, 2015, resulted in an award payout of 0% for the ROIC metric and 84% of target for the RTSR metric for NEOs.

⁽¹⁾ See Appendix A for reconciliation of non-GAAP measures to GAAP measures.

Key Financial and Strategic Highlights for 2015

Our quarterly dividend increased by 6% as compared to 2014

We returned approximately \$14.3 million to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases

We generated approximately \$90 million in cash flow from operations

Our Net Promoter® Score (NPS), an annual measure of our customers' loyalty and likeliness to recommend our products and services to others, increased from a score of 59% in 2014 to 65% in 2015, both categorized as "Very Good"

Our sales from new products introduced in the last three years were up 13% in 2015 compared to 2014 (\$72 million in 2015)

Our new product sales growth contributed \$8.1 million or 1.3% in year-over-year sales growth

We reduced balance sheet debt by \$10.7 million during 2015

The outstanding amount under our revolving credit agreement at year end was zero

We responsibly reduced headcount by 8% through cost reductions and the elimination of certain management positions

Summary NEO Compensation Decisions and Actions in 2015

Factors Guiding NEO Compensation Decisions	<p>Market compensation rates, including Materion's compensation peer group, for each position.</p> <p>Company's performance against pre-established goals.</p> <p>Experience, skills and expected future contributions and leadership.</p> <p>Contributions and performance of each individual.</p>
2015 NEO Compensation Decisions (see pages 22-25 for details)	<p>Target Total Direct Compensation: The target total direct compensation for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz in 2015 was 1.2%, 79.0% and 4.5% higher than 2014, respectively. Mr. Kelley's increase was in conjunction with his promotion to Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, bringing him to 74% of the market rate for his new role. The target total direct compensation is within 10% of the market median for Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz.</p> <p>Base Pay: NEO salary increases were 1.2% for Mr. Hipple, 31.7% for Mr. Kelley and 4.5% for Mr. Chemnitz. Mr. Kelley's increase was in conjunction with his promotion to Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer bringing him to approximately 82% of the market median, reflective of being new to the role.</p> <p>Management Incentive Plan (MIP): Payout under the MIP was based on Company financial results. We did not meet our target for adjusted operating profit and our threshold for value-added sales, resulting in MIP awards at approximately 55% of target for our NEOs.</p> <p>Long-term Incentives (LTI): The Committee determined 2015 equity grants after carefully considering (1) the Company's 2014 performance, (2) comparative market pay practices and (3) our performance-driven compensation philosophy. In 2015, performance-based grants represented about 75% of the overall target equity opportunities for our NEOs. The target equity opportunity (as a percent of base salary) for Mr. Hipple and Mr. Chemnitz remained unchanged in 2015. To more closely align with the market median in conjunction with Mr. Kelley's promotion, the target equity opportunity as a percent of base pay increased by 50% for him relative to 2014.</p>
2015 NEO Compensation Program Design Changes	<p>Restated and amended the Materion Corporation Restoration & Deferred Compensation Plan (RDCP) to better align with the Company's executive compensation goals and market practices. The RDCP provides an opportunity for NEOs to defer a portion of their cash compensation and provides retirement benefits for Mr. Kelley that would otherwise be limited by 409A.</p> <p>Amended the Materion Corporation Pension Plan to allow participants to elect a lump sum payment, limited to \$100,000, following termination in lieu of a future annuity. The amendment is consistent with the Company's goal of reducing liabilities and minimizing volatility associated with the Materion Corporation Pension Plan.</p>
Shareholder Advisory Vote Consideration	<p>At our 2015 annual meeting of shareholders, we received approximately 87% approval from our shareholders, based on the total votes cast, for our annual advisory "Say-on-Pay" proposal to approve the compensation of our NEOs. The Committee considered these voting results at its meetings after the vote, and while it believes the voting results demonstrate significant support for our overall executive compensation program, the Committee remains dedicated to continuously improving the existing executive compensation program and the governance environment surrounding the overall program.</p>

Other Changes in Prior Years

In addition to the above compensation program design changes made in 2015, the Committee has made a number of executive pay and related corporate governance changes over the past several years to further align our executive compensation program with market competitive best practices. Specifically, the Committee:

Compensation Program Design

Established stock ownership and retention guidelines for the NEOs and non-employee directors, which replaced previous share retention guidelines, to further promote long-term equity ownership.

Received shareholder approval of the MIP for purposes of permitting the grant of awards under the MIP that may be eligible to potentially qualify as "performance-based compensation" under Code Section 162(m).

Introduced a value-added sales metric (defined as sales less the cost of gold, silver, platinum, palladium and copper), in addition to the existing operating profit measure, within our annual MIP to allow for a more meaningful assessment of our performance.

Put more stock and compensation at risk by increasing the weighting on PRSUs to about 50% (from 33% in 2012) of the total target LTI award mix for our NEOs. The LTI program for 2015 had four components, each about equally weighted in terms of target award value, comprised of stock appreciation rights (SARs), PRSUs tied to our RTSR (RTSR PRSUs), PRSUs tied to our absolute ROIC (ROIC PRSUs) and time-based restricted stock units (RSUs). Including all PRSUs and SARs, about 75% of the total target LTI award mix for our NEOs is "at risk," up from 66.7% in 2012. Eliminated all executive perquisite programs, other than periodic executive physicals, for the NEOs.

Corporate Governance

Eliminated the "modified single trigger" provision from all future severance agreements with new executives.

Allowed the excise tax gross-up provisions in existing severance agreements to expire in 2012 and will exclude gross-up provisions from any new agreements.

Implemented a "double trigger" change in control vesting provision for all new equity grants beginning in 2011, which provides that outstanding equity grants will vest on an accelerated basis either if the awards are not continued, assumed or replaced upon the occurrence of a change in control or if the executive experiences a subsequent qualifying termination of employment. The change in control beneficial ownership percentage trigger was also increased to 30%.

Implemented a formal clawback policy that goes beyond the existing provisions contained in our equity award agreements and mandates of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. When final regulations for clawbacks are promulgated by the SEC and the NYSE under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), we will modify our policy accordingly to ensure compliance with such new regulations.

2015 CEO Pay-At-a-Glance

As shown in the following chart, total direct compensation in 2015 for our CEO was below target primarily due to the annual incentive award actually earned under the MIP based on 2015 performance. Consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, 75% of the target LTI award opportunity is “at risk” and subject to performance criteria tied to long-term company performance and shareholder value creation. Actual values for these LTI grants may be higher or lower than the reported grant date values below, and will be determined after the end of the applicable three-year performance cycles and vesting periods.

*Reported total pay is 8% below target primarily due to the actual payout of the MIP at approximately 55% of target levels, based on performance. In 2015, in lieu of a full market increase to base salary, the Compensation Committee determined that Mr. Hipple should receive an additional 1,491 RSUs above the targeted level, which additional amount is reflected in the chart above and discussed below.

Section II: Executive Compensation Program Overview

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Our long-standing compensation philosophy has three key objectives:

• Attract, motivate and help retain key executives with the ability to profitably grow our business portfolio;

• Build a pay-for-performance environment with total pay levels targeted at the competitive market median; and

• Provide opportunities for share ownership to align the interests of our executives with our shareholders.

Primary Components of the NEO Compensation Program for 2015

To achieve these objectives, our NEO compensation program includes the following primary components:

Component	Purpose / Objective	Performance Linkage	Form of Payout
Base Salaries	Provide a fixed, competitive level of pay based on responsibility, qualifications, experience and performance	Moderate: merit increases are based on individual performance	Cash
Short-term Cash Incentives (MIP)	Align variable pay with short-term performance in support of our annual business plan and strategic objectives	Strong: awards are tied to pre-established financial goals	Cash
Long-term Incentives (LTI) including: SARs, PRSUs and RSUs	Align variable pay with longer-term, sustained performance and shareholder value creation; enhance executive retention and provide an equity stake to further align with shareholder interests	Strong: PRSUs represent about 50% of the total target award opportunity, and, including SARs (the value of which is tied to stock price appreciation), about 75% of total target LTI is "at risk"	SARs and RSUs are payable in shares. PRSUs are payable in shares for payouts up to target and in cash above target
Health, Welfare and Retirement Benefits	Provide for competitive health, welfare and retirement needs and enhance executive retention. NEOs are also eligible for periodic executive physicals, but no other perquisites are provided	None	Retirement benefits are payable in cash following qualifying separation from service

Target Total Pay Mix

Due to our pay-for-performance philosophy, the Committee has set base salaries as a relatively small part of target total pay for the NEOs and has provided a significant portion of target total pay for the NEOs in the form of equity-based LTI, including grants of SARs, PRSUs and RSUs that align NEOs' interests with those of our shareholders. In 2015, performance-based LTI grants represented about 75% of the target equity opportunities offered to our NEOs.

The following charts summarize the target total pay mix for our CEO and the average target total pay mix for our other two NEOs:

Target Total Pay Mix

As shown above, the majority of the target total pay mix is tied to variable, performance-based incentives, with considerable emphasis on equity-based LTI. Overall, the charts illustrate the following:

• Long-term incentives represent 52% of the target total pay mix for our CEO, with 48% of the target total pay mix provided in the form of cash-based, short-term pay (the combination of salary and target MIP);

- Long-term incentives represent 39% of the average target total pay mix for our other two NEOs, with the remaining 61% provided in the form of cash-based short-term pay; and Performance-based pay (the combination of target MIP, SARs and PRSUs) equals 65% of target total pay for our CEO and averages about 52% of target total pay for our other two NEOs, versus fixed pay (salary and time-vesting RSUs) of 35% and 48%, respectively.

Our Commitment to Sound Corporate Governance

The Committee works to ensure that our executive compensation program adheres to sound corporate governance and market competitive best practices. The following table highlights our shareholder-friendly corporate governance practices:

What We Do

Target pay mix places primary emphasis on variable incentives to align pay with performance.

Incentives are tied to pre-established, objective goals, with no payouts for below-threshold performance.

Majority of LTI awards are “at risk”, with about 50% based on PRSUs tied to three-year performance goals.

NEOs are subject to mandatory stock ownership guidelines along with stock holding requirements.

Incentive awards to NEOs are subject to a formal clawback policy.

NEO pay is initially targeted in the median range of our peer group and third-party general industry surveys for all elements of compensation, including base salary, target MIP opportunities and target LTI awards.

What We Don’t Do

No single trigger acceleration provisions in the event of a change in control for cash severance or equity awards.

No excessive benefits or NEO perquisites, other than periodic executive physicals.

No excise or other tax gross-ups in current or future NEO employment or severance agreements.

No repricing of SARs or stock options without prior shareholder approval.

No multi-year guarantees for salary increases, bonuses, incentives, or equity grants.

No dividend equivalents or dividends paid on unearned PRSUs.

No share hedging or pledging activities.

The Compensation Committee and its Role in Determining NEO Pay

The Committee is responsible for the design and oversight of our executive compensation programs covering NEOs. All of the members of the Committee are independent, non-employee directors as defined by the rules of the NYSE. The Committee makes policy and strategic recommendations to the Board of Directors (the “Board”) and has authority delegated from the Board to, among other things:

• Implement executive pay decisions;

• Design the base pay, incentive pay and benefit programs for the NEOs; and

• Oversee the equity incentive plans.

The Committee met six times in 2015 and most meetings included an executive session during which management was not present. Most compensation decisions are finalized in the first quarter of each fiscal year. The Committee charter, which sets forth the Committee's responsibilities on a more comprehensive basis, is available under the “Corporate Governance” tab at <http://materion.com> and is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure it continues to satisfy changing corporate governance requirements and expectations. This charter was most recently amended in December 2015, adding the responsibility for overseeing the administration of the Company's Executive and Nonemployee Director Stock Ownership Guidelines.

The Committee considers market information and advice provided by an independent compensation consultant and other advisors. It also reviews business documents such as budgets, financial statements and management reports of our business activities, as well as individual performance assessments, in making its decisions. It also considers other factors, such as the experience, skill sets and contributions of each NEO toward our overall success. The Committee receives input from the CEO with respect to salaries, incentives and total pay for the other NEOs, and input from the other NEOs for other executives who are part of the Committee's responsibility. However, all compensation decisions for these individuals are ultimately made by the Committee (and all compensation decisions for the CEO are made by

the Committee). In addition, the Committee reviews compensation element values and totals, primarily to identify any competitive issues, gain an understanding of the relative dollar values of each compensation element and to understand the magnitude of total compensation.

The Role of Management in Providing Input on Executive Pay to the Committee

Management provides periodic updates to the Committee regarding business performance and forecasts. Management also provides input on incentive compensation plan performance goals, based on the annual business plan approved by the Board. As noted above, NEOs also provide individual performance assessments and base salary recommendations for their direct reports whose pay is subject to Committee oversight.

The Role of the Independent Compensation Consultant and Other Independent Advisors to the Committee

In determining compensation elements and performance goals for the NEOs, the Committee relies on several resources, including the services of an independent compensation consultant as well as other periodically retained independent advisors. In 2015, the Committee engaged Frederic W. Cook & Co. (FWC) to serve as its independent compensation consultant.

FWC works directly for the Committee (and not on behalf of management) and assists the Committee in evaluating our executive compensation program, including peer group composition, competitive benchmarking, program design and staying abreast of market practices and trends.

For 2015, the Committee assessed the independence of FWC, as required under NYSE listing rules. The Committee also considered and assessed all relevant factors, including but not limited to, those set forth in Rule 10C-1(b)(4)(i) through (vi) under the Exchange Act, that could give rise to a potential conflict of interest with respect to FWC's work. Based on the review, we are not aware of any conflict of interest that has been raised by the work performed by FWC.

How Pay is Set: Initial Benchmarking

In setting base salary and total pay targets for 2015, the Committee initially relied on benchmark data provided by FWC. This data consisted of (1) a selected peer group of companies, as well as (2) size-adjusted published executive compensation surveys conducted by AON Hewitt and Towers Watson, that cover several hundred participants (so that no single company influences the Committee's ultimate pay decisions). The Committee used the benchmark data from these sources to determine market median ranges for all elements of total compensation for the NEOs, including base salary and target MIP and LTI opportunities.

Our executive pay levels are initially targeted at the market median, recognizing that an individual NEO's compensation may be higher or lower than the market median range based on experience, individual performance and other factors. Target total direct compensation for 2015 ranged from 74% to 107% of median market values for our NEOs based on the benchmark data described above, which the Committee considered to be approximate to median.

Peer Group Companies

The peer group that was selected in 2012 initially included 20 publicly traded companies that were in related industries and were chosen based on similarity in size (based primarily on revenue) and operating model. Three of the twenty companies are no longer a part of the peer group, as noted in the table below. The peer group is considered when benchmarking base salary and total pay targets and is also used for the purposes of providing a comparison group for PRSU grants tied to our three-year RTSR compared to our peers. As shown below, our 2014 net revenue of \$1.13 billion was above the peer group median revenue of \$962 million, with most peers falling within a range of 50% to 200% of our revenue. Although somewhat larger in size than other peers, PolyOne Corporation and Cabot Corporation were included since both are viewed as direct competitors for executive talent. Revenues, in millions, for fiscal year 2014 were as follows:

Company	2014 Revenue	Company	2014 Revenue
PolyOne Corporation	\$ 3,836	Coherent, Inc.	\$ 802
Cabot Corporation	3,647	Quaker Chemical Corporation	766
Skyworks Solutions, Inc.	2,291	II-VI Inc.	742
Minerals Technologies Inc.	1,725	Rogers Corporation	611
Atmel Corporation	1,413	Integrated Device Technology, Inc.	573
Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc.	1,230	Haynes International, Inc.	455
Ferro Corporation	1,112	CTS Corporation	404
A. M. Castle & Co.	980	Peer Group Median	\$ 962
Entegris Inc.	962	Materion Corporation	1,127

Kemet Corporation

823

21

During 2015, RTI International Metals, Inc. was acquired by Alcoa and RF Micro Devices, Inc. merged with TriQuint Semiconductor, Inc., to form Qorvo, Inc. For purposes of calculating the 2013 three-year PRSU RTSR results at the end of the performance period of December 31, 2015, RF Micro Devices Inc. and RTI International Metals, Inc. were removed from the peer group and Alcoa and Qorvo, Inc. were added to the peer group. Also during 2015, OM Group, Inc. was acquired by Apollo Global Management, LLC and subsequently eliminated from the peer group.

Section III: Details and Analysis of the 2015 Executive Compensation Program

The following is an explanation and analysis of the 2015 pay elements:

Base Salary

In late 2014, the Committee approved base salary increases for our NEOs, effective as of January 1, 2015, as detailed below. These salary adjustments were made to maintain or improve alignment with existing competitive positioning against the market median information described above and to recognize each NEO's 2014 performance, 2015 responsibilities and past and expected future contributions toward our success. In particular, Mr. Kelley's increase reflects his promotion to Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer effective January 1, 2015 and to bring him more in line with market median (i.e., 82% of the market median given he is new to the role). The resulting salaries for our other two NEOs are within 10% of the market median information described above.

Name	2014 Base Salary	2015 Base Salary	% Increase
Richard J. Hipple	\$825,800	\$835,800	1.2%
Joseph P. Kelley	265,700	350,000	31.7%
Gregory R. Chemnitz	370,400	387,100	4.5%

2015 Management Incentive Plan (MIP)

Early in the year, the Board of Directors approved an annual operating plan that reflected our expectations for our performance during 2015. The annual operating plan called for an 8% increase in value-added sales compared to 2014, an aggressive goal.

The Committee used the 2015 annual operating plan as the basis for setting our 2015 MIP goals of adjusted operating profit (OP) and value-added sales growth. The adjusted OP goal accounted for approximately 85% of each NEO's total target annual incentive opportunity and the value-added sales growth goal accounted for approximately 15% of the total target annual incentive opportunity. The Committee determined that meeting these goals would require significant effort and achievement on the part of the executive team and all Company employees in the continued execution of our growth strategy.

2015 target annual incentives as a percentage of salaries for all NEOs were within the market range and were set at 117% for Mr. Hipple, 65% for Mr. Kelley and 56% for Mr. Chemnitz. In comparison, the 2014 target awards for Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz were the same, and Mr. Kelley's target award was 45%. The increase in Mr. Kelley's target award was in conjunction with his promotion to Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer to more closely align his compensation with market rates commensurate with that role.

Name	2015 MIP Performance Measures and Target Payout as a % of Salary		
	Adjusted Value-added Sales Growth (15%)	Adjusted Operating Profit (85%)	Total MIP Target
Richard J. Hipple	18%	99%	117%
Joseph P. Kelley	10%	55%	65%
Gregory R. Chemnitz	8%	48%	56%

Actual payouts can range from 0% of target awards for below-threshold results, up to 200% of target awards at maximum levels and are determined on the basis of straight-line interpolation. Additionally, MIP payouts are subject to recoupment under our clawback policy.

The table below shows the threshold, target and maximum performance goals for 2015 and our actual results for 2015: (\$ in millions)

Performance Metric	2015 MIP Performance Goals and Results					Results % of Target Award Earned
	Weighting	Threshold (Funds 25%)	Target (Funds 100%)	Maximum (Funds 200%)	2015 Actual Performance (1)	
Adjusted Operating Profit	85.0%	\$42.4	\$53.0	\$60.8	\$48.1	65.5%
Adjusted Value-added Sales Growth	15.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	(1.6)%	0.0%

(1) Actual 2015 results for incentive compensation excludes the impact of one-time items, foreign exchange rates and legacy environmental reserve expense. See Appendix A for reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

The Company's adjusted operating profit was \$48.1 million in 2015, which was below the target performance goal of \$53.0 million, resulting in an earned payout of 65.5% of target for that portion of the award opportunity. The value-added sales growth metric established annual growth objectives equal to 2.5% for threshold, 5.0% for target and 7.5% for maximum performance. Due to challenging economic and market conditions during 2015, including the significant decline in oil and gas product applications, the economic downturn in Asia and a strong U.S. dollar, compared to the euro and yen, value-added sales were below threshold performance, resulting in a zero payout for that portion of the award opportunity.

Overall, total MIP awards for Mr. Hipple, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Chemnitz were earned at approximately 55% of target levels in 2015, down from approximately 125% of target in 2014. The table below shows the total 2015 MIP awards earned as a result of the 2015 adjusted operating profit and value-added sales growth performance compared to goals:

Name	MIP Target %	\$	Payouts by Performance Measure (1)			Total
			Adjusted Operating Profit	Adjusted Value-added Sales	MIP Payout	
Richard J. Hipple	117%	\$977,866	\$541,975	\$—	\$541,975	
Joseph P. Kelley	65%	227,500	126,088	—	126,088	
Gregory R. Chemnitz	56%	216,776	121,704	—	121,704	

(1) Actual 2015 results for incentive compensation excludes the impact of one-time items, foreign exchange rates and legacy environmental reserve expense. See Appendix A for reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP measures.

Long-term Incentive Equity-based Awards General

Target LTI award values are determined based on consideration of the market median range, as well as the experience, responsibilities and performance of each executive. The outstanding equity grants currently held by each NEO are not taken into consideration in making new grants to that NEO.

LTI Award Vehicles and Grants Made in 2015

The LTI program for 2015 had four components, each about equally weighted in terms of target award value, and included:

Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs), which are granted at fair market value and appreciate based on increases in our share price and, consequently, the capital appreciation achieved for shareholders. SARs generally vest three years after the grant date, subject to the NEO's continued service with us on such date. The SARs have a term of seven years during which they can be exercised if vested and are settled (when exercised) in shares;

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs), which are designed for retention purposes and are earned by our NEOs based on the passage of time and continued employment. The RSUs generally vest three years after the grant date, subject to the NEO's continued service with us on such date, and are settled in shares;

Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (RTSR PRSUs), which are tied to our TSR over three years versus the TSR of our peer group (identified above under "Peer Group Companies"). These awards are intended to align executive pay with long-term shareholder value creation and RTSR performance. RTSR PRSUs generally vest at the end of the

performance period, contingent on the NEO still being employed. Any earned RTSR PRSU awards are settled in shares for performance between 0% and 100% of target and settled in cash for performance above 100%. Award funding can range from 0% to 200% of target levels, based on our three-year TSR positioning relative to peers as shown in the table below:

Performance Level	Three-Year RTSR vs. Peers	% of Target RTSR PRSUs Earned
Below Threshold	Below 25th Percentile	0%
Threshold	25th Percentile	50%
Target	50th Percentile	100%
Maximum	80th Percentile	200%

Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (ROIC PRSUs), which are tied to our average ROIC for 2015, 2016 and 2017, is measured for each year by comparing the invested capital on December 31st of the previous year to the invested capital on December 31st of the current year. These ROIC PRSU awards are intended to further align executive pay with Company performance over a multi-year period, as measured by ROIC, which we believe correlates with long-term shareholder value creation. ROIC PRSUs generally vest at the end of the performance period, contingent on the NEO still being employed. Any earned ROIC PRSUs for grants made in 2015 are settled in stock for performance up to 100% and in cash for performance above 100%. Award funding can range from 0% to 200% of target levels, as shown in the table below.

Performance Level	ROIC	% of Target ROIC PRSUs Earned
Below Threshold	Below 7.0%	0%
Threshold	At 7.0%	25%
Target	At 9.1%	100%
Maximum	At or above 10.7%	200%

For both RTSR PRSU and ROIC PRSU awards, funding levels for results in between designated performance levels will be determined using straight-line interpolation. The actual value of these awards will be based on the number of shares (whether settled in shares or cash) earned, if any, and our corresponding stock price at the end of the three-year performance cycle. No dividends will be paid on any unearned PRSUs.

The table below shows the various equity grants in 2015 and their associated grant date fair values for the NEOs:

Name	2015 Equity Grants (# of shares)				2015 Equity Grants (Grant Date Fair Values)			
	SARs	RTSR PRSUs	ROIC PRSUs	RSUs	SARs	RTSR PRSUs	ROIC PRSUs	RSUs
Richard J. Hipple	40,264	14,514	14,514	16,005	\$534,452	\$432,662	\$534,260	\$589,144
Joseph P. Kelley	7,237	2,609	2,609	2,609	96,062	77,774	96,037	96,037
Gregory R. Chemnitz	8,485	3,058	3,058	3,058	112,627	91,159	112,565	112,565
Totals	55,986	20,181	20,181	21,672	\$743,141	\$601,595	\$742,862	\$797,746

Grant date fair values shown above for SARs are based on the Company's present value assumptions used for accounting expense recognition purposes. Present value assumptions used for determining future SARs grants are based on the same assumptions used for accounting expense recognition. In 2015, in lieu of a full market increase to base salary, the Compensation Committee determined that Mr. Hipple should receive an additional 1,491 RSUs above the targeted level, which additional amount is reflected in the table above.

The Committee is solely responsible for granting equity awards. The awards traditionally are granted in March after the Company's annual earnings have been announced. Equity grants for 2015 were made to the NEOs on March 3, 2015 and award values shown above are based on a grant date fair value per share. In 2007, the Committee adopted Stock Award Administrative Procedure Guidelines related to the various forms of equity grants designed to formalize the process of establishing the date of grant, grant prices at fair market value and other administrative practices appropriate for equity grants to executives.

To minimize the impact of daily stock price volatility, equity grant calculations are based on our average closing stock price for the last full month ending at least ten business days prior to the grant date. Equity grant levels shown above were based on our average closing stock price of \$33.54 for the month of January 2015.

Under the terms of the LTI awards, our NEOs are required to forfeit outstanding awards and pay back any amounts realized from equity grants if they engage in activity deemed to be detrimental to the Company, as defined in the applicable equity award agreements. Any gains on equity grants are also subject to our clawback policy.

LTI Award Vehicles and Grants Made in 2014

As described in last year's proxy statement, the LTI program for 2014 also had four components, each equally weighted in terms of target award value, including: (1) SARs that generally vest three years after the grant date, subject to continued service on such date; (2) time-based RSUs that generally vest three years after the grant date, subject to continued service on such date; (3) three-year

performance-based PRSUs tied to RTSR; and (4) three-year performance-based PRSUs tied to our average ROIC for 2014, 2015 and 2016.

In terms of the 2014 RTSR PRSUs, award funding varies based on our three-year TSR positioning relative to a peer group for such awards as follows: performance at the 25th percentile will fund 50% of the target award; performance at the 50th percentile will fund 100% of the target award; and performance at or above the 80th percentile will fund 200% of the target award. No PRSUs will be earned for relative performance below the peer group 25th percentile. With respect to ROIC PRSUs, funding ranges from 0% to 200% of target as follows: performance of 9.6% ROIC will fund 25% of the target award; performance of 10.6% ROIC will fund 100% of the target award; and performance at or above 11.9% ROIC will fund 200% of the target award. No PRSUs will be earned for performance below the threshold level of 9.6% ROIC. For both RTSR PRSU and ROIC PRSU awards, funding levels for results in between designated performance levels will be determined using straight-line interpolation.

Payout of PRSUs - Grants Made in 2013

Our LTI program for 2013 had the same four components, each weighted equally in terms of target award value, including: (1) SARs that generally vested three years after the grant date, subject to continued service on such date; (2) time-based RSUs that generally vested three years after the grant date, subject to continued service on such date; (3) three-year performance-based PRSUs tied to RTSR; and (4) three-year performance-based PRSUs, except in this case tied to 2015 ROIC measured on an absolute basis.

The vesting periods for the SARs and time-based RSUs have been completed. The performance period for the PRSUs (RTSR and ROIC) ended on December 31, 2015. Award funding for RTSR PRSUs was based on our three-year TSR positioning relative to a peer group as follows: performance below the 25th percentile would fund 0% of the target award; performance at the 25th percentile would fund 50% of the target award; performance at the 50th percentile would fund 100% of the target award; and performance at or above the 80th percentile would fund 200% of the target award. Funding levels for results between the designated performance levels were determined using straight-line interpolation. Our three-year TSR positioning relative to our peer group for the 2013 RTSR PRSUs was at the 42nd percentile of the peer group, resulting in an award payout equal to 84% of target award opportunity as determined by using straight-line interpolation. Our ROIC as measured at the end of the three-year performance period was below threshold, resulting in a zero percent payout for the 2013 ROIC PRSUs.

Other Policies, Practices and Guidelines

Severance Agreements

Mr. Hipple is party to a Severance Agreement that essentially provides two-year severance benefits in the event of an involuntary termination of employment by us, other than for cause or gross misconduct, or due to Mr. Hipple's resignation as a result of a reduction in salary or incentive pay opportunity, provided that such a reduction in salary or incentive pay opportunity is not part of a general reduction in compensation opportunity for all officers. Messrs. Kelley and Chemnitz are also parties to Severance Agreements that provide for severance benefits in specified circumstances, as described below. These Severance Agreements were adopted to retain top level executives. The Severance Agreements provide Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz with benefits upon certain qualifying terminations of employment following a change in control. The triggering events for a change in control are described in the section entitled "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" on page 37 and were designed to be competitive and reasonable based primarily on advice from legal counsel as well as the experience of our directors. If Messrs. Hipple and/or Chemnitz resign for "Good Reason" (as described in the Severance Agreement), or their employment is terminated by the Company for reasons other than for cause during the two-year period following a change in control, they will generally receive three-year severance benefits. Under the same circumstances, Mr. Kelley will receive essentially two-year severance benefits. The severance benefits for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz are described below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control".

None of the Severance Agreements provide for any excise tax "gross-up" provisions for the "parachute tax" under Code Section 280G. The Committee confirmed its intent not to enter into any new Severance Agreements that included such a provision.

The Committee believes the Severance Agreements are an important part of the competitive executive compensation package because they help ensure the continuity and stability of executive management and provide protection to the NEOs. The Committee also believes the Severance Agreements reduce the NEOs' interest in working against a potential change in control and help to minimize interruptions in business operations by reducing any concerns they have of being terminated prematurely and without cause during an ownership transition. The Company benefits from these agreements in that in exchange for the protections offered, each NEO agrees to:

- Refrain from competing while employed and for two years after an involuntary termination of employment;
- Refrain from soliciting any employees, agents or consultants to terminate their relationship with us;
- Protect our confidential information; and

Assign to the Company any intellectual property rights to any discoveries, inventions or improvements made while employed by us and within one year after his employment terminates.

Retirement Benefits

We provide certain retirement and deferred compensation benefits to our NEOs under company plans and arrangements, including the:

- Materion Corporation Pension Plan (Pension Plan);
- Materion Corporation Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (SRBP);
- Materion Corporation Retirement Savings Plan (401(k) Plan); and
- Materion Corporation Restoration & Deferred Compensation Plan (RDCP).

Prior to 2011, we provided special awards under a plan (further described below in connection with the SRBP) that was designed to supplement the retirement benefits provided under the Pension Plan for the NEOs. These special awards were eliminated at the end of 2010, with the SRBP assuming the same role beginning in 2011. The Committee believes each of these programs is necessary from a competitive viewpoint (because many companies with whom we compete for talent offer similar retirement benefits) and for retention purposes.

Pension Plan

The Pension Plan is a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement compensation to approximately 61% of our U.S. employees. All of the NEOs participate in the Pension Plan, which was closed to new employees hired after May 25, 2012. Before June 1, 2005, the benefit formula under the Pension Plan was 50% of the final average earnings over the highest five consecutive years minus 50% of the annual Social Security benefit, with the result prorated for service of less than 35 years. Effective as of May 31, 2005, we froze the benefit under the prior formula for all employees, including the NEOs.

Beginning June 1, 2005, the Pension Plan formula was reduced for all participants, including the NEOs, to 1% of each year's compensation, as defined in the Pension Plan. The retirement benefit for these individuals will be equal to the sum of the benefit earned as of May 31, 2005 and the benefit earned under the new formula for service after May 31, 2005. Because the amount of compensation that may be included in the formula for calculating pension benefits and the amount of benefit that may be accumulated in the Pension Plan are limited by the Code, the NEOs will not receive a Pension Plan benefit equal to 1% of their total pay.

In 2015, the Board of Directors amended the Pension Plan effective January 1, 2016, to allow participants to elect a lump sum payment, limited to \$100,000, following termination in lieu of a future annuity.

The Code limitations associated with the Pension Plan are taken into account by the Committee in determining amounts intended to supplement retirement income for the NEOs, such as the SRBP and the RDCP described below. The benefit accumulated under the Pension Plan does not affect any other element of compensation for the NEOs, except to the extent it is included in the calculation of payments that may be paid upon a change in control or other potential severance payments, as described below in "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" on page 38.

SRBP

The Committee and the Board approved the SRBP and it became effective in September 2011. The SRBP is an unfunded, non-qualified deferred compensation plan that provides retirement benefits for a select group of management or highly compensated employees to supplement the pension benefits paid to them from the Pension Plan. As noted above, the Pension Plan is the primary vehicle for providing retirement compensation to the majority of our employees, including the NEOs.

Through 2010, the Committee made special awards to NEOs to provide supplemental retirement compensation because of the limitations imposed under the Code, which place caps on the amount of eligible compensation used for purposes of determining benefit amounts under the Pension Plan. Special awards were current, taxable annual payments made to certain of the NEOs to take the place of a traditional supplemental executive retirement plan. The Committee elected to replace the special awards with the SRBP because the circumstances that gave rise to the special awards concept have changed and become more favorable to the use of a traditional supplemental executive retirement plan. Current participants in the SRBP include Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz as well as other members of senior management who were participants in the SRBP before the Pension Plan was closed to new hires on May 25, 2012.

Mr. Chemnitz was named as a participant in the SRBP in December 2012, with all service included since his hire date in September 2007. Since Mr. Chemnitz did not receive any special awards, his Offset Amount (as explained below) is zero. Mr. Kelley does not participate in the SRBP but receives retirement benefits due to Code limitations through the RDCP as described below.

A participant's benefit under the SRBP will be the amount of the participant's "Prevented Benefits" (as described below), reduced by a participant's designated "Offset Amount" (in other words, the total amount that was paid to the participant in prior years as special award payments), as set forth in the SRBP. A participant's interest in benefits payable under the SRBP will be vested and nonforfeitable to the same extent and in the same manner as benefits are vested and nonforfeitable under the Pension Plan. The benefits payable under the SRBP will be paid to a participant in a single sum payment on or about the first day of the third month

next following the date of his separation from service, or in certain cases as necessitated by Section 409A of the Code, the first business day of the month that is at least six months after his separation from service.

“Prevented Benefits” for purposes of the SRBP means the difference, expressed as a single sum, between the regular pension benefits payable to a participant under the Pension Plan and the regular pension benefits that would be so payable to the participant under the Pension Plan if such benefits were determined based on the inclusion of any compensation that was deferred on an elective basis under any non-qualified deferred compensation plan or agreement with an employer and without regard to limitations on covered compensation and benefit amounts imposed by the Code and taking into account any special calculation provisions for a participant as set forth on Schedule I to the SRBP. Currently, Schedule I of the SRBP contains a special calculation provision for Mr. Hipple; (an additional five years of service credit provided to him in 2006) as detailed below in the "2015 Pension Benefits" table on page 33.

401(k) Plan

The 401(k) Plan is a tax-qualified defined contribution plan. All of the NEOs participate in this plan, which we offer as part of a competitive total compensation package. The 401(k) Plan provides the NEOs and all other eligible employees with the opportunity to defer eligible compensation (on a pre-tax basis) up to specified limits imposed by the Code. In addition, we make a matching contribution to each participant equal to 25% of the first 6% of compensation deferred by the participant, subject to an annual Code limitation and a Company contribution, also subject to an annual Code limitation, based on total cash compensation and the participant's age and years of service if the employee does not participate in the Pension Plan.

RDCP

In 2004, the Committee established the RDCP (formerly referred to as the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II, or EDCP II) to replace the Key Employee Share Option Plan (KESOP), which is described below in the section entitled “2015 Non-qualified Deferred Compensation”. The RDCP provides an opportunity for the NEOs to defer a portion of their compensation, and represents an element of what we consider a competitive total compensation package for the NEOs. In addition, for key executives compensated over the Code pay limit including Mr. Kelley, the RDCP provides retirement benefits due to Code limitations for non-SRBP participants.

Health and Welfare Benefits

The NEOs participate in group life, health and disability programs on the same terms as provided to all salaried employees.

Perquisites

Except for periodic executive physicals, which the Committee views as an element of a competitive total compensation package for the NEOs, no perquisites or personal benefits are provided to the NEOs.

Accounting and Tax Effects

The Committee considers both the financial reporting and the taxation of compensation elements in its decision-making process. The Committee seeks to strike a balance between the Company's best interests, fair treatment for the executives and potentially minimizing taxation of the compensation offered to the executive while potentially maximizing immediate deductibility.

The Committee is also aware of Code Section 162(m), which disallows a federal income tax deduction to public companies like the Company for compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to the CEO and to each of the three other most highly compensated executive officers (other than the CFO) in any taxable year. However, compensation that qualifies under Code Section 162(m) as "performance-based compensation" may be excluded from this \$1 million limit. We consider the impact of this rule when developing and implementing our executive compensation program. We also believe that it is important to preserve flexibility in administering compensation programs in a manner designed to promote varying corporate goals. Accordingly, we have not adopted a policy that all compensation must qualify as fully deductible under Code Section 162(m). However, consistent with our pay-for-performance philosophy, our 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (as Amended and Restated as of May 7, 2014) and our MIP are intended to permit us to grant certain awards that may be able to qualify as “performance-based compensation” under Code Section 162(m). However, some grants of awards under these plans may not qualify as "performance-based compensation" for purposes of Code Section 162(m) under certain circumstances. Moreover, even if the Committee intends to grant compensation under the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan or the Management Incentive Plan that qualifies as

"performance-based compensation" for purposes of Code Section 162(m), we cannot guarantee that such compensation will so qualify or ultimately be deductible.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

Effective January 2014, the Committee implemented mandatory stock ownership guidelines, which replaced our former share retention guidelines, for executive officers, including our NEOs. The new stock ownership guidelines require our NEOs to own qualifying shares with targeted values equal to five times base salary for Mr. Hipple, three times base salary for Mr. Kelley, and one times base salary for Mr. Chemnitz. The Committee also implemented stock ownership guidelines for all non-employee directors, requiring them to own qualifying shares with targeted values equal to four times their cash compensation. These guidelines were established by the Committee to promote long-term stock ownership and further align executive and shareholder interests. Executives,

including NEOs, and non-employee directors, have five years, from the time of first being subject to these guidelines, to achieve targeted ownership levels. Until guidelines are met, NEOs are required to hold 50% and the CEO and non-employee directors are required to hold 75% of all net after-tax shares received upon the exercise of SARs or the vesting of other equity grants. Shares that count towards ownership requirements include common shares held directly or indirectly, shares in employee benefit plans, the after-tax value of unvested time-based RSUs, and the after-tax “in the money” value of vested but unexercised stock options and SARs. Unvested PRSUs and unvested SARs do not count toward ownership requirements. Qualifying shares are valued based on our average closing stock price for the last twenty trading days of each year. Once the required ownership level is met as of any annual measurement date, an executive is deemed to be in ongoing compliance with the guidelines as long as he or she continues to own at least the same number of qualifying shares as when the guideline was originally achieved. Ownership guidelines apply until the executive resigns or retires, except that the target ownership requirement is reduced by 10% per year over the five year period starting upon the attainment of age 60, to allow for portfolio diversification. If an executive fails to achieve the guidelines within the designated five-year compliance period, the Committee has the discretion to take any action deemed appropriate. As of December 31, 2015, all NEOs met the ownership guidelines and all non-employee directors who have been directors for five years or more met the ownership guidelines and all non-employee directors who have been directors for at least one year own Company stock.

Anti-hedging/Pledging

Under our Insider Trading Policy, we prohibit insiders from purchasing any financial instrument or engaging in any other transaction, such as a prepaid variable forward contract, equity swap, collar or exchange fund, that is designed to hedge or offset any decrease in the market value of Company securities. The policy also prohibits insiders from holding Company securities in a margin account or pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

Clawback Policy

The Committee also elected to implement a formal clawback policy for the NEOs in advance of final regulations from the SEC or NYSE under the Dodd-Frank Act. This policy is in addition to the clawback provisions contained in our equity award agreements that require NEOs to forfeit outstanding awards and pay back any amounts from equity grants if they engage in activity deemed to be detrimental to the Company. The Committee elected to implement aspects of this policy early because it believes a clawback policy represents an important protection for shareholders and is viewed favorably from a corporate governance standpoint. Originally adopted in 2011 and revised in 2012, the clawback policy covers annual incentive awards, performance-based equity awards and any other incentive-based compensation paid to our executive officers, officers subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act and our employees in salary grades A, B and C. In general, under this clawback policy, if we are required to prepare an accounting restatement due to material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under federal securities laws, we will use all reasonable efforts to recover, from persons currently or formerly covered by the policy, excess incentive-based compensation to the extent that such persons, in our determination, willfully committed an act of fraud, dishonesty or recklessness that contributed to the noncompliance. For these purposes, excess incentive-based compensation means any incentive-based compensation paid or granted by us to such persons after 2010 in excess of what they should have been paid or granted had our financial statements been correct in the first place. The Committee expects to amend the clawback policy again when SEC or NYSE final regulations become available.

Compensation Policies and Practices to Risk Management

In setting compensation, the Committee considers the risks to Materion's shareholders and to the achievement of our goals that may be inherent in the compensation program. Although a significant portion of our executives' compensation is performance-based and “at-risk,” we believe our executive and employee compensation plans are appropriately structured and are not reasonably likely to result in a material adverse effect to the Company.

In its review, the Committee noted that:

Incentive programs provide for balance in that performance measures and goals are tied to the Company's strategic objectives, achievable financial performance centered on the Company's expectations, relative performance against a peer group of companies and specific individual goals;

• A significant portion of variable compensation is delivered in equity (SARs, RSUs and PRSUs) with multi-year vesting. The Company believes that equity compensation helps reduce compensation risk by balancing financial or

strategic goals against any other factors management may take into consideration to promote long-term shareholder value;

• Limited upside opportunity on incentive awards further ensures that management does not have any incentive to pursue short-term financial performance at the expense of long-term shareholder value;

The Company adopted stock ownership guidelines, along with share retention requirements until guidelines are met, which guidelines replaced previous share retention guidelines, to encourage a focus on long-term growth rather than short-term gains; and

• The Company extended the scope of our clawback policy to recoup from culpable NEOs any gains that are later found to be based on erroneous financial statements.

In addition, during 2015, the Company under the direction of FWC conducted a comprehensive incentive plan risk assessment. The results, as reviewed by the Compensation Committee, of this evaluation indicated that, from a compensation risk perspective, there were no significant risk areas. The two incentive plans in which the NEOs participate (in other words, the MIP and LTIP) were considered "low risk" and well-aligned with sound compensation design principles that provide a balanced approach for delivering incentives at various levels of performance.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

We have reviewed and discussed with management the foregoing Compensation Discussion and Analysis. Based on our review and discussion with management, we have recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The foregoing report has been furnished by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

Vinod M. Khilnani (Chairman)

William B. Lawrence

Darlene J. S. Solomon

Robert B. Toth

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary as set forth in any of our previous filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that incorporate future filings, including this proxy statement, in whole or in part, the foregoing Compensation Committee Report shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings other than our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

2015 SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and our other NEOs who served during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$ (1))	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$ (2))	Option Awards (\$ (3))	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$ (4))	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$ (5))	All Other Compensation (\$ (6))	Total (\$)
Richard J. Hipple Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	2015	835,492	—	1,556,067	534,452	541,975	372,025	5,400	3,845,411
	2014	825,173	—	1,515,907	481,029	1,211,003	543,846	4,296	4,581,254
	2013	801,978	—	1,435,399	486,626	198,619	8,477	4,221	2,935,320
Joseph P. Kelley Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	2015	347,406	—	269,849	96,062	126,088	13,103	5,035	857,543
Gregory R. Chemnitz Vice President, General Counsel	2015	386,586	—	316,289	112,627	121,704	71,077	5,233	1,013,516
	2014	370,120	100,000	359,270	98,155	260,999	108,321	5,020	1,301,885
	2013	359,393	—	244,260	81,403	51,300	40,060	5,008	781,424

(1) For 2015, "Salary" includes deferred compensation under the 401(k) Plan in the amount of \$24,000 for Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz and \$15,900 for Mr. Kelley.

The amounts reported in this column for 2015 reflect the aggregate grant date fair value as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 for RSUs granted during 2015 to each NEO and, based on probable outcome, for the RTSR and ROIC PRSUs granted during 2015, that are within the scope of FASB ASC Topic 718. Assuming the highest level of achievement of the performance conditions to which the PRSUs are subject, the grant date fair value of the PRSUs would be: Mr. Hipple \$1,933,845 Mr. Kelley \$347,623 and Mr. Chemnitz \$407,448. See Note P to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for the assumptions used in calculating the grant date fair values. See the "2015 Grants of Plan-based Awards" table in this proxy statement for more information on awards made in 2015.

The amounts reported in this column for 2015 reflect the aggregate grant date fair value as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 for SARs granted to each NEO during 2015. See Note P to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for the assumptions used in calculating the fair value. See the "2015 Grants of Plan-based Awards" table in this proxy statement for more information on awards made in 2015.

(4) The amounts in this column for 2015 represent the payments made to the NEOs under the MIP.

The amounts in this column for 2015 represent the aggregate change in the actuarial present value of the accumulated benefit under the Pension Plan and SRBP as otherwise discussed in this proxy statement. There were no preferential or above market earnings during 2015 under the RDCP or KESOP plans. The amounts for the change in the pension and SRBP values are as follows:

Name	Pension Plan	SRBP	Total
Richard J. Hipple	\$27,104	\$344,921	\$372,025

Edgar Filing: MATERION Corp - Form DEF 14A

Joseph P. Kelley	13,103	—	13,103
Gregory R. Chemnitz	23,411	47,666	71,077

(6) For each NEO, “All Other Compensation” for 2015 consists of group life insurance premiums, the Company match in the 401(k) and the Company contribution to the Health Savings Account.

2015 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

Name	Type of Grant	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (1)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) (2)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) (3)	Exercise Base Price of Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)(4)
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)				
Richard J. Hipple	MIP	3/3/2015	36,671	977,886	1,955,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	7,257	14,514	29,028	—	—	432,662	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	3,629	14,514	29,028	—	—	534,260	
	RSUs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,005	—	589,144	
	SARs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,264	36.81	534,452
Joseph P. Kelley	MIP	3/3/2015	8,531	227,500	455,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	1,305	2,609	5,218	—	—	77,774	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	652	2,609	5,218	—	—	96,037	
	RSUs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,609	—	96,037	
	SARs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,237	36.81	96,062
Gregory R. Chemnitz	MIP	3/3/2015	8,129	216,776	433,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	1,529	3,058	6,116	—	—	91,159	
	PRSU	3/3/2015	—	—	—	765	3,058	6,116	—	—	112,565	
	RSUs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,058	—	112,565	
	SARs	3/3/2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,485	36.81	112,627

These columns show the RTSR and ROIC PRSUs that were granted in 2015. The first referenced award of PRSUs will be earned based on the degree of achievement of RTSR goals during the 2015-2017 performance period and the second referenced award of PRSUs will be earned based on the degree of achievement of ROIC goals during (1) the 2015-2017 performance period. The threshold to target levels of PRSUs will be earned for threshold to target performance and settled in shares. Above target to maximum performance for the PRSUs will be settled in cash.

Any earned awards generally vest after the end of the 2015-2017 performance period provided these executives are continuously employed throughout the performance period.

(2) This column shows the time-based RSUs that were granted in 2015. These RSUs will generally vest three years from the date of grant, provided these executives are continuously employed three years from the date of grant.

(3) This column shows the SARs that were granted in 2015. These SARs generally become fully exercisable and vest 100% after three years, provided these executives are continuously employed three years from the date of grant.

The amounts reported in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value as computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 for the SARs and RSUs, and the fair value based on the probable outcome for the PRSU.

(4) See Note P to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for the assumptions used in calculating the fair value.

Executive Employment Arrangements

None of the NEOs has an employment agreement. However, each NEO has a Severance Agreement that provides the executive with essentially two- or three-year severance benefits upon termination or a significant change in the duties of the executive as a result of a change in control as defined in the agreement, and, for Mr. Hipple, essentially two-year severance benefits in the event of certain involuntary terminations. Discussion of the payouts provided for under various termination situations is set forth in the section “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control” on page 37.

Salaries and Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation

For 2015, base salaries and annual incentives (including amounts deferred into the 401(k) Plan) as a percentage of total compensation shown in the “2015 Summary Compensation Table” were 36% for Mr. Hipple, 55% for Mr. Kelley and 50% for Mr. Chemnitz.

Stock and Option Awards

Stock and option awards under the 2006 Plan were made during 2015 in the form of SARs, RSUs and PRSUs. Descriptions of and the reason for these types of grants are included in the CD&A.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT 2015 FISCAL YEAR END

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards		Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (4)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested (\$) (3)
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (1)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (2)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) (3)		
Richard J. Hipple	15,000	—	44.72	2/15/2017	—	—	—	—
	78,647	—	15.01	2/10/2019	—	—	—	—
	53,515	—	21.24	2/22/2020	—	—	—	—
	38,474	—	39.30	5/4/2018	—	—	—	—
	44,897	—	29.45	3/1/2019	—	—	—	—
	—	38,809	28.32	3/6/2020	—	—	—	—
	—	38,544	33.29	5/8/2021	—	—	—	—
	—	40,264	36.81	3/3/2022	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	47,665	1,334,620	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,142	2,691,976
Joseph P. Kelley	230,533	117,617						
	3,370	—	29.45	3/1/2019	—	—	—	—
	—	2,380	28.32	3/6/2020	—	—	—	—
	—	2,661	33.29	5/8/2021	—	—	—	—
	—	7,237	36.81	3/3/2022	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	4,682	131,096	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	9,582	268,296	
Gregory R. Chemnitz	3,370	12,278						
	1,373	—	27.78	2/15/2018	—	—	—	—
	6,814	—	39.30	5/4/2018	—	—	—	—
	8,056	—	29.45	3/1/2019	—	—	—	—
	—	6,492	28.32	3/6/2020	—	—	—	—
	—	7,865	33.29	5/8/2021	—	—	—	—
	—	8,485	36.81	3/3/2022	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	10,446	292,488	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	18,666	522,648	
	16,243	22,842						

These amounts represent the SARs that were granted on March 6, 2013, May 8, 2014 and March 3, 2015, (1) respectively. These SARs generally vest 100% after three years. The SARs were granted seven years prior to their expiration date.

Edgar Filing: MATERION Corp - Form DEF 14A

Time-based RSUs were granted to Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz on March 6, 2013, May 8, 2014 and March 3, 2015, respectively. The RSUs generally vest three years from the date of grant and are subject to forfeiture if these executives are not continuously employed for a three-year period from the date of grant. These awards were granted as follows:

Name	3/6/13 Grant (#)	5/8/14 Grant (#)	3/3/15 Grant (#)
Richard J. Hipple	16,895	14,765	16,005
Joseph P. Kelley	1,054	1,019	2,609
Gregory R. Chemnitz	2,875	4,513	3,058

- (3) Amounts in these columns were calculated using the December 31, 2015 Materion Corporation common stock closing price of \$28.00 multiplied by the number of shares or units in the preceding column.
 PRSUs were granted to Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz on March 6, 2013, March 3, 2014 and March 3, 2015, respectively. The RTSR PRSUs will be earned based on our RTSR performance over three years versus industry peers and the ROIC PRSUs will be earned based on our ROIC performance over three years. The
- (4) threshold to target levels of PRSUs will be earned for threshold to target performance and settled in shares after December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. Above target to maximum performance will be settled in cash after December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

2015 OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Richard J. Hipple	11,500	252,195	19,632	727,758
Joseph P. Kelley	—	—	1,474	54,643
Gregory R. Chemnitz	—	—	3,523	130,598

2015 PENSION BENEFITS

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
	Materion Corporation Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (1)	19	1,394,212	—
Joseph P. Kelley	Materion Corporation Pension Plan	4	56,220	—
	Materion Corporation Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan	—	—	—
Gregory R. Chemnitz	Materion Corporation Pension Plan	8	207,271	—
	Materion Corporation Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan	8	196,470	—

(1) Mr. Hipple receives an additional five years of credited service under the SRBP.

Assumptions:

♣Measurement Date: December 31, 2015

♣Interest Rate for Present Value: 4.375%

♣Mortality (Pre-commencement): None

♣Mortality (Post-commencement): RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table for males projected generationally using Scale MP-2015 starting from 2006 (the base year of the RP-2014 study)

♣Withdrawal and disability rates: None

♣Retirement rates: None prior to age 65

♣Normal Retirement Age: Age 65

♣Accumulated benefit is calculated based on credited service and pay as of December 31, 2015

♣All results shown are estimates only; actual benefits will be based on data, pay and service at time of retirement

The Materion Corporation Pension Plan (qualified pension plan) is a defined benefit plan under which Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz are currently accruing benefits. Effective as of the close of business on May 31, 2005, the benefit under the prior formula for Mr. Hipple (50% of final average earnings over the highest five consecutive years minus 50% of annual Social Security benefit, the result prorated for service less than 35 years) was frozen. The frozen annual benefit as of May 31, 2005, payable beginning at age 65 as a single life annuity, for Mr. Hipple is \$9,855.

Credited service for pension benefit purposes as of May 31, 2005 for Mr. Hipple is 3 years.

Beginning June 1, 2005, the qualified pension plan formula was changed for Mr. Hipple to 1% of each year's earnings. The retirement benefit for Mr. Hipple will be equal to the sum of that earned as of May 31, 2005 and that earned under the new formula

for service after May 31, 2005. Messrs. Kelley and Chemnitz were hired on December 29, 2011 and September 17, 2007, respectively. Their retirement benefits will be equal to 1% of each year's earnings.

The "2015 Pension Benefits" table shows for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz the number of years of credited service, present value of accumulated benefit and payments during the last fiscal year under the qualified pension plan. We do not sponsor any other qualified defined benefit plan that provides benefits to Messrs. Hipple, Kelley or Chemnitz. We also sponsor a non-qualified defined benefit plan that provides benefits to Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz. See the section entitled "Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (SRBP)" for more information. Mr. Kelley does not participate in the SRBP.

The "Present Value of Accumulated Benefit" is the lump-sum value as of December 31, 2015 of the annual pension benefit that was earned as of December 31, 2015 that would be payable under the qualified pension plan for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz for life beginning at their normal retirement age. The normal retirement age is defined as age 65 in the qualified pension plan. Certain assumptions were used to determine the lump-sum value and to determine the annual pension that is payable beginning at normal retirement age. Those assumptions are described immediately following the "2015 Pension Benefits" table.

If the participant terminates employment before completing ten years of service, the annuity may not commence prior to age 65. If the participant terminates employment after completing ten years of service, the annuity may commence as early as age 55 and is reduced 6.67% per year between ages 60 and 65 and 3.33% per year between ages 55 and 60 based on the participant's age at commencement, if the benefit commences prior to normal retirement age. An unreduced benefit is available commencing at age 62 for those participants who terminate after age 55 with at least 30 years of service. At year-end 2015, Mr. Hipple had attained early retirement eligibility but Messrs. Kelley and Chemnitz had not. If a participant terminates employment before completing five years of service, the annuity is not vested and nothing is payable to the participant. Mr. Kelley will become vested on December 29, 2016. None of the NEOs may become eligible to commence their benefit on an unreduced basis prior to age 65.

Benefits provided under the qualified pension plan are based on compensation up to a compensation limit under the Code (which was \$265,000 in 2015). In addition, benefits provided under the qualified pension plan may not exceed a benefit limit under the Code (which was \$210,000 payable as a single life annuity beginning at normal retirement age in 2015).

Compensation is generally equal to the total amount that is included in income (such as regular base salary, incentive compensation under any form of incentive compensation plan, sales commissions and performance-restricted shares of stock at the time these shares are includable in the participant's gross income for Federal income tax purposes), plus salary reduction amounts under sections 125 and 401(k) of the Code. The annual salary and bonus for the current year for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz is indicated in the "2015 Summary Compensation Table". Each year's compensation for the qualified pension plan is limited by the compensation limits under the Code.

A participant's years of credited service are based on the years an employee participates in the qualified pension plan. The years of credited service for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz are based on their service while eligible for participation in the qualified pension plan.

Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz are eligible only to have their benefits payable in the form of an annuity with monthly benefit payments. Once Mr. Kelley becomes vested he would be eligible to elect a lump sum payment, in lieu of a monthly annuity, unless the present value of the lump sum payment exceeds \$100,000.

The qualified pension plan was designed to provide tax-qualified pension benefits for most of our employees. Benefits under the qualified pension plan are funded by an irrevocable tax-exempt trust. An executive's benefits under the qualified pension plan are payable from the assets held by the tax-exempt trust.

Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (SRBP)

Adopted effective September 13, 2011, the SRBP is an unfunded, non-qualified deferred compensation plan that provides benefits for a select group of management or highly compensated employees named in the SRBP document in order to supplement the pension benefits paid to them from the Materion Corporation Pension Plan.

Mr. Kelley does not participate in the SRBP. Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz benefit under the SRBP will be the amount of the participant's "Prevented Benefits" (as described below), reduced by a participant's designated "Offset Amount" (that which was paid in prior years as special award payments), as set forth in the SRBP. Mr. Chemnitz was named as a

participant in the SRBP effective December 2012 with all service included since his hire date in September 2007. Since Mr. Chemnitz did not receive any special awards, his Offset Amount is zero. A participant's interest in benefits payable under the SRBP will be vested and non-forfeitable to the same extent and in the same manner as benefits are vested and non-forfeitable under the Pension Plan. The benefits payable under the SRBP will be paid to a participant in a single sum payment on or about the first day of the third month (or, in certain cases as necessitated by tax law provisions, the sixth month) next following the date of his separation from service.

"Prevented Benefits" for purposes of the SRBP means the difference, expressed as a single sum, between the regular pension benefits payable to a participant under the Pension Plan and the regular pension benefits that would be so payable to the participant under the Pension Plan if such benefits were determined including in compensation any compensation that was deferred on an

elective basis under any non-qualified deferred compensation plan or agreement with a participant and without regard to limitations on covered compensation and benefit amounts imposed by the Code. Mr. Hipple will receive an additional amount at retirement determined by dividing his Prevented Benefits by the number of his years of credited service in the qualified pension plan and multiplying that amount by five.

We are under no obligation to set aside funds specifically designated to pay these supplemental amounts and are not presently maintaining any kind of trust for this purpose.

2015 NON-QUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION

We maintain two non-qualified arrangements for executives, the Key Employee Share Option Plan (KESOP) and the Restoration & Deferred Compensation Plan (RDCP). The primary purpose of each is to provide benefits in the event a participant's compensation exceeds the amount of compensation that may be taken into account for deferring income and matching contributions under the 401(k) Plan, and in the case of employees not in the Pension Plan, a Company contribution based on annual compensation over the Code limit and the participant's age and service.

Key Employee Share Option Plan

The KESOP was established in 1998 to provide executives with options to purchase property other than our common stock (in this case, options to purchase certain mutual fund shares as further described below), which options replace a portion of the executive's compensation. The options cover property with an initial value equal to the amount of compensation they replace, divided by 75%, with an exercise price equal to the difference between that amount and the amount of compensation replaced (in other words, 25% of the fair market value of the option property). Thus, the executive may receive the increase or decrease in market value of the entire amount of the property covered by the option, including the exercise price. Due to the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 which added section 409A to the Code, the KESOP was frozen effective December 31, 2004. Moreover, options for purchase of property that did not become exercisable prior to 2005 under the KESOP and corresponding elections under the KESOP were canceled. Each participant who had such KESOP options and elections canceled received payment in the amount of the canceled deferrals. Eligibility to participate and the property (consisting of shares of mutual funds) subject to the KESOP options were determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board. Mutual fund selection was intended to be the same or similar to that offered under the 401(k) Plan, but was not required. Executives were permitted to select among those mutual funds to determine those covered by the options obtained by them as a result of their compensation elections, but generally were not permitted to change that selection once made.

Although the KESOP was frozen as noted above, options that became exercisable prior to January 1, 2005 and have not been exercised remain on the books for some executives.

The KESOP balance of each executive is equal to the most recent closing price of the mutual funds under the options accumulated by the executive as of the end of the year. To obtain the portion of this balance based on any particular option, however, the executive must pay the 25% exercise price set when the option was granted. In addition to potential gains through changes in the market value for the underlying mutual funds, the executive may accumulate value whenever any dividends or other cash distributions are made relative to those mutual funds. Starting with dividends for the year ending December 31, 2004, the value of any such dividends or distributions is credited to the executive's RDCP account (see discussion below for the RDCP) as part of the compensation deferred under that program.

Unless the amount of mutual funds available under an option is adjusted as a result of a stock split, merger, divestiture, consolidation or other corporate transaction, or unless other property is substituted for the mutual fund shares originally subject to the option, an option becomes exercisable 184 days after the grant of the option and remains exercisable at any time after that date until the earlier of the fifteenth anniversary of the grant or the third anniversary of the executive's termination of employment. If any adjustment in the number of mutual fund shares or any substitution of new property occurs, the exercise period will be interrupted for 184 days and the deadline to exercise will be extended by 184 days, but not more than five years beyond the original exercise deadline. Any option not exercised by the deadline may not be exercised after that.

The KESOP is unfunded. The options obligation for each executive is maintained in a book reserve account. We are under no obligation to set aside funds specifically designated to satisfy this obligation or to invest in any of the optioned mutual funds selected by the executive. However, we maintain a trust, as part of the general assets of the

Company, intended to hold property for use in meeting this obligation, unless we become insolvent. In that case, the assets in the trust would be available to satisfy our creditors just as any other general assets of the Company, before the option property would be delivered. In other words, each executive participating in the KESOP is an unsecured general creditor of the Company with respect to the value of the property optioned as his KESOP benefits.

When an option is exercised, the executive pays the applicable exercise price to the Company and we deliver to the executive the underlying property, which may have been obtained and held as general assets of the Company before the option was exercised. The value of the underlying property delivered, less the exercise price paid, is treated as taxable income to the executive and he

must pay the Company for any income taxes or other payroll taxes required to be withheld by the Company on that income. We may take an income tax deduction for the value of the property delivered, reduced by the exercise price paid.

No executive may transfer or sell his KESOP options during his life, except for a transfer, for no pay and only as approved by the Committee, to a member of the executive's immediate family, to a trust for the benefit of such a family member or to a partnership consisting only of such family members as partners. Upon an executive's death, his KESOP options will pass to his beneficiaries or estate, but they must be exercised before the earlier of the original deadline or the first anniversary of his death. No other transfers or withdrawals are permitted under the KESOP. The latest exercise deadline for any existing KESOP options is June 30, 2019. As noted earlier, options may expire earlier, within three years of the executive's termination of employment.

Materion Corporation Restoration & Deferred Compensation Plan

The Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II (EDCP II) was renamed, amended and restated effective May 1, 2015. The plan was renamed as the Materion Corporation Restoration & Deferred Compensation Plan (RDCP). The RDCP provides executives an opportunity to make deferral elections generally not permitted under the 401(k) Plan. Code Section 401(a)(17) limits the amount of compensation that may be taken into account for deferrals under the 401(k) Plan. For 2015, that limit was \$265,000. As of the restatement effective date, selected executives may elect each year to defer all or any portion of the sum of his or her MIP payouts payable in cash for that year, plus up to 50% of his or her base salary. Credits in amounts equal to the value of any dividends or other cash distributions payable from mutual funds optioned to the executive under the KESOP (see discussion above) are also credited to the executive's RDCP account balance starting with dividends for the year 2004.

The compensation deferrals credited to each executive are credited with earnings at a rate equal to the return on hypothetical investments selected by the executive from a list of mutual funds identified by the Compensation Committee. Investment selection is intended to be the same or similar to that offered under the 401(k) Plan, but this is not required. The executive's investment selection is used only to determine earnings credits on the compensation deferrals under the RDCP. We are not obligated to invest any funds in the mutual funds selected by the executive. Earnings returns will change from year to year.

In addition, the RDCP provides retirement benefits of the 401(k) Plan that are limited under the Code for selected executives, including Mr. Kelley, based on the total cash compensation and the participant's age and years of service. The RDCP is unfunded. Deferred compensation credits and related earnings credits for each executive are maintained in a book reserve account. We are under no obligation to set aside funds specifically designated to pay these deferred income amounts. However, we maintain a trust, as part of the general assets of the Company, intended to pay these deferred income amounts, unless we become insolvent. In that case, the assets in the trust would be available to satisfy creditors of the Company, just as any other general assets of the Company, before the deferred income amounts would be paid. In other words, each executive participating in the RDCP is an unsecured general creditor of the Company with respect to the payment of his or her RDCP benefits.

2015 NON-QUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The table below shows 2015 activity in the NEO's RDCP accounts and Mr. Hipple's KESOP account. Activity includes deferrals to the RDCP of executive contributions, earnings credited to the RDCP and KESOP accounts, any distributions made from Mr. Hipple's KESOP account, and the aggregate balance of the NEOs' RDCP and KESOP accounts, if applicable, as of December 31, 2015.

Name	Plan	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$ (1))	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$ (2))	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$ (3))
Richard J. Hipple	RDCP	—	—	(6,994)	—	139,002
	KESOP	—	—	5,734	—	19,041
Joseph P. Kelley	RDCP	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory R. Chemnitz	RDCP	34,611	—	(635)	—	187,127

- (1) The amount in this column is also included in the "Salary" column of the "2015 Summary Compensation Table". These earnings include dividends paid in 2014 for the KESOP, which were transferred to the RDCP in 2015 for Mr. Hipple in the amount of \$657. None of these amounts were reported for Messrs Hipple, Kelley or Chemnitz in
- (2) the "Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings" column for 2015 of the "2015 Summary Compensation Table."
- (3) The Aggregate Balance at Last FYE for the KESOP for Mr. Hipple represents the net amount due to him upon exercise (i.e., net of the 25% option price due back to the Company).

POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL

We have entered into Severance Agreements with the NEOs to help ensure the continuity and stability of our senior management. The other incentive arrangements we maintain also provide for payments to be made to the NEOs upon certain terminations of employment.

Severance Agreements

Basic Severance Benefits. The Severance Agreements provide that if the employment of Mr. Hipple is terminated by us or one of our affiliates except for cause or gross misconduct (or death or disability), or if he resigns as a result of a reduction in his salary or incentive pay opportunity he will be entitled to severance benefits. Severance benefits include rights to:

- a lump-sum payment of two times highest salary and the highest annual cash incentive compensation (the highest annual incentive for the year of termination or in any of the three prior years);
- the continuation of retiree medical and life insurance benefits for up to two years;
- any retirement benefits he would have earned under our qualified retirement plans during the next two years; and
- reasonable fees for outplacement services, up to a maximum of \$20,000.

In addition, all PRSUs and RSUs vest at 100% levels and all SARs become fully exercisable, if the severance benefits are applicable. Messrs. Kelley and Chemnitz do not participate in these basic severance benefits.

Change in Control Severance Benefits. In the event of a "change in control" of the Company, as defined in these Severance Agreements, and if the executive's employment is terminated by us or one of our affiliates except for cause (or death or disability), or he resigns within one month after the first anniversary of the change in control for any reason, or the nature and scope of his duties worsens or certain other adverse changes occur and the Board so decides (referred to in the table below as Good Reason Termination), Messrs. Hipple and Chemnitz are entitled to receive similar severance benefits (based on a three-year period rather than a two-year period, and with the annual incentive amount being based on the higher of (1) the target for the year in which the change in control occurs or (2) the highest amount earned after the change in control or in the three years preceding the year of the change in control). Under the same circumstances (except for a resignation one month after the first anniversary of the change in control for any reason), Mr. Kelley would be entitled to similar severance benefits based on a two-year period (and with the annual incentive amount based on the higher of the target for the year of termination or the average for the three prior years). The acceleration of outstanding long-term equity and equity-based awards will be subject under the terms of the applicable award agreements to "double trigger" vesting. A termination or demotion following the commencement of discussions with a third party which ultimately results in a change in control will also activate the change in control benefits. Payment of the change in control benefits under the Severance Agreements are subject to a reduction in order to avoid the application of the excise tax on "excess parachute payments" under the Code, but only if the reduction would increase the net after tax amount received by the executive. In addition, we must secure payment of the change in control benefits under the Severance Agreements through a trust that is to be funded upon the change in control, and amounts due but not timely paid earn interest at the prime rate plus 4%. We must pay attorneys' fees and expenses incurred by an executive in enforcing his right to change in control benefits under his Severance Agreement.

Nonsolicitation and Noncompetition Provisions. Under the Severance Agreements, each executive agrees not to solicit any of our employees, agents or consultants to terminate their relationship with us, to protect our confidential business information and not to compete with us during employment and for a period of (1) two years following termination of the executive's employment by us or one of our affiliates except for cause or gross misconduct, or if he resigns as a result of a reduction in his salary or incentive pay opportunity, or (2) one year following a termination of employment for any other reason. Each executive also assigns to us any intellectual property rights he may otherwise have to any discoveries, inventions or improvements made while in our employ or within one year thereafter.

Amounts Payable Under Severance Agreements. The following table sets forth the amounts payable under the Severance Agreements. Note that this table does not include any benefits payable to the NEOs under our retirement plan(s), or any payout to the NEOs under the KESOP or the RDCP. For more information about these benefits, see the "2015 Pension Benefits" and the "2015 Non-qualified Deferred Compensation" table and related narratives above. Additional information about the amounts payable to the NEO in the event of retirement, death or permanent disability is presented separately after the table.

	Richard J. Hipple		Joseph P. Kelley		Gregory R. Chemnitz	
	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination after a Change in Control (\$)
Base Salary/Annual Bonus	4,122,144	6,183,216	N/A	1,155,000	N/A	2,253,807
Welfare Benefits	45,710	68,565	N/A	32,352	N/A	48,528
Additional Benefits Under Retirement Plans	68,790	103,185	N/A	—	N/A	89,627
Outplacement Services	20,000	20,000	N/A	20,000	N/A	20,000
Annual MIP (1)	N/A	977,886	N/A	227,500	N/A	216,776
SARs Accelerated Vesting	—	—	N/A	—	N/A	—
RSUs/PRSUs Accelerated Vesting (2) (3)	3,134,466	3,134,466	N/A	345,121	N/A	665,642
Total Without 280G Cutback	7,391,110	10,487,318	N/A	1,779,973	N/A	3,294,380
280G Cutback	N/A	(1,777,866)	N/A	—	N/A	—
Total With 280G Cutback	7,391,110	8,709,452	N/A	1,779,973	N/A	3,294,380

The 2015 MIP was earned and paid to each of the NEOs at less than target levels. The amount reported assumes (1) that the Severance Agreements would provide each of the NEOs with an amount equal to the applicable target level.

The amount reported assumes that (a) the 2013-2015 PRSUs have been earned and paid to each of the NEOs and (2) the amounts reported for the NEOs for accelerated vesting of RSUs and PRSUs for terminations in connection with a change in control reflect double trigger acceleration amounts and target performance for the 2014-2016 and 2015-2017 PRSUs.

(3) The amount reported includes deferred cash dividend payments of \$40,522, \$2,821 and \$9,378 for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, respectively.

Benefits Payable Upon Retirement, Death or Disability Under Incentive Plans

Annual Cash Incentive Plan

Management Incentive Plan (MIP). The NEOs are participants in our MIP, which provides for annual, lump-sum cash payments that are based on achieving pre-established financial objectives and qualitative performance factors. Generally, an executive must be employed on the day of payment in order to receive an award under the MIP. However, if an executive dies while employed by us or any subsidiary or retires under one of our retirement plans during a plan year, the executive will receive an award pro-rated to the beginning of the month following the executive's termination date. In no event will a prorated MIP award be earned where the proration percent is one-third or less.

2006 Stock Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated as of May 7, 2014)

In May 2014, we adopted the Materion Corporation 2006 Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended and Restated as of May 7, 2014 (2006 Plan). The 2006 Plan authorizes the Compensation Committee to provide equity-based compensation in the form of Performance Restricted Stock, Performance Shares, Performance Units, Restricted Stock, Option Rights, SARs, RSUs and PRSUs for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards for superior performance.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs). Each of the NEOs has received grants of RSUs under the 2006 Plan. The RSU award agreements provide that all outstanding RSUs will immediately vest if the executive dies or becomes permanently disabled while employed by the Company or any subsidiary during the applicable vesting period. The RSU award agreements provide that if the executive retires one year or more after the date of grant, the RSUs will continue to vest and become payable three years from the date of grant. Under the RSU agreements, the definition of retirement means

that the NEO retired from the Company or any subsidiary and is at the time (1) at least age 65 or (2) at least age 55 and has completed ten years of continuous employment with the Company or any subsidiary. Assuming a termination of employment due to death or permanent disability on December 31, 2015, the value of accelerated vesting of the RSUs would have been \$1,360,161, \$132,587 and \$298,195 for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, respectively. Assuming a termination of employment due to retirement on December 31, 2015, the value of accelerated or continued vesting of the RSUs would have been \$907,700, \$58,831 and \$211,745 for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, respectively.

Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs). Each of the NEOs has received grants of SARs under the 2006 Plan. The award agreements generally provide that SARs terminate 190 days after termination of employment and vested SARs can be exercised during that period. However, the award agreements also provide that all SARs will immediately vest if the executive dies or becomes permanently disabled during the applicable vesting period while employed by the Company or any subsidiary; the vested SARs would then terminate one year after the termination of employment due to the NEO's death or disability (or until the expiration of the term of the SARs, if earlier). If the NEO retires (as described above) during the applicable vesting period, then the SARs will continue to vest and will expire seven years from the date of grant. Assuming a termination of employment due to death,

permanent disability or retirement on December 31, 2015, the value of any accelerated or continued vesting of the SARs would have been zero for each of Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, as the closing price on December 31, 2015 of \$28.00 was lower than the three base prices of the outstanding SARs grants.

Performance-based Restricted Stock Units (PRSUs). Under the 2006 Plan, each of the NEOs received grants of PRSUs in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Generally, all or a percentage of the PRSUs become nonforfeitable and payable only if certain performance goals are met. However, the award agreements provide that 100% of the PRSUs will immediately become nonforfeitable and payable if the executive dies or becomes permanently disabled while employed by the Company or any subsidiary during the performance period. If the NEO retires (as described above) during the applicable performance period, then the PRSUs will continue to be eligible to become nonforfeitable and payable as if the NEO continued to be employed during the performance period. Assuming a termination of employment due to death or permanent disability on December 31, 2015, the value of the accelerated vesting of the PRSUs would have been \$1,774,305, \$212,534 and \$367,447 for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, respectively. Assuming a termination of employment due to retirement on December 31, 2015, the value of continued nonforfeitable of the PRSUs would have been \$1,774,305, \$212,534 and \$367,447 for Messrs. Hipple, Kelley and Chemnitz, respectively.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In 2002, we entered into life insurance agreements with several employees and purchased life insurance policies pursuant to those agreements. These agreements, and the policies, which are owned by the employees, remain outstanding, and the portions of the premiums we paid are treated as loans to the employees, secured by the insurance policies, for financial purposes. The agreements require the employees to maintain the policies' cash surrender values in amounts at least equal to the outstanding loan balances. Interest on the loans is based on the applicable federal rate, which, as of December 31, 2015, was 2.84%.

We recognize that transactions between any of our directors or executive officers and us can present potential or actual conflicts of interest and create the appearance that our decisions are based on considerations other than the best interests of our shareholders. Pursuant to its charter, the Governance and Organization Committee considers and makes recommendations to the Board with regard to possible conflicts of interest of Board members or management. The Board then makes a determination as to whether to approve the transaction.

The Governance and Organization Committee reviews all relationships and transactions in which Materion Corporation and its directors and executive officers or their immediate family members are participants to determine whether such persons have a direct or indirect material interest. Our Secretary is primarily responsible for the development and implementation of processes and controls to obtain information from the directors and executive officers with respect to related person transactions in order to enable the Governance and Organization Committee to determine, based on the facts and circumstances, whether Materion or a related person has a direct or indirect material interest in the transaction. As set forth in the Governance and Organization Committee's charter, in the course of the review of a potentially material-related person transaction, the Governance and Organization Committee considers:

- the nature of the related person's interest in the transaction;
- the material terms of the transaction, including, without limitation, the amount and type of transaction;
- the importance of the transaction to the related person;
- the importance of the transaction to Materion;
- whether the transaction would impair the judgment of a director or executive officer to act in the best interest of Materion; and
- any other matters the Governance and Organization Committee deems appropriate.

Based on this review, the Governance and Organization Committee will determine whether to approve or ratify any transaction which is directly or indirectly material to Materion or a related person.

Any member of the Governance and Organization Committee who is a related person with respect to a transaction under review may not participate in the deliberations or vote with respect to the approval or ratification of the transaction; however, such director may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Governance and Organization Committee that considers the transaction.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee oversees the Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors. Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the reporting process including the Company's systems of internal controls. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviewed the audited financial statements in the annual report with management, and discussed the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements.

The Audit Committee has discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the matters required to be discussed by the statement of Auditing Standards No. 16, as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent registered public accounting firm required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent registered public accounting firm's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the independent registered public accounting firm's independence.

The Audit Committee discussed with the Company's internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm the overall scope and plans for the respective audits. The Audit Committee meets with the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm, with and without management present, to discuss the results of their examinations, their evaluations of the Company's internal controls, and the overall quality of the Company's financial reporting. The Audit Committee held six meetings during 2015.

In reliance on these reviews and discussions, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors (and the Board has approved) that the audited financial statements be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for filing with the SEC.

The current Audit Committee charter is available on our website at <http://materion.com>.

Craig S. Shular (Chairman)

Joseph P. Keithley

N. Mohan Reddy

Geoffrey Wild

2. RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee has appointed Ernst & Young LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for the year 2016 and presents this selection to the shareholders for ratification. Ernst & Young LLP will audit our consolidated financial statements for the year 2016 and perform other permissible, preapproved services.

Representatives of Ernst & Young LLP are expected to be present at the 2016 annual meeting. These representatives will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and will respond to appropriate questions.

Preapproval Policy for External Auditing Services

The Audit Committee has established a policy regarding preapproval of all audit and non-audit services expected to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm, including the scope of and estimated fees for such services. Our independent registered public accounting firm, after consultation with management, will submit a budget, based on guidelines set forth in the policy, for the Audit Committee's approval for its annual audit and associated quarterly reviews and procedures. Management, after consultation with our independent registered public accounting firm, will submit a budget, based on guidelines set forth in the policy, for the Audit Committee's approval for audit-related, tax and other services to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm for the upcoming fiscal year. The policy prohibits our independent registered public accounting firm from providing certain services described in the policy as prohibited services. The Audit Committee preapproved all of the estimated fees described below under the heading "External Audit Fees".

External Audit Fees

	2015	2014
Audit Fees	\$1,867,000	\$1,926,000
Audit-related Fees	67,000	65,000
Tax Fees	331,000	223,000
All Other Fees	31,000	—
Total	\$2,296,000	\$2,214,000

Audit Fees

Audit fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the integrated audit of our consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and review of the interim consolidated financial statements included in quarterly reports and audits in connection with statutory requirements.

Audit-related Fees

Audit-related services principally include the audit of financial statements of our employee benefit plans.

Tax Fees

Tax fees include corporate tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.

All Other Fees

The 2015 fees for "All Other Fees" include due diligence related to potential acquisitions. We had no fees included in "All Other Fees" during 2014.

The approval of Proposal 2 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, on such proposal at the 2016 annual meeting.

The Board of Directors of Materion Corporation unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal 2 to ratify Ernst & Young LLP as the independent registered public accounting firm for the year 2016.

3. ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION

In this Proposal 3, pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act, we are providing our shareholders the opportunity to cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on the compensation paid to the Company's named executive officers, as disclosed in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and "Executive Compensation" above, pursuant to the compensation rules of the SEC. While this vote is advisory, and not binding on the Company, the Board values the opinions of our shareholders and the Compensation Committee expects to review the results of the vote and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding executive compensation. Currently, advisory "Say-on-Pay" votes are scheduled to be held once every year, with the next "Say-on-Pay" vote to occur at our 2017 annual meeting of shareholders.

We are asking our shareholders to indicate their support for the compensation of our named executive officers as described in this proxy statement. This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation, but rather the overall compensation of our named executive officers and the executive compensation program and practices described in this proxy statement. Please read the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the executive compensation tables and narrative disclosure for a detailed explanation of our executive compensation program and practices. Accordingly, we are asking our shareholders to vote "FOR" the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that the compensation of the named executive officers of the Company as disclosed pursuant to the compensation rules of the SEC, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation tables and any related material disclosed in this proxy statement, is hereby APPROVED."

The approval of Proposal 3 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast, in person or by proxy, on such proposal at the 2016 annual meeting.

The Board of Directors of Materion Corporation unanimously recommends a vote FOR Proposal 3 relating to the advisory vote to approve named executive officer compensation.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

We must receive by November 28, 2016 any proposal of a shareholder intended to be presented at the 2017 annual meeting of Materion Corporation's shareholders and to be included in our proxy, notice of meeting and proxy statement related to the 2017 annual meeting pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act. These proposals should be submitted by certified mail, return receipt requested. Proposals of shareholders submitted outside the processes of Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act in connection with the 2017 annual meeting must be received by us on or before the date determined in accordance with our code of regulations or they will be considered untimely under Rule 14a-4(c) of the Exchange Act. Under our code of regulations, proposals generally must be received by us no fewer than 60 and no more than 90 days before an annual meeting. However, if the date of a meeting is more than ten days from the anniversary of the previous year's meeting and we do not give notice of the meeting at least 75 days in advance, proposals must be received within ten days from the date of our notice. Our proxy related to the 2017 annual meeting of Materion Corporation's shareholders will give discretionary authority to the proxy holders to vote with respect to all proposals submitted outside the processes of Rule 14a-8 received by us after the date determined in accordance with our code of regulations.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 4, 2016

This proxy statement, along with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 and our 2015 Annual Report, are available free of charge at <http://investor.shareholder.com/materion/annuals.cfm>.

OTHER MATTERS

We do not know of any matters to be brought before the meeting except as indicated in the notice. However, if any other matters properly come before the meeting for action of which we did not have notice prior to March 5, 2016, or that applicable laws otherwise permit proxies to vote on a discretionary basis, it is intended that the person authorized under solicited proxies may vote or act thereon in accordance with his or her own judgment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MATERION CORPORATION

Michael C. Hasychak

Secretary

Mayfield Heights, Ohio

March 28, 2016

Appendix A
Materion Corporation
Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures - Profitability
(Unaudited)

(millions, except per share amounts)

	2015		2014	
Operating profit	\$45.3		\$57.6	
Net income (1)	32.2		42.1	
EPS - Diluted	\$1.58		\$2.02	
Reorganization Costs (benefits)				
Cost of goods sold	\$0.8		\$0.2	
Selling, general and administrative	1.2		0.8	
Other-net	—		(2.6)
Recovery from insurance and other litigation, net of expenses				
Selling, general and administrative	1.7		3.9	
Other-net	(3.2)	(10.8)
Total Special Items	0.5		(8.5)
Special Items - net of tax	0.3		(5.6)
Tax Special Item	0.2		(1.8)
Non-GAAP Measures - Adjusted Profitability				
Value-added sales	\$617.2		\$637.1	
Gross margin	191.6		206.1	
Gross margin % of VA	31.0	%	32.0	%
Operating profit	45.8		49.1	
Operating profit adjusted for MIP payouts (2)	48.1		57.8	
Operating profit % of VA, adjusted for MIP payouts	7.8	%	9.1	%
Net income	32.7		34.7	
EPS - Diluted	\$1.60		\$1.67	

(1) Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2014 was revised to correct an error in stock compensation expense; Net Income for 2014 was increased by \$0.4.

(2) 2014 results exclude expenses associated with the facility closure and product rationalization initiatives, carried over from 2013. 2015 results exclude the impact of one-time items, foreign exchange rates and legacy environmental reserve expense.