

AMERICAN SCIENCE & ENGINEERING, INC.

Form 10-K

June 07, 2013

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013

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

Commission file number 1-6549

AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2240991
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

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**829 Middlesex Turnpike,
Billerica, Massachusetts**
(Address of principal executive offices)

01821
(Zip Code)

(978) 262-8700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock (\$.66 2/3 par value)	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by checkmark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act: Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

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Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐
(do not check if smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed using the closing sale price of common stock of \$65.61 on September 30, 2012 was \$534,220,000.

7,791,859 shares of registrant's common stock were outstanding on May 31, 2013.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The registrant intends to file a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year end of March 31, 2013. Portions of such Proxy Statement are incorporated by reference in Part III.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

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Z Backscatter , ZBV®, AS&E®, Gemini®, OmniView , Sentry®, SmartCheck®, Z Portal® and all American Science and Engineering, Inc. (AS&E) product names and AS&E logos are either registered trademarks or trademarks of American Science and Engineering, Inc. in the United States and/or other countries. Other product and company names mentioned herein may be the trademarks of their respective owners.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This Annual Report and the documents incorporated by reference contain forward-looking statements. For this purpose, any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words believes, anticipates, plans, expects, intends, should and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The factors discussed under Item 1A. Risk Factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by forward-looking statements made herein and presented elsewhere by management from time to time. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

All references in this Annual Report to AS&E, the Company, we, our and us means American Science and Engineering, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

American Science and Engineering, Inc., (AS&E) a Massachusetts corporation formed in 1958, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells X-ray inspection and other detection products for homeland security, force protection and other critical defense and security applications. AS&E provides maintenance, warranty, engineering, and training services related to these products.

The Company manufactures sophisticated X-ray inspection products that can be used to inspect parcels, baggage, vehicles, pallets, cargo containers, and people. The Company sells its products throughout the world to a variety of customers, including:

- authorities responsible for port and border security;
- customs agencies;
- military organizations;
- critical infrastructure and high threat commercial and government facilities;

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- aviation security agencies; and
- law enforcement agencies.

AS&E's products are used by these customers to help combat terrorism, trade fraud, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, and illegal immigration. Our products are also used for military force protection and general facility security.

The Company's objective is to distinguish itself from its competitors by offering innovative products which provide customers with superior threat detection and improved operating efficiencies. To achieve this objective, AS&E incorporates a variety of X-ray imaging and image processing technologies into its products. A number of the Company's products use our patented Z Backscatter® technology applications. Z Backscatter is a unique X-ray imaging technique that has distinct advantages for the detection of organic, or low atomic number (Z) or low Z materials, such as plastic explosives, composite weapons and illegal drugs, even when concealed by complex backgrounds.

In fiscal year 2013, continued global economic uncertainties, political events, and the tightening of the U.S. defense and homeland security budgets continued to impact spending in our sector resulting in lower sales of our products and services. While sales to the U.S. government will remain an integral part of our business, we will continue to increase our international marketing efforts in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, the Pacific Rim, and Europe to increase our pipeline of global opportunities. Evolving risks throughout the world create new market opportunities for our proprietary technology and for the development of new applications for existing technologies for force protection, customs and security applications to detect explosive materials, vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), drugs, contraband, and other threats.

Technology

The Company's X-ray imaging products utilize several technologies including traditional transmission X-ray technology, dual-energy transmission X-ray technology, high-energy transmission X-ray technology, Forwardscatter X-ray technology, our proprietary Z Backscatter X-ray technology, and Radioactive Threat Detection (RTD).

X-ray imaging devices contain these basic subsystems: X-ray sources, detectors and image formation/processing software. The source generates an X-ray beam that is directed at the object to be scanned. When the source X-rays encounter the object, they are either absorbed by the object, pass directly through the object, or scatter off the object. Dense materials, typically

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composed of atoms having a high atomic number (Z), tend to absorb X-rays. Materials that are less dense and that are typically composed of low Z atoms tend to scatter X-rays. The detectors record the intensity of the transmitted or scattered X-rays. Software is then used to interpret the signals from the detectors and to construct and display the images.

Transmission X-ray Technology: Transmission images are created from X-rays that pass through the object that is being examined. In transmission imaging, the detector measures the relative intensity of the X-rays that pass directly through the object. The degree to which X-rays are transmitted through an object is dependent upon the energy of the X-ray source and the composition and quantity of the material in the path of the X-ray beam. .

Dual-energy Transmission X-ray Technology: Dual-energy transmission technology uses the data from two X-ray energy levels to estimate the effective atomic number of the cumulative path of objects under examination, and then colorizes the image based on material type. Organic materials are displayed as orange, mixed materials are green, and metallics are blue.

High Energy X-ray Transmission Technology: For cargo systems, high-energy transmission X-rays can deeply penetrate densely loaded containers. High-energy transmission X-rays provide fine details, even while penetrating up to 400 mm of steel and offer a reliable means of detecting threatening inorganic materials, weapons, and contraband hidden in cargo containers, tankers, and large vehicles.

Forwardscatter Technology: Forwardscatter® technology, available on Z Backscatter systems, provides a second scatter perspective and helps reveal dense regions of scanned vehicles such as the shielding meant to conceal contraband and other metallic threats.

Z Backscatter Technology: Many of the Company's X-ray systems utilize Z Backscatter technology applications covered under our patents. The term Backscatter refers to those X-rays that *scatter back* from the object under examination *back* toward the X-ray source. Z Backscatter detectors capture these scattered X-rays which are then used to create easily readable, photo-like images.

Many threat items of interest are organic in nature and have correspondingly low effective atomic numbers. Such items include drugs, explosives, composite weapons, and stowaways. These items tend to scatter X-rays much more than inorganic materials like steel and other metals. As a result, these organic threat items tend to stand out as bright, visible objects when scanned by a Z Backscatter imaging system.

Z Backscatter images complement transmission images and several of the Company's products employ both technologies. The combination of backscatter and transmission images gives the operator more information about the contents of the baggage or container by differentiating higher Z materials, such as metals, from low-Z materials such as explosives, and has the effect of de-cluttering the image from background obscuring objects. In addition, the multiple images enable an inspector to perform a quicker and more thorough examination of the object in question.

Radioactive Threat Detection: Radioactive Threat Detection (RTD) is a technology that is used to detect radioactive materials in vehicles, simultaneously with the creation of a Z Backscatter image, and is an option on selected AS&E detection systems.

Products and Systems

The Company's products and services can be grouped into five different areas: Cargo Inspection Systems, Mobile Cargo Inspection Systems (formerly referred to as Z Backscatter Systems), Parcel and Personnel Screening Inspection Systems, Custom Products (formerly referred to as Contract Research and Development), and Service and Support.

Cargo Inspection Systems: The Cargo Inspection family of systems includes non-intrusive inspection systems that are primarily used for the screening of trucks, cars, cargo containers, pallets, and air cargo at locations including border crossings, seaports, military bases, airports, and cargo and transportation hubs. The Cargo Inspection systems are designed to combat trade fraud, drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, and terrorism. The Cargo Inspection systems include:

OmniView Gantry System: a relocatable high-energy cargo and vehicle inspection system. This system offers 6 MeV high-energy transmission imaging or 6/4 MeV dual-energy imaging. The OmniView Gantry System utilizes high energy X-rays that penetrate up to 400 mm (15.7 inches) of steel. Its unique design minimizes X-ray scatter in order to create a high quality, detailed X-ray image. When combined in line with a multi-view Z Portal, the combined system provides an additional three-X-ray views for left, right, and top-side imaging of cargo. The Z Backscatter images are ideal for the detection of organic or low Z materials including explosives, drugs, alcohol, and tobacco that transmission X-rays alone may not detect. The system's multiple Z Backscatter imaging views of the cargo improve detection while facilitating interpretation of the X-ray image. The OmniView Gantry system's scanning platform operates by moving on rails over

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vehicles and cargo. The system is bi-directional allowing for a throughput of approximately 28 trucks per hour. OmniView Gantry system is well-suited for contraband and threat detection at ports, borders, military bases and other security checkpoints

Z Portal® System: a multi-view, high throughput, low dose, drive-through inspection system capable of scanning cargo and vehicles for threats and contraband. The Z Portal system is available in two basic configurations: a large tunnel version for screening trucks, buses, and cargo containers; and a small tunnel version for scanning passenger vehicles. The relocatable Z Portal system can be installed with one, two or three Z Backscatter X-ray modules, allowing for left, right and top-side imaging of the vehicle under examination. The images produced by the Z Portal System are ideal for the detection of organic materials including explosives, drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and stowaways. The Z Portal system is capable of scanning 80 trucks or 120 cars per hour and is well-suited for scanning vehicles at border crossings, high threat facilities, and other vehicle entry checkpoints.

Sentry® Portal System: a high-throughput, high-penetration drive through transmission X-ray inspection system designed to screen densely loaded cargo containers for security threats and contraband. The Sentry Portal system enables high volume scanning able to penetrate 300 mm (11.8 inches) of steel. The system employs an advanced cargo sensing subsystem that begins scanning only after the cab has passed the beam plane to maintain a safe environment for vehicle drivers. This drive through system can scan up to 150 trucks per hour.

Mobile Cargo Inspection Systems:

Z Backscatter Van (ZBV): a mobile X-ray screening system built into a commercially available chassis. The ZBV® system utilizes Z Backscatter X-ray technology to produce photo-like images of the contents of a vehicle or cargo container, highlighting organic materials such as plastic explosives or other anomalies. With one-sided, Backscatter-only imaging, security officials can use the ZBV system for screening vehicles, sea containers, and other cargo for terrorist threats, trade fraud, and contraband, simply by driving past the objects. The ZBV system can be equipped with Radioactive Threat Detection (RTD) capability. With RTD, the ZBV system can produce Z Backscatter images for general screening while simultaneously scanning the object for the presence of radioactive material. The ZBV is available in three configurations ZBV C-Class, ZBV R-Class, and ZBV S- Class systems to meet the diverse needs of ZBV customers.

ZBV Military Trailer: a rugged X-ray screening system built onto a standard 5-ton military trailer. With Z Backscatter X-ray imaging, security officials can use ZBV Military Trailer for screening vehicles, containers, and other cargo for terrorist threats and contraband simply by towing the trailer past the subjects, or by remaining stationary while vehicles drive past the trailer. To complement the Z Backscatter imaging, the trailer can include Forwardscatter® technology to present a second scatter perspective to display dense objects in cargo, such as shielding or hidden compartments.

Parcel and Personnel Screening Inspection Systems: Parcel Inspection Systems are designed for the non-intrusive X-ray scanning of parcels, baggage, and mail. These systems are primarily used in government facilities, airports, commercial office buildings, high-security federal facilities and convention centers.

Gemini® System: a parcel and baggage inspection system that combines AS&E's Z Backscatter technology with dual-energy transmission X-ray to provide enhanced detection for a wide range of threats. Dual-energy transmission is best suited for the detection of metallic threats such as guns and knives, and for identifying wires and other components of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Z Backscatter imaging provides

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enhanced detection of organic materials such as explosives and narcotics, which may be missed by transmission-only systems. In addition, the complementary photo-like Z Backscatter image makes it easier for security officers to interpret images, thus reducing analysis time and minimizing operator fatigue. The Gemini system is offered in a range of tunnel sizes to suit a customer's applications.

Personnel screening is a crucial part of any threat detection effort. Today, threats can take the smallest of forms, can be made from various materials, and people may try to conceal them on their person to evade detection. With the advent of suicide bombers, personnel screening has taken on an even more important role. Personnel screening is also important in the effort to intercept prohibited substances, such as liquids, drugs and alcohol.

SmartCheck® System: a personnel screening system for the effective screening for contraband and threats hidden under a person's clothing. The SmartCheck system simultaneously detects both metallic and non-metallic objects, such as guns and knives, plastic explosives, liquid explosives, composite weapons, drugs and other hidden threats and contraband. The SmartCheck system creates an easily interpreted image that gives the operator an easy-to-read display of where a threat or contraband is hidden, thus eliminating the need for intrusive and time-consuming pat-down search. The SmartCheck system employs proprietary advanced image processing algorithms to enhance privacy, showing operators only a chalk outline of the scanned individual with the shape, size and location of any concealed threat highlighted, while maintaining a high level of threat detection. The SmartCheck system is safe for all individuals and complies with all applicable personnel scanning

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safety regulations. The SmartCheck system is also available in a high throughput dual-sided or single-sided model or a ruggedized container configuration called the SmartCheck Imaging Module (SIM) for deployment in harsh environments.

Custom Products: AS&E engages in a variety of contracts for the development of custom products primarily for agencies of the U.S. government to develop systems that meet their unique scanning needs. We pursue those opportunities we believe may provide avenues to advance our core technologies or developing product offerings for strategic customers or markets.

Service and Support: The AS&E service organization supports a diverse range of complex and demanding programs through its global network of Field Service Engineers (FSE) and Technical Support Team. Each FSE has a technical degree in electrical and/or mechanical engineering (or equivalent experience), and is trained in the operation and repair of electronics, hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanics, electrical systems, and/or computers. FSEs are available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, and are stationed at AS&E sites in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and North and South America. In addition, technical support is provided at the Company's headquarters in Billerica, Massachusetts. AS&E provides comprehensive, cost-effective spare parts customized for each system. The Company maintains an inventory of field-replaceable components in depots around the world in order to meet customer needs for spare parts.

Our instructors specialize in current threat detection techniques and employ both classroom theory and hands-on training to help clients become expert users of AS&E equipment. Our technical training informs customers about detection technologies and best practices through demonstrations and field activities that simulate real-life threat and contraband encounters. Technical training is included with each system sale and additional training for service and maintenance training, and other customized training courses are provided aftermarket to interested customers. Training services are provided at the customer sites, at our corporate offices in Billerica, MA or at our custom training center in Abu Dhabi.

Sales and Marketing

The Company's products are marketed to corporate and governmental organizations through a sales force that contacts potential customers and responds to public tenders and other expressions of interest. This sales force includes Company personnel based in the United States and abroad, as well as distributors and independent representatives under contracts to sell in foreign countries.

Competition

The Company has many competitors in the homeland security X-ray detection market, including several large and well-established manufacturers of security equipment with resources greater than those of the Company. AS&E competes with at least five other companies, who compete using a variety of methods including price, warranty coverage, and product performance. Certain X-ray security system customers select such systems based largely on price. Other customers, including some agencies of the U.S. government and certain users in countries with high levels of concern over security, tend to select systems based largely on detection capability. Many of the Company's systems offer premium performance and have in some cases been priced higher than competing systems. The Company believes that its patented and proprietary technology gives it a strong competitive position in the sale of security systems to customers concerned with performance and detection. The Company also believes that its strategy of concentrating on products with unique features, such as Z Backscatter and Radiation Threat Detection, place it in a strong position with regard to its sales of X-ray inspection systems. However, a number of companies have developed products that

compete with the Company's X-ray inspection products. (See Item 1A. Risk Factors below).

Material Availability

Critical material and subsystems are procured from both domestic and global supply partners. These supply sources may be single sources for certain components and the material provided can have extended lead times. To support continuing customer needs in the global security screening market, the Company has taken steps to mitigate sourcing risks. This includes working closely with its suppliers to ensure future material and subsystem availability to support its production plans. In some cases, the Company has chosen to stock reserve material to ensure future availability. Efforts have also included identifying and qualifying second source suppliers for critical material and a number of key subsystems in support of its product lines.

Intellectual Property

The Company relies on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws, and contractual provisions to protect its intellectual property. In general, the Company pursues a policy of obtaining patent protection both in the United States and in selected foreign countries for subject matter we consider patentable and important to our business strategy. The Company also has been granted patents or has pending applications in 55 countries outside of the United States. A significant number of our patents have been issued in the last five years.

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Generally, if pending on June 8, 1995, a patent issued in the United States is effective for the longer of 17 years from the date of issue or 20 years from the United States filing date of the earliest non-provisional application upon which the patent is based. If filed after June 8, 1995, a patent is generally effective for a term of 20 years from the United States filing date of the earliest non-provisional application upon which the patent is based. The duration of foreign patents varies in accordance with applicable local law. While the duration of our patents varies, we believe that the duration of our patents is adequate relative to the expected lives of our products.

The Company also has various trademarks registered and pending registration with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as well as marks registered and pending registration in various jurisdictions around the world. Company patents and trademarks are reviewed regularly, and those with no foreseeable commercial value are abandoned to eliminate costly maintenance fees. As of March 31, 2013, the Company has 50 active patents issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office and multiple pending applications directed to a variety of technologies. The Company has ongoing research and development efforts and expects to seek additional intellectual property protection in the future.

Although the Company believes the ownership of such patents and trademarks, and of its copyrights, is an important factor in its business and that its success depends in part on the ownership thereof, the Company also relies on the innovative skills, technical competence, and marketing abilities of its personnel for its business success.

In addition to trademarks, copyrights, patents and pending patent applications, the Company uses trade secrets and proprietary know-how in our products. Any of our know-how or trade secrets not protected by a patent could be disclosed to, or independently developed by, a competitor.

The Company believes that its patents, proprietary technology, trade secrets, know-how, copyrights and trademarks provide substantial protection for the Company's competitive position and the Company intends to aggressively protect its intellectual property assets, by litigation or other means, as appropriate. We monitor the activities of other parties with respect to their use of intellectual property. In addition, we require our employees, consultants, outside collaborators, and certain distributors and suppliers to execute confidentiality and, where appropriate, non-compete agreements upon commencing employment or other relationships with us. Nevertheless, there can be no assurances that the steps taken by the Company in this regard will be adequate to prevent misappropriation or infringement of its technology or that the Company's competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to the Company's technology. Effective protection of intellectual property rights may be limited or unavailable in certain foreign countries.

Customers

The Company's customer base consists of government and commercial clients from both the United States and abroad. Domestically, the Company's primary client base is comprised of agencies of the U.S. government. Approximately 63%, 62%, and 65%, of the Company's total sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 (fiscal 2013), March 31, 2012 (fiscal 2012), and March 31, 2011 (fiscal 2011), respectively, were derived from either (i) contracting directly with the U.S. government, or (ii) contracting with contractors working directly with the U.S. government. A significant number of the Company's contracts with the U.S. government provide the U.S. government with the standard unilateral right to terminate these contracts for convenience. In fiscal 2013, no contracts with the U.S. government were terminated for convenience. In each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, one of the Company's contracts with the U.S. government were terminated in whole or in part for convenience by the U.S. government. These terminations did not result in any material losses to the Company. The Company is heavily dependent upon sales to agencies of the U.S. government and systemic reductions or delays in procurement of the Company's systems and services by these agencies may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

International sales accounted for approximately 34%, 34%, and 32% of the Company's total sales in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, and continue to be a high priority for the Company as part of its long-term growth strategy. International sales often entail longer sales cycles and project financing requirements; however the Company continues to focus on these sales as a means of broadening its customer base. The Company manages its overseas risk in a number of ways, including actively pursuing multiple opportunities at the same time and obtaining downpayments and letters of credit to secure its international receivables. Our international contracts are primarily bid in U.S. dollars. For those contracts that are bid in other currencies, the Company considers the need to engage in hedging contracts to control foreign exchange risk, balanced against the cost of such contracts. In fiscal 2010, the Company entered into one foreign currency option contract to hedge currency risk in one region. This hedge contract was closed in fiscal 2011 and the Company entered into no further hedges in fiscal 2011. There were no hedging activities in fiscal 2012 or 2013.

In fiscal 2013, the U.S. Army and U.S. Customs and Border Protection accounted for 24% and 17% of sales, respectively. In fiscal 2012, the U.S. Army accounted for 23% of total sales. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the U.S. Army, the

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U.S. Department of State and Olive Group FZ, LLC comprised 30%, 12% and 11% of customer revenues respectively. The loss of these significant customers could substantially reduce our revenues and our business and prospects could be harmed.

Sales Backlog

The Company's sales backlog was \$186,201,000, \$192,571,000 and \$215,228,000 at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012, and March 31, 2011, respectively. We define sales backlog as the value of orders for which funding is authorized, appropriated and contractually obligated by the customers, less the cumulative amount of sales recognized on such orders. We do not include negotiated contracts for which funding has not been appropriated or otherwise authorized, unexercised options or potential indefinite-delivery/ indefinite-quantity orders in our backlog.

A significant number of the Company's contracts with the U.S. government contain clauses permitting the government to terminate the contract for convenience or make changes to the contract, upon certain terms and conditions, including payment to the Company for work performed. This right was exercised in fiscal 2012 by one U.S. government agency and in fiscal 2011 by one other U.S. government agency. Total contracts with U.S government agencies and subcontractors in the backlog were \$92,641,000, \$112,045,000, and \$151,507,000 at March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

We estimate that approximately 60% of all 2013 backlog will be converted to revenue within the fiscal year ending March 31, 2014.

Research and Development

The Company spent approximately \$23,618,000 of its own funds for research and development during fiscal 2013, compared to \$25,544,000 and \$22,619,000 in fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. The fiscal 2013 research and development efforts were focused on new product development, researching new technologies, the development of new applications, and design modifications and enhancements to existing products.

In addition, the Company conducted government-sponsored research primarily focused on advances in X-ray systems, image analysis and integrated system development to address security inspection challenges. The Company recognized revenues of \$2,124,000, \$4,409,000 and \$4,821,000 in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, for these efforts. Many of the Company's government sponsored research and development contracts provide for a fixed fee or a reimbursement of allowable costs plus a fixed fee. The Company's contracts in these areas are obtained by submitting research and development proposals to various organizations, sometimes in response to requests for such proposals.

ISO 9001 Certification

In August 2012, the Company's Quality Management System was recertified under the ISO 9001:2008 Standard of the International Organization for Standardization. AS&E has been an ISO 9001 registered company since 2000. ISO 9001 is an internationally recognized

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quality management and assurance standard. In qualifying, the Company met or exceeded the standards for establishing a quality management system for preventing non-conformity at every level of the product life cycle, from customer order, through development and production, to installation and support. The Company believes that demonstrating continuous quality improvement is vital for building customer satisfaction and making business processes more efficient in order to enhance its competitive edge.

Personnel

As of March 31, 2013, the Company had 347 employees as compared to 415 employees at March 31, 2012. It is the Company's policy to have employees sign a non-compete and non-disclosure agreement as a condition of employment. None of the Company's employees are represented by labor unions.

Financial Information about Foreign and Domestic Operations and Export Sales

Most export sales are transacted in U.S. dollars, and most are either secured by irrevocable letters of credit or paid in advance. The following table shows the breakdown of net sales and contract revenues to international and domestic customers based upon the customer's country of domicile and the major regions of international activity. All assets are maintained within the United States with the exception of inventory depots, inventory in transit or awaiting installation and cash accounts maintained at foreign locations (approximately 5% of the Company's assets at March 31, 2013).

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				Fiscal Year			
(Dollars in thousands)	2013			2012			2011
Domestic	\$	123,652	66%	\$	133,441	66%	\$ 190,769 68%
International		63,028	34%		70,111	34%	87,807 32%
Net Sales and Contract Revenues	\$	186,680	100%	\$	203,552	100%	\$ 278,576 100%
Percent of International Revenue							
by Major Region:							
Middle East & Africa			54%			63%	84%
Americas Non-US			29%			20%	2%
Asia / Pacific			13%			11%	7%
Europe			4%			6%	7%

Our foreign operations involve certain risks, as discussed under Item 1A. Risk Factors under the risk factor entitled We conduct our business worldwide, which exposes us to a number of difficulties in coordinating our international activities and dealing with multiple regulatory environments, as well as risks associated with geopolitical and economic instability.

Available Information

The Company's principal executive offices are located at 829 Middlesex Turnpike, Billerica, MA 01821; telephone number 978-262-8700; corporate website www.as-e.com. We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), and, accordingly, we file reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). We make available, free of charge through our website, our annual Form 10-K, current reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act as soon as practicable. In addition, our reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed with the SEC are available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549, and are also available from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Our reliance on a small number of customers for a large portion of our revenues could harm our business and prospects. A number of contracts held by those customers may be terminated, or the scope and funding reduced, at the customer's discretion.

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Our business is dependent on sales to a small number of customers, which include agencies of the U.S. government. During fiscal 2013, two customers, each a U.S. government agency, accounted for 41% of our total revenues. During fiscal 2012, one customer, which was a U.S. government agency, accounted for 23% of our total revenues. During fiscal 2011, three customers accounted for 53% of our total revenues. We can provide no assurance that our existing customers will increase or maintain their level of demand for our products.

A significant number of our government contracts may be terminated at the government's discretion. There were no terminations for convenience in fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. In both fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, one of our contracts with the U.S. government was terminated in whole or in part for convenience by the U.S. government. Although these terminations did not result in material losses to us, future contract terminations could negatively impact our results of operations. The termination of our relationship with one or more of our significant customers or the reduction or delay of orders of our systems by these customers would substantially reduce our revenues, and our business and prospects may be harmed.

Our results of operations are affected by the overall economy and governmental spending.

Our results of operations have in the recent past been, as may in the future be materially adversely affected by the conditions in the global economy, global political climate and the impact of those conditions on U.S. and foreign government spending. The global economic recession has caused extreme volatility and disruptions in the capital and credit markets, including a significant reduction in the availability of capital resources to many business enterprises. U.S. and foreign economies have experienced significant declines in employment, spending, household wealth and lending. Businesses have faced, and may continue to face, weakened demand for their products and services, difficulty obtaining access to financing, increased funding costs, and barriers to expanding operations. U.S. and foreign government spending for programs involving products such as ours may be reduced or delayed, now or in the future, due to reduced tax revenues and other spending

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imperatives, including financial institution support and economic stimulus programs. Government appropriations are potentially subject to changes as a result of compliance with The Budget Control Act of 2011 and the challenges associated with managing the Federal debt ceiling, either of which could harm our operations and reduce future revenues.

Our business is dependent upon governmental policies and appropriations.

Our largest customers are government agencies, in the U.S. and abroad, and demand for our products is dependent upon national priorities and governmental initiatives. These priorities and initiatives are subject to change from time to time in response to the economic and political environment. In addition, political uprisings have created uncertainty in the continuity of certain regimes who are potential purchasers of our products and services. We are also exposed to budget approval and appropriation decisions and processes which are driven by numerous factors, including geo-political events and macroeconomic conditions which are beyond our control. In prior years, the war on terror had resulted in increased purchases of equipment by the Department of Defense. With the withdrawal of troops and equipment from Iraq and Afghanistan, the level of demand for new equipment and service has declined and future demand is uncertain. Significant changes in defense spending could have long-term consequences for our size and structure. In addition, changes in government priorities and requirements could impact the funding, or the timing of funding, of our programs which could negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, changes to political leadership in other countries can delay or curtail our results of operation.

Our lengthy sales cycle requires us to incur significant expenses with no assurance that we will generate revenue or recover such expenses.

A substantial portion of our sales depends upon the decision by governmental agencies to upgrade or expand security at border crossing inspection sites, existing airports, seaports and other facilities. Accordingly, a portion of our product sales is subject to delays associated with the lengthy approval processes that often accompany such capital expenditures. During these approval periods, we expend significant financial and managerial resources in anticipation of future orders that may not occur. If we fail to receive an order after expending these resources, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenue to recover the costs incurred and our business and prospects may be harmed.

We use estimates in recognizing revenues and if these estimates change, our profitability may be adversely affected.

Revenues for certain of our fixed price contracts are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method based on progress towards completion, which requires estimates of total costs at completion. Estimating costs at completion on our long-term contracts, particularly due to the technical nature of the services being performed, is complex and involves significant judgment. Adjustments to original estimates are often required as work progresses and additional information becomes known, even though the scope of the work required under the contract may not change. Any adjustment as a result of a change in estimate is recognized as events become known. Cost overruns or changes in the underlying assumptions, circumstances or estimates could result in adjustments that may adversely affect future financial results.

We conduct our business worldwide, which exposes us to a number of difficulties in coordinating our international activities and dealing with multiple regulatory environments, as well as risks associated with geopolitical and economic instability.

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The continued threat of terrorist activity and other acts of war or hostility have created uncertainty in the foreign markets and have significantly increased the political, economic and social instability of some of the geographic areas in which we operate. Additional acts of terrorism could create further uncertainties and instability. To the extent this results in disruption or delays in the sale or shipments of our products, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. Our revenues from international customers accounted for approximately 34%, 34% and 32% of our net revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively, and a significant number of domestic customer orders require shipments to, and services provided in, overseas locations. In addition, we transact business internationally with a number of our key suppliers. As a result of our worldwide business operations, we are subject to various risks, including:

- international regulatory requirements and policy changes;
- lengthy sales cycles;
- longer payment cycles by foreign customers;
- difficulties in inventory management, accounts receivable collection and the management of distributors or representatives;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

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- geopolitical instability;
- fewer legal protections for intellectual property
- political and economic changes and disruptions;
- preference towards local suppliers;
- governmental currency controls and restrictions on repatriation of earnings;
- interruption of transportation flow for delivery of parts to us and finished goods to our customers;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations; and
- tariff regulations.

Although our international sales have been denominated primarily in U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates that increase the relative value of the U.S. dollar may make it more difficult for us to compete with foreign manufacturers on price or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our sales and operating results.

We must comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and antitrust, anti-competition and similar laws in other jurisdictions and failure to do so could lead to substantial liability. We could also face investigations by one or more government agencies that could be costly to respond to and divert the attention of key personnel from business operations. An adverse outcome from any such investigation could subject us to fines or other penalties, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in governmental regulations may reduce demand for our products or increase our expenses.

We compete in markets in which we or our customers must comply with federal, state, local and foreign regulations, such as health and safety regulations. We develop, configure and market our products to meet our customers' needs created by these regulations. Any significant change in these regulations could reduce demand for our products or increase our costs to comply with new regulations, both of which may adversely

affect our operating results.

We could be prohibited from shipping our products to certain countries if we are unable to obtain U.S. government authorization regarding the export of our products, or if current or future export laws limit or otherwise restrict our business.

We must comply with U.S. laws regulating the export of our products. In some cases, explicit authorization from the U.S. government is needed to export our products. The export regulations and the governing policies applicable to our business are subject to change. We cannot provide assurance that such export authorizations will be available for our products in the future. If we cannot obtain required government approvals under applicable regulations, we may not be able to sell our products in certain international jurisdictions.

Our business may be dependent upon our employees obtaining and maintaining required security clearances, as well as our ability to obtain security clearances for the facility in which we perform sensitive government work.

Certain of our U.S. government contracts require our employees to maintain various levels of security clearances and we are required to maintain certain facility security clearances complying with Department of Defense requirements. Loss of a facility clearance, or an employee's failure to obtain or maintain a security clearance, could result in a U.S. government customer terminating an existing contract or choosing not to renew a contract. If we cannot maintain or obtain the required security clearances for our facilities and our employees, or obtain these clearances in a timely manner, we may be unable to perform certain U.S. government contracts. Lack of required clearances could also impede our ability to bid on or win new government contracts, which might result in terminating current research activities. This could damage our reputation and our revenue would likely decline, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and ability to meet our financial obligations.

Our reliance on a limited number of suppliers for some key components and subsystems for our products could harm our business and prospects.

We rely on a number of suppliers to provide materials and subsystems for our products. We are reliant on a limited number of key international supply partners for core technology products, including subsystems with complex sub-tier supply chains.

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In addition, certain material or subsystems used in our products may be available from a sole source or limited number of suppliers, increasing the risk of supply disruption. Although our products may be able to be redesigned to avoid using any sole source supplier, it would be expensive and time consuming to make such a change. If we change any of our suppliers, a qualification process would need to be completed and the affected product may require redesign, creating potential delays in product shipments.

Increases in the cost for certain commodity materials or commodity components may increase our costs of manufacturing and transporting products and may result in lower operating margins if we are unable to find ways to mitigate these increased costs.

Some of our suppliers may allocate material due to market demand for the products they produce or market constraints such as the global availability of raw materials. We have no guaranteed supply arrangements with our suppliers and there can be no assurance that our suppliers will continue to meet our requirements. Many of our competitors are much larger and may be able to obtain priority allocations from these shared suppliers, thereby limiting or making our sources of supply unreliable for these critical materials. There is also the possibility that a key single source supplier may be acquired by or form a strategic alignment with a competitor, which could impact our ability to secure required materials. If our supply of materials is disrupted, we cannot ensure that we would be able to find another supplier on a timely basis.

We depend on our subcontractors and suppliers to deliver material that is in full compliance with critical quality and specification requirements. Quality issues may affect the reliability and performance of our products, customer confidence, and adversely impact financial performance. Any difficulty in obtaining sufficient and timely delivery of conforming material could result in delays or reductions in product shipments that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and consolidated results of operations. This in turn could also damage our reputation in the market and cause us to lose market share.

New regulations related to conflict minerals may force us to incur additional expenses, may make our supply chain more complex and may result in damage to our relationships with customers.

On August 22, 2012, under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC adopted new requirements for companies that manufacture products that contain certain minerals and metals, known as conflict minerals. These rules require public companies to perform diligence and to report annually to the SEC whether such minerals originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. The implementation of these new requirements could adversely affect the sourcing, availability and pricing of minerals we use in the manufacture of our products. In addition, we will incur additional costs to comply with the disclosure requirements, including costs related to determining the source of any of the relevant minerals used in our products. Since our supply chain is complex, we may not be able to ascertain the origins for these minerals used in our products through the due diligence procedures that we implement, which may harm our reputation. We may also face difficulties in satisfying customers who may require that our products be certified as conflict mineral free, which could harm our relationships with these customers and lead to a loss of revenue. These new requirements could limit the pool of suppliers that can provide conflict-free minerals, and we may be unable to obtain conflict-free minerals at competitive prices, which could increase our costs and adversely affect our manufacturing operations and our profitability.

Early termination of client contracts or contract penalties could adversely affect results of operations.

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Client contracts can change or terminate early for a variety of reasons. Change of control, financial issues, declining general economic conditions or other changes in client circumstances may cause us or the client to seek to modify or terminate a contract. Further, either we or the client may generally terminate a contract for material uncured breach by the other. If we breach a contract or fail to perform in accordance with contractual service levels, we may be required to refund money previously paid to us by the client, or to pay penalties or other damages. Even if we have not breached, we may deal with various situations from time to time which may result in the amendment or termination of a contract. These steps can result in significant current period charges and/or reductions in current or future revenue.

Fluctuations in our operating results may cause our stock price to fluctuate.

Given the nature of the markets in which we participate, we cannot reliably predict future revenue and profitability. A high proportion of our costs are fixed, due in part to our significant sales, research and development, and manufacturing costs. As a result of our fixed costs, declines in revenue could disproportionately affect our operating results and stock price at any time. Factors that may affect our quarterly operating results and the market price of our common stock include:

- demand for and market acceptance of our X-ray inspection systems;

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- lengthy sales cycles and the effect of large orders;
- termination of contracts and contractual awards at the customer's convenience;
- changes in political agendas or national priorities;
- adverse changes in the level of economic activity in regions in which we do business;
- political unrest in the regions where we transact business;
- adverse changes in industries on which we are particularly dependent;
- competitive pressures resulting in lower selling prices for our products;
- delays or problems in the introduction of new products;
- our competitors' announcement or introduction of new products, services or technological innovations;
- variations in our product mix;
- delays in acceptance testing by customers;
- the timing and amount of our expenditures in anticipation of future sales;
- increased costs of raw materials or supplies; and

- changes in the volume or timing of product orders.

We could incur substantial costs as a result of liability claims and adverse publicity if our X-ray inspection systems fail to detect bombs, explosives, weapons, contraband or other threats to personal safety.

If our X-ray inspection systems fail to detect the presence of bombs, explosives, weapons, contraband or other threats to personal safety, we could be subject to product and other liability claims and negative publicity, which could result in increased costs, reduced sales, and a decline in the market price of our common stock. There are many factors beyond our control that could result in the failure of our products to detect the presence of bombs, explosives, weapons, contraband or other threats to personal safety. Examples of these factors include operator error or misuse of or malfunction of our equipment. The failure of our systems to detect the presence of these dangerous materials may lead to personal injury, loss of life, and extensive property damage and may result in potential claims against us.

Our products are complex, and undetected defects may increase our costs, harm our reputation with customers, or divert our resources from other purposes.

Our products are extremely complex and must operate successfully with complex products from other vendors. Despite testing, our new or existing products may contain defects, errors, or performance problems when first introduced, when new versions or enhancements are released, or even after these products have been used by our customers for a period of time. These problems could result in expensive and time-consuming design modifications or warranty charges, delays in the introduction of new products or enhancements, significant increases in our service and maintenance costs, exposure to liability for damages, mandatory or voluntary recall or product upgrades, and divert the attention of personnel from our product development efforts. Undetected errors may create customer satisfaction issues. If we are unable to repair these problems in a timely manner, we may experience a loss of or delay in revenue and significant damage to our reputation and business prospects.

The existence of any defects, errors or failures in our products could also lead to product liability claims or lawsuits against us. Our product liability and umbrella liability insurance may be insufficient to protect us in the event of such product liability claims. There is a risk that product liability insurance will not continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost, if at all. If liability claims exceed our current or available insurance coverage, our business and prospects may be harmed. Regardless of the adequacy of our product liability insurance protection, any significant claim may have an adverse effect on our industry and market reputation, leading to a substantial decrease in demand for our products and reduced revenues.

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We may not be able to fund our research and development activities sufficiently to maintain our competitiveness.

We generate funds for our research and development activities from operations, private sources and the government. We may be unable to generate the funds necessary to support our research and development activities if we do not generate sufficient funds from operations, other potential private sources, or the government. We may not successfully compete with other companies and research institutions for government funding and funding from other private sources. Additionally, government-funding priorities are subject to frequent changes. For example, in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, we recorded \$2,124,000, \$4,409,000, and \$4,821,000, respectively, for government-sponsored research and development. There is no guarantee that we will receive funds for government-sponsored research in the future. If we are unable to fund our research and development activities through our operations or from outside sources, we may be unable to continue to innovate or bring our innovations to market on a timely or cost effective basis, or our innovations may be surpassed by other competitors or new technologies.

Our success depends on new product development.

Our continuing research and development program is designed to develop new products and to enhance and improve our current products. We plan to expend significant resources on the development of new products. The successful development of our products and product enhancements is subject to numerous risks, both known and unknown, including:

- unanticipated delays;
- access to capital;
- budget overruns;
- technical problems; and
- other difficulties that could result in the abandonment or substantial change in the design, development and commercialization of new products and product enhancements, including for example, changes requested or required by governmental and regulatory agencies.

Given the uncertainties inherent with product development and introduction of X-ray inspection systems, we cannot assure that our product development efforts will be successful on a timely basis, or within budget, if at all. Our failure to develop new products and product enhancements on a timely basis or within budget at competitive prices would harm our business and prospects.

Our success depends upon our ability to adapt to rapid changes in technology and customer requirements.

The market for our products has been characterized by rapid technological changes, frequent product introductions and evolving industry standards and customer requirements. We believe that these trends are expected to continue into the foreseeable future. Our success will depend, in part, upon our ability to enhance our existing products, successfully develop new products that meet changing customer and regulatory requirements and gain market acceptance. If we fail to do so, our products may be rendered obsolete or noncompetitive by new industry standards or changing technology, in which case our revenue and operating results would suffer. In developing any new product, we may be required to make a substantial investment before we can determine the commercial viability of the new product. If we fail to accurately foresee our customers' needs and future activities, we may invest heavily in research and development of products that do not lead to significant revenue.

We may not be able to compete successfully.

A number of companies have developed products that compete with our X-ray inspection products. Many of our competitors are larger and have greater financial resources. Some of our competitors have more extensive research, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and greater technical and personnel resources, and may be better positioned to continue to improve their technology in order to compete in an evolving industry. Our failure to compete successfully could decrease demand for our products or make our products obsolete.

In the inspection systems market, competition is based primarily on the following factors:

- product performance, functionality and quality;
- price;
- the overall cost of ownership of the system;

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- prior customer relationships;
- technological capabilities of the product;
- certification by government authorities;
- local market presence; and
- breadth of the sales and service organization.

To remain competitive, we must develop new products and periodically enhance our existing products in a timely manner. We recognize that we may have to adjust the prices of some of our products to stay competitive. In addition, new competitors may emerge, and entire product lines may be threatened by new technologies or market trends that reduce the value of these product lines.

Our business could be harmed if we are unable to protect our intellectual property.

We rely on a combination of trade secrets, patents, trademarks, copyrights and confidentiality procedures to protect our technology. Despite our efforts, the steps we have taken to protect our technology may be inadequate. Existing trade secret, patent, trademark and copyright laws offer only limited protection. Our patents could be invalidated or circumvented. In addition, others may develop substantially equivalent or superseding proprietary technology, or competitors may offer equivalent products in competition with our products, thereby substantially reducing the value of our proprietary rights. The laws of some foreign countries in which our products are or may be manufactured or sold may not protect our products or intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. We cannot assure that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology. Our inability to protect our intellectual property could have a negative impact on our operations and financial results.

Our business may be materially and adversely affected by infringement claims initiated by us or our competitors.

Initiating or defending against the enforcement of our intellectual property rights may result in significant, protracted, and costly litigation. We have previously been involved in various litigations involving our intellectual property and have been successful in protecting such interests to date. We expect intellectual property disputes to be an ordinary part of our business for the foreseeable future. We may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of our intellectual property rights, or to establish the validity of our property rights. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in any such action. Litigation by or against us could result in significant expense and divert the efforts of technical and management personnel, whether or not such litigation results in a favorable outcome for us. In the event of an adverse result in any such litigation, we could be required to pay substantial damages, cease the manufacture, use and sale of infringing products, expend significant

resources to develop non-infringing technology, discontinue the use of certain processes, or obtain licenses for the infringing technology. If a license were required, we cannot assure that we would be able to obtain one on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. We cannot assure that we will be successful in developing non-infringing technology or that the cost or time required to develop such technology will be reasonable.

If we suffer loss to our facilities, information technology systems, or warehousing and logistical services due to a catastrophe or other natural or man-made events, our operation, our operations could be seriously harmed.

Our facilities, information technology systems, or warehousing and logistical services are subject to catastrophic loss due to fire, flood, terrorism or other natural or man-made disasters. If any of these facilities or systems were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could disrupt our operations, delay production, shipments and revenue and result in large expenses to repair or replace the facility.

Furthermore, we rely extensively on information technology systems to interact with our employees and our customers and to run our business effectively. These interactions include ordering and managing materials from suppliers, converting materials to finished goods, shipping product to customers, processing transactions, summarizing and reporting results of operations. Our systems could become damaged or cease to function properly due to any number of causes, including issues caused by ongoing projects to improve our information technology systems, catastrophic events, power outages or cyber and other security threats, including computer viruses or attacks by hackers. A disruption of our information technology systems could affect our ability to accurately manufacture and ship product, invoice customers, and timely and accurately process and report the results of our operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain qualified management professionals.

Our future success depends in large measure upon the continued contributions of key personnel. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to attract and retain key personnel in sufficient numbers, with the requisite skills or on acceptable terms necessary or advisable to support our continued growth. If we lose professionals or are unable to attract new talent, we will not be able to maintain our position in the market or grow our business.

External financing may not be available in the future.

We may require additional capital to finance continuing operations. We cannot assure that operations will continue to be profitable, that we will generate levels of revenues and cash flows sufficient to fund operations, or, if necessary, that we will be able to obtain financing on satisfactory terms, if at all. Financing arrangements may not be available or sufficient to meet our cash needs or, if available, at a cost that we believe is reasonable.

Future sales of our common stock by existing stockholders could depress the market price of our common stock.

Substantially all of our outstanding shares of common stock are freely tradable without restriction or further registration. Affiliates must sell all shares they own in compliance with the volume and other requirements of Rule 144. Nevertheless, sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our stockholders, or even the potential for such sales, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities.

The volatility of our stock price could adversely affect an investment in our common stock.

The market price of our common stock has been, and may continue to be, highly volatile. We believe that a variety of factors could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate, perhaps substantially, including:

- announcements of developments related to our business;
- quarterly fluctuations in our operating results and order levels;
- general conditions in the worldwide economy;

- announcements of technological innovations;
- new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;
- developments in patents or other intellectual property rights and litigation; and
- developments in our relationships with our customers and suppliers.

In recent years the stock market in general, and the markets for shares of small capitalization and high-tech companies, have experienced extreme price fluctuations which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of affected companies. Any such fluctuations in the future could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Provisions in our articles of organization and our shareholder rights plan may have the effect of discouraging certain offers for our business or common stock, and limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

Provisions in our articles of organization and our shareholder rights plan may have the effect of discouraging or preventing a change in control. These provisions could limit the price that acquirers might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Specifically, our articles of organization authorize our Board of Directors to issue up to 100,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, to fix certain rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to or imposed upon any wholly unissued shares of preferred stock, to fix the number of shares constituting any such series, and to fix the designation of any such series, without further vote or action by our shareholders. The terms of any series of preferred stock, which may include priority claims to assets and dividends and special voting rights, could adversely affect the rights of the holders of common stock and thereby reduce the value of our common stock. We have no present plans to issue shares of preferred stock. We have in place a shareholder rights plan, which was renewed in April of 2008, under which our stockholders are entitled to purchase shares of our preferred stock under certain circumstances. These circumstances include the purchase of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock by a person or group, or the announcement of a tender or exchange offer to acquire 15% or more of the outstanding common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company leases an 186,000 square foot facility located in Billerica, Massachusetts and serves as the Company's executive offices, research, manufacturing and warehouse facilities. The lease expires on February 29, 2016. The Company believes that its facilities are adequate and provide sufficient production capacity for its present intended purposes. The Company's facilities are currently utilized primarily on a one-shift basis. The Company is able to add additional capacity by adding second and third shifts if necessary.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol ASEI. The market price range for the common stock for the last two fiscal years as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ended		High		Low
2013	March 31, 2013	\$	70.00	\$	60.13
	December 31, 2012	\$	67.35	\$	58.33
	September 30, 2012	\$	69.28	\$	54.44
	June 30, 2012	\$	69.69	\$	46.30
2012	March 31, 2012	\$	78.99	\$	65.60
	December 31, 2011	\$	75.52	\$	58.13

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September 30, 2011	\$	82.07	\$	54.67
June 30, 2011	\$	94.79	\$	74.46

Holders

As of May 31, 2013, there were approximately 458 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

Common Stock Dividends

In May of 2007, the Company began declaring quarterly cash dividends for its common stock shareholders. Common stock cash dividends declared during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 were as follows:

Date Declared	Dividend per common share	
May 14, 2012	\$	0.50
August 2, 2012		0.50
November 5, 2012		0.50
February 11, 2013		0.50
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	\$	2.00
May 9, 2011	\$	0.30
August 4, 2011		0.30
November 7, 2011		0.50
February 9, 2012		0.50
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	\$	1.60

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On May 7, 2013, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 for holders of record on May 20, 2013 to be paid June 3, 2013. Future dividend payments will depend on our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and capital needs and other factors considered relevant by our Board of Directors.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information about the Company's equity compensation plans and the common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options and rights under all existing equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2013.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and rights as of March 31, 2013 (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under
			equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2013 (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
1999 Combination Plan	10,750	\$ 15.80	
2000 Combination Plan	8,629	39.06	
2002 Combination Plan (1)	32,536	31.33	
2003 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2)	21,000	66.45	
2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (3)	224,408	63.26	284,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders:			
1998 Non-Qualified Option Plan	17,839	42.39	
Total	315,162	\$ 56.72	284,000

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- (1) Shares under the 2002 Combination Plan may be issued in the form of incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options.
- (2) Shares under the 2003 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors may be issued in the form of non-qualified stock options.
- (3) Shares under the 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan may be issued in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Purchases of Equity Securities

In May 2012, the Board of Directors approved a Stock Repurchase Program which authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$35.0 million of shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market. This repurchase program was completed in August of 2012. On August 2,

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2012, the Board of Directors announced the approval of an additional Stock Repurchase Program which authorizes the Company to repurchase up to \$35.0 million of additional shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Company repurchased 1,013,655 shares of common stock under these programs at an average price of \$56.86. As of March 31, 2013, the remaining balance available under the program to repurchase shares was \$12,316,000.

On May 7, 2013, the Board of Directors announced the approval of its fifth Stock Repurchase Program which authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional \$35 million of shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

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The following table provides information about our purchases during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 of equity securities.

						Approximate
						Dollar Value of
						Shares that May
						Yet Be
						Purchased
						Under the
						Programs
Quarter ended March 31, 2013		Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs (1)		
January 1	January 31	682	\$ 64.99	682	\$	24,568,000
February 1	February 28	76,600	63.74	76,600	\$	19,681,000
March 1	March 31	119,800	61.43	119,800	\$	12,316,000
Total		197,082	\$ 62.34	197,082		

Stock Performance Graph

The following chart graphs the performance of the cumulative total return to shareholders (stock price appreciation plus dividends, if applicable) during the previous five years in comparison to the returns of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P500) and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index. The S&P SmallCap 600 Index is a published index which measures the performance of small-cap companies which meet certain financial metrics.

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Note: Assumes \$100 invested at the close of trading on the last trading day preceding the first day of the fifth preceding fiscal year (and reinvestment of dividends) in the Company's common stock, Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index, and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index.

The information included under the heading "Stock Performance Graph" in Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is furnished and not filed and shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or subject to Regulation 14A, shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The results below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future periods.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2013	2012	Fiscal Year 2011	2010	2009
Net sales and contract revenues	\$ 186,680	\$ 203,552	\$ 278,576	\$ 242,093	\$ 218,367
Net income	\$ 17,454	\$ 21,422	\$ 42,817	\$ 36,176	\$ 28,353
Income per share - diluted	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.34	\$ 4.63	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.18
Total assets	\$ 281,449	\$ 324,865	\$ 336,574	\$ 299,853	\$ 268,287
Long-term obligations	\$ 8,716	\$ 7,416	\$ 9,069	\$ 14,380	\$ 13,125
Stockholders' equity	\$ 204,245	\$ 258,806	\$ 266,080	\$ 221,768	\$ 182,066
Dividends per common share	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.80

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements and should also be read in conjunction with the Cautionary Statement included at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview American Science and Engineering, Inc. develops and manufactures state-of-the-art X-ray inspection systems for homeland security, force protection, and other critical defense applications. We provide maintenance, warranty, engineering, and training services related to these products.

Our primary technologies are Z Backscatter technology which is used to detect explosives, illegal drugs, and other contraband even when artfully concealed in complex backgrounds; and other technologies that expand the detection capability of our products beyond the material discrimination features of the Z Backscatter technology to include the penetration capability of high-energy transmission X-rays for dense cargos and/or other detection techniques, such as radioactive threat detection.

The following table presents net sales and contract revenues by product and service categories:

(In thousands)	For the fiscal year ended		
	2013	2012	2011
Cargo Inspection Systems	\$ 49,925	\$ 33,871	\$ 63,638
Mobile Cargo Inspection Systems	31,558	46,874	100,230
Parcel and Personnel Screening Inspection Systems	7,825	20,419	17,585
Other product sales and contract revenue	9,181	12,960	11,365
Total net product sales and contract revenues	98,489	114,124	192,818
Net service revenues	88,191	89,428	85,758
Total net sales and contract revenues	\$ 186,680	\$ 203,552	\$ 278,576

Net sales and contract revenues for fiscal 2013 decreased by 8% to \$186,680,000 compared to fiscal 2012 revenues of \$203,552,000. We reported income before taxes of \$26,446,000 in fiscal 2013 compared to income before taxes of \$32,458,000 in the previous fiscal year. Net income for fiscal 2013 was \$17,454,000 (\$2.07 per share, on a diluted basis) as compared to a net income of \$21,422,000 (\$2.34 per share, on a diluted basis) in fiscal 2012. Backlog at March 31, 2013 was \$186,201,000, a 3% decrease from the year-end backlog of \$192,571,000 reported at March 31, 2012.

2013 Compared to 2012

Results of Operations Total net sales and contract revenues of \$186,680,000 in fiscal 2013 decreased by \$16,872,000 or 8% from the previous year. Revenues related to product sales and contracts decreased by \$15,635,000 or 14% due to the factors described further below. Mobile Cargo Inspection system revenues decreased by \$15,316,000 due to a decrease in number of units sold during the year as demand continues to

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be impacted by reduced government spending and unrest in the Middle East. Parcel and Personnel Inspection System revenues decreased by \$12,594,000 due to lower volume, as a one large multi-unit order fulfilled in the prior year was not repeated in fiscal 2013. Custom Product revenues decreased by \$2,284,000 due to the winding down of programs in progress and a reduction in backlog as government spending on these programs has slowed. These revenue decreases were offset by an increase of \$16,054,000 in Cargo Inspection system revenues from the prior year attributable primarily to the completion on numerous system installations related to one multi-unit contract received in fiscal 2012. Service revenues decreased in fiscal 2013 by \$1,237,000 or 1% to \$88,191,000, due primarily to the cancellation of service contracts for certain systems taken out of service in conjunction with the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iraq.

In both fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, 66% of our revenues, respectively, were from domestic customers (as determined based upon the customer's country of domicile). In fiscal 2013, we had revenue from two customers which accounted for 41% of total sales. In fiscal 2012, we had revenue from one customer which accounted for 23% of total sales.

Cost of sales and contracts of \$107,261,000 in fiscal 2013 decreased by \$3,174,000 or 3% from the previous year. Cost of product sales and contracts of \$68,214,000 in fiscal 2013 increased by \$2,714,000 or 4% as compared to the prior year. Cost of product sales and contracts totaled 69% of revenues in fiscal 2013, as compared to 57% of revenues in fiscal 2012. The resultant decrease in gross margin is primarily the result of the accrual of \$4.1 million to settle a contractual issue in the Middle East; the incurrence of \$1.3 million in severance related costs due to a force reduction; a \$2.0 million increase in the expense

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for excess and obsolete inventory due primarily to the abandonment of one product development program; \$1.1 million of accruals for product maintenance costs; \$0.8 million in loss accruals provided for during the year on certain long-term contracts; and \$0.6 million in write-downs of certain equipment to a lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of service revenues decreased \$5,888,000 or 13% from the prior year. Cost of service revenues totaled 44% of revenues in fiscal 2013 as compared to 50% of revenues in fiscal 2012. The resultant improvement in gross margin is due primarily to decreased third party service costs for equipment under fixed price service contracts as compared to the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2013 decreased by \$6,091,000 to \$29,533,000 as compared to \$35,624,000 in fiscal 2012 and represented 16% of revenues in fiscal 2013 as compared to 18% of revenues in fiscal 2012. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses over the prior period was primarily the result of a decrease in incentive compensation of \$4,874,000 due primarily to the cancellation of certain long-term incentive awards upon the termination of employment of certain executives during the year and a change in estimated payment dates of remaining awards; a decrease in payroll and payroll-related expenses of \$483,000 due to a decrease in headcount offset by an increase in severance related costs associated with the workforce reduction; and a decrease in travel-related expenses of \$652,000 from the prior year. These expense decreases were offset in part by an increase in consulting and recruiting costs of \$860,000.

Company-funded research and development spending decreased by \$1,926,000 to \$23,618,000 in fiscal 2013 which is an 8% decrease as compared to the \$25,544,000 spent in fiscal 2012. Research and development spending represented 13% of revenues in both fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012. Research and development spending in fiscal 2013 focused on new product development, the development of new applications and new technologies, and design modifications and enhancements to its existing products.

Other income was \$178,000 in income in fiscal 2013 as compared to \$509,000 in income in fiscal 2012. The change in other income was due primarily to foreign exchange losses incurred in the current year.

We reported pre-tax income of \$26,446,000 in fiscal 2013 as compared to a pre-tax income of \$32,458,000 in the previous fiscal year primarily due to the items noted above. We recorded income tax expense of \$8,992,000 in fiscal 2013 as compared to \$11,036,000 in the prior fiscal year. Our effective tax rate was 34.0% in both fiscal 2013 and in fiscal 2012.

We reported net income of \$17,454,000 in fiscal 2013 as compared to net income of \$21,422,000 in fiscal 2012.

2012 Compared to 2011

Results of Operations Total net sales and contract revenues of \$203,552,000 in fiscal 2012 decreased by \$75,024,000 or 27% from the previous year. Revenues related to product sales and contracts decreased by \$78,694,000 or 41% due to the factors described further below. Mobile Cargo Inspection system revenues decreased by \$53,356,000, due to a decrease in number of units sold during the year attributable to the force reduction in the Middle East and unrest due to the Arab Spring uprisings delaying procurements in other areas of the world. Cargo Inspection System revenues decreased by \$29,768,000 as compared to the prior year due to lower demand, and a fewer number of systems under construction as compared to the prior year. Custom Products revenues decreased by \$411,000 due in part to the termination for convenience of one of these contracts during fiscal 2012. These revenue decreases were offset by an increase of \$2,833,000 in Parcel Inspection system sales from the prior year attributable primarily to one large multi-system order received in fiscal 2011 and fulfilled in fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2012 and an increase in aftermarket sales of \$2,007,000 due to increased spares parts volume during the year. Service revenues increased in fiscal 2012

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by \$3,670,000 or 4% to \$89,428,000, due primarily to service contracts entered into in the current year on the increased installed base.

In fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, 66% and 68% of our revenues, respectively, were from domestic customers (as determined based upon the customer's country of domicile). In fiscal 2012, we had revenue from one customer which accounted for 23% of total sales. In fiscal 2011, we had revenue from three customers which accounted for 53% of total sales.

Cost of sales and contracts of \$110,435,000 in fiscal 2012 decreased by \$38,939,000 or 26% from the previous year. Cost of product sales and contracts of \$65,500,000 in fiscal 2012 decreased by \$38,562,000 or 37% as compared to the prior year. Cost of product sales and contracts totaled 57% of revenues in fiscal 2012, as compared to 54% of revenues in fiscal 2011. The resultant decrease in gross margin is primarily the result of loss accruals provided for during the year on certain long-term contracts, the write-down of certain equipment to a lower of cost or net realizable value, and inventory reserves accrued for during the period for excess and obsolete inventory. The cost of service revenues decreased \$377,000 or 1% from the prior year. Cost of service revenues totaled 50% of revenues in fiscal 2012 as compared to 53% of revenues in fiscal 2011. The resultant improvement in gross margin is due primarily to decreased material and third party service costs for equipment under fixed price service contracts as compared to the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2012 decreased by \$6,515,000 to \$35,624,000 as compared to \$42,139,000 in fiscal 2011 and represented 18% of revenues in fiscal 2012 as compared to 15% of revenues in fiscal 2011. The

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decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses over the prior period was primarily the result of: a decrease in incentive compensation of \$6,244,000 as certain incentive compensation goals were not achieved in the current year; a decrease in legal fees of \$859,000 from the prior year as fiscal 2011 contained expenses related to due diligence activities on a potential acquisition that was later abandoned; and a decrease in marketing costs of \$597,000 related primarily to reduced trade show, conference, and demonstration related costs. These expense decreases were offset in part by an increase in payroll and payroll related costs of \$1,023,000 attributable to increased headcount

Company-funded research and development spending increased by \$2,925,000 to \$25,544,000 in fiscal 2012 which is a 13% increase as compared to the \$22,619,000 spent in fiscal 2011. Research and development spending represented 13% of revenues in fiscal 2012 as compared to 8% of revenues in fiscal 2011. Research and development spending increased from the prior year and the Company continued its commitment to new product development, the development of new applications and new technologies, and design modifications and enhancements to its existing products.

Other income was \$509,000 in income in fiscal 2012 as compared to \$431,000 in income in fiscal 2011.

We reported pre-tax income of \$32,458,000 in fiscal 2012 as compared to pre-tax income of \$64,875,000 in the previous fiscal year primarily due to the items noted above. We recorded income tax expense of \$11,036,000 in fiscal 2012 as compared to \$22,058,000 in the prior fiscal year. Our effective tax rate was 34.0% in both fiscal 2012 and in fiscal 2011.

We reported net income of \$21,422,000 in fiscal 2012 as compared to net income of \$42,817,000 in fiscal 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at year-end increased by \$16,049,000 to \$40,418,000 at March 31, 2013 as compared to \$24,369,000 at March 31, 2012. In addition, we had \$108,546,000 and \$170,834,000 of short-term investments at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, respectively.

Cash flow provided by operations of \$31,157,000 resulted from the following:

- Reported net income of \$17,454,000 adjusted for the following non-cash items:
- Depreciation and amortization of \$5,114,000;
- The provision for contracts, inventory and accounts receivable reserves of \$5,405,000;
- Increases in deferred income taxes of \$2,966,000;

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- The amortization of bond premiums of \$2,700,000; and
- Stock compensation expense of \$184,000. Stock compensation expense has decreased from prior years due to incentive compensation awards in recent years being granted in cash as well as the cancellation of certain outstanding stock awards upon termination of employment of certain Company executives.
- An increase of \$6,663,000 in accrued expenses and other liabilities attributable primarily to the accrual of costs related to the resolution of a contractual issue with one customer;
- An increase of \$2,094,000 in accrued income taxes.

These cash contributors were offset by:

- An increase in gross inventories of \$4,933,000 due primarily to an increase in systems under construction pending installation as compared to the prior year; and
- An increase of \$3,382,000 in accounts receivable due to the timing of certain contract milestone invoices at year end;

Net cash of \$56,049,000 was provided by investing activities in fiscal 2013. We had sales and maturities of short-term investments of \$200,089,000 and purchased \$140,532,000 in short-term investments during the year. Net fiscal 2013 capital expenditures totaled \$3,508,000 versus \$5,160,000 for fiscal 2012. Investments in fixed assets were comprised primarily of information technology expenditures and demo and test equipment.

At March 31, 2013, short-term investments and cash equivalents were invested primarily in corporate debentures/bonds, commercial paper, money market funds and certificates of deposit. Although management believes our investment policy is conservative in nature, certain short-term investments in commercial paper can be exposed to the credit risk of the underlying companies to which they relate and interest earned on these investments is subject to interest rate fluctuations. The weighted average days to maturity for investments held at March 31, 2013 was 189 days.

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Net cash used for financing activities was \$71,157,000 in fiscal 2013. The Company approved two stock repurchase programs during the fiscal year for \$35,000,000 each and repurchased 1,013,655 shares of common stock for \$57,633,000 under these programs. In addition, we made quarterly dividend payments totaling \$16,841,000. Offsetting these outflows, we received proceeds of \$2,160,000 from exercises of employee stock options and reduced our restricted cash needed to collateralize outstanding letters of credit by \$2,373,000 from the prior year.

In the normal course of business, we may provide certain customers and potential customers with performance guarantees, which are generally backed by standby letters of credit. In general, we would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event of default in the performance of its obligations, the probability of which is remote in management's opinion. At March 31, 2013, we had outstanding \$25,437,000 in standby letters of credit. These outstanding standby letters of credit are cash-secured at amounts ranging from 52% to 66% of the value of outstanding letters of credit. This collateral requirement resulted in a restricted cash balance of \$13,517,000 at March 31, 2013, of which \$899,000 was considered long-term restricted cash due to the expiration date of the underlying letters of credit.

As of March 31, 2013, \$496,000 of our cash was held offshore, and while we do not currently believe there are any material limitations or restrictions on our ability to repatriate profits there may be tax consequence or changes in statutory rules which would affect our ability to do so without incurring a significant tax burden.

In recent years, we have funded our operations and capital expenditures with cash generated by operations, including deposits from customers on long-term projects and from proceeds received from option exercises. We currently have no line of credit facility and believe that our cash flows from operations, and cash and investments on hand are sufficient to meet the current and foreseeable operating requirements of our business.

Contractual Obligations: We lease certain facilities under non-cancelable leases. In addition, in the normal course of business, we enter into purchase orders with our vendors for the purchase of materials or services to meet our production needs. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2013.

(In thousands)	Total	Payment due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Recorded Contractual Obligations:					
Lease financing liability	\$ 4,403	\$ 1,489	\$ 2,914	\$	\$
Other long-term obligations	77	9	17	17	34
Operating leases	1,175	647	528		
Purchase commitments	27,241	25,660	1,581		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 32,896	\$ 27,805	\$ 5,040	\$ 17	\$ 34

Inflation: We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our results of operations in each of fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011. There can be no assurance, however, that our business will not be affected by inflation in the future.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements: During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 we did not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

We consider certain accounting policies related to revenue recognition, inventories and related allowances for obsolete and excess inventory, and income taxes to be critical policies due to the estimation processes involved in each.

Revenue Recognition: We recognize certain Cargo Inspection, Mobile Cargo Inspection, Parcel and Personnel Screening System, and after-market part sales, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 605-10, *Revenue Recognition*, which requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Infrequently, the Company receives requests from customers to hold product being purchased from us for a valid business purpose. We recognize revenue for such arrangements provided the transaction meets, at a minimum, the following criteria: a valid business purpose for the arrangement exists; risk of ownership of the purchased product has been transferred to the buyer; there is a fixed delivery date that is reasonable and consistent with the buyer's business purpose; the product is ready for shipment; the Company has no continuing performance obligation in regards to the product and the products have been

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segregated from our inventories and cannot be used to fill other orders received. There were no products being held under these arrangements at March 31, 2013, March 31, 2012 or March 31, 2011.

Certain of our contracts are multiple-element arrangements, which include standard products, custom-built systems or contract engineering projects, services (such as training), and service and maintenance contracts. In accordance with FASB ASC 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple Element Arrangements* as amended by Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-13 adopted retroactively to April 1, 2009, revenue arrangements that include multiple elements are analyzed to determine whether the deliverables can be divided into separate units of accounting or treated as a single unit of accounting. The consideration we receive is allocated among the separate units of accounting based on their relative selling prices determined based on prices of these elements as sold on a stand-alone basis, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units. Generally, there is no customer right of return provision in the Company's sales agreements. Revenues are allocated to a delivered product or service when all of the following criteria are met: (1) the delivered item has value to the customer on a standalone basis; and (2) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in our control.

Revenues for certain long-term, custom-built systems or contract engineering projects are recognized on a percentage of completion basis. The lengths of these contracts typically range from one to four years from order to delivery and acceptance. Percentages-of-completion are determined by relating the actual costs of work performed to date for each contract to our estimated final costs. Revisions in costs and profit estimates are reflected in the period in which the facts causing the revision become known.

We recognize sales for our systems that are produced in a standard manufacturing operation, have minimal customer site installation requirements and have shorter order to delivery cycles when title passes and when other revenue recognition criteria are met. Management believes the customer's post-delivery acceptance provisions and installation requirements on certain of these systems are perfunctory and inconsequential and the costs of installation at the customer's site are accrued at the time of revenue recognition. We have demonstrated a history of customer acceptance subsequent to shipment and installation of these systems. For systems which entail more significant installation efforts and site work and/or have non-standard customer acceptance provisions, revenue recognition is deferred until installation is complete and customer acceptance has occurred.

Service revenues are recognized on time and materials engagements as the services are provided. Service contract revenues are recognized as service is performed over the length of the contract which reasonably approximates the period service revenues are earned.

Training and service contracts deliverables are accounted for separately from the delivered product elements as our undelivered products have value to our customers on a stand-alone basis. Accordingly, service revenue is deferred and recognized as such services are performed.

For all fixed price and long-term contracts, if a loss is anticipated on the contract, a provision is made in the period in which such losses are determined.

We record billed shipping and handling fees and billed out-of-pocket expenses as revenue and the associated costs as cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Certain contracts require payments from the customer upon execution of the agreement that are included in customer deposits. Individual customer deposits are reduced by the amount of revenue recognized on the contract until a zero balance is reached. Revenue recognized in excess of billings under the contracts is included in unbilled costs and fees in the accompanying balance sheet. Of the amounts in unbilled costs and fees at March 31, 2013, \$4,839,000 (99%) is expected to be billed and collected during fiscal 2014.

Under the terms of certain of our cost reimbursement contracts, we are not permitted to bill customers a specified portion of the contract value until completion. Such retainages (approximately \$80,000 and \$87,000 at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, respectively) result from both commercial contract retentions and government contract withholdings generally for up to 15% of fees, as well as the difference between the actual and provisional indirect cost billing rates. Retainages are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as components of unbilled costs and fees. The accuracy and appropriateness of our direct and indirect costs and expenses under these cost reimbursement contracts and our accounts receivable recorded pursuant to such contracts, are subject to regulation and audit, including by the U.S. Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) or by other appropriate agencies of the U.S. government. Such agencies have the right to challenge the Company's cost estimates or allocations with respect to any government contract. Additionally, a portion of the payments to the Company under government contracts are provisional payments that are subject to potential adjustment upon audit by such agencies. Historically, such audits have not resulted in any significant disallowed costs. Although we can give no assurances, in the opinion of management, any adjustments likely to result from inquiries or audits of our contracts will not have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

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Inventories and Related Allowance for Obsolete and Excess Inventory: Inventories consist of material, labor and manufacturing overhead and are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Excessive manufacturing overhead costs such as idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage) attributable to abnormally low volumes (levels that materially differ from budgeted production plans due primarily to changes in customer demand) are excluded from inventory and recorded as an expense in the period incurred. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and record a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on the estimated forecast of product demand over the next twelve to eighteen months. Demand for products can fluctuate significantly. A significant increase in the demand for our products could result in a short-term increase in inventory balances, while a significant decrease in demand could result in an increase in the amount of excess inventory quantities on hand. Additionally, inventory reserves require estimates of future product demand, which may materially impact the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. In the future, if inventory were determined to be overvalued, we would be required to recognize such costs in our cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if inventory is determined to be undervalued, we may have over-reported costs of goods sold in previous periods and would be required to recognize such additional operating income at the time of sale. Therefore, although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and reported operating results.

Income Taxes: We account for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Accordingly, we recognize deferred income taxes based on the expected future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, calculated using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be reflected in the tax return. We evaluate the need for a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets at year end based upon our three year cumulative income and our projections of future income, and record a valuation allowance against any net deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that they will not be realized.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, which changes the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Entities have the option of presenting the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. ASU No. 2011-05 was effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company was the first quarter of fiscal 2013. In December 2011, with the issuance of ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, the FASB announced that it has deferred certain aspects of ASU 2011-05. In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-2, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, with the stated objective of improving the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments in ASU 2013-2 are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-05, 2011-12 and 2013-2 regarding comprehensive income have not had a significant impact on the accounting or disclosures in our financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The cash accounts for our operations in Hong Kong, England, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Abu Dhabi are maintained in Hong Kong dollars, British pounds sterling, Euros, Saudi riyals, Brazilian reals, and United Arab Emirates dirham, respectively. The gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statements of operations for the period and were not significant. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, we purchased a foreign currency put option which provided us with the option to exchange Euros for U.S. dollars at a fixed exchange rate such that, if the Euro were to depreciate against the U.S. dollar to predetermined levels as set by the contract, we could

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exercise our option and mitigate our foreign currency exchange losses. This put option was sold during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 at a price near cost resulting in no material gain or loss. A hypothetical 10 percent change in foreign currency rates would not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

As of March 31, 2013, we held short-term investments and cash equivalents consisting of commercial paper, corporate debentures/bonds, money market funds and certificates of deposit. Our primary objective with our investment portfolio is to invest available cash while preserving principal and meeting liquidity needs. These investments have an average interest rate of approximately 0.56% and are subject to interest rate risk. As a result of the average maturity and conservative nature of the investment portfolio, a sudden change in interest rates would not have a material adverse effect on the value of these investments. To minimize this risk, we maintain a significant portion of our cash balances in money market funds.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary financial information listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28 are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based upon their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of March 31, 2013 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports filed and submitted by it under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation under the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, our management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2013. McGladrey LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, and has issued their report thereon which is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act, during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Code of Conduct

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and all employees of the Company. The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is posted on our website at www.as-e.com and may be accessed in the Corporate Governance section of the Investor Information page. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K, regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, our Code of Conduct, by posting such information on our website at the location specified above.

The other information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we expect to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 29, 2013.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we expect to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 29, 2013.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we expect to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 29, 2013.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we expect to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 29, 2013.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we expect to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 29, 2013.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The financial statements listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 28 are filed as part of this report, and such Index is incorporated in this item by reference.

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index on page 50 are filed as part of this report, and such Index is incorporated in this item by reference.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Submitted in answer to Item 8, Item 9A and Item 15 of Form 10-K, Securities and Exchange Commission)

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<u>CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	
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<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	31
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Financial statement schedules have been omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is given in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

of American Science and Engineering, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of American Science and Engineering, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the three years ended March 31, 2013. We also have audited American Science and Engineering, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Science and Engineering, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, American Science and Engineering, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over

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financial reporting as of March 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ McGladrey LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

June 7, 2013

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	2013	2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,418	\$ 24,369
Restricted cash	12,618	11,707
Short-term investments, at fair value	108,546	170,834
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$351 at March 31, 2013 and \$255 at March 31, 2012	28,477	25,439
Unbilled costs and fees	4,875	3,206
Inventories	48,051	48,179
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,829	10,386
Deferred income taxes	3,155	3,329
Total current assets	254,969	297,449
Building, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	16,451	17,998
Restricted cash	899	4,183
Deferred income taxes	8,325	5,174
Other assets, net	805	61
Total assets	\$ 281,449	\$ 324,865
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 8,371	\$ 7,461
Accrued salaries and benefits	9,974	11,722
Accrued warranty costs	397	358
Accrued income taxes	2,094	
Deferred revenue	15,770	16,731
Customer deposits	16,199	15,031
Current portion of lease financing liability	1,489	1,351
Other current liabilities	14,194	5,989
Total current liabilities	68,488	58,643
Lease financing liability, net of current portion	2,914	4,403
Deferred revenue	5,535	2,913
Other long term liabilities	267	100
Total liabilities	77,204	66,059
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 2 and 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value Authorized 100,000 shares Issued None		
Common stock, \$0.662/3 par value Authorized 20,000,000 shares Issued and outstanding 7,980,202 shares at March 31, 2013 and 8,942,793 shares at March 31, 2012	5,320	5,961
Capital in excess of par value	41,458	95,971
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(4)	16
Retained earnings	157,471	156,858
Total stockholders' equity	204,245	258,806
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 281,449	\$ 324,865

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013, 2012, AND 2011

(Amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

	2013	2012	2011
Net sales and contract revenues:			
Net product sales and contract revenues	\$ 98,489	\$ 114,124	\$ 192,818
Net service revenues	88,191	89,428	85,758
Total net sales and contract revenues	186,680	203,552	278,576
Cost of sales and contracts:			
Cost of product sales and contracts	68,214	65,500	104,062
Cost of service revenues	39,047	44,935	45,312
Total cost of sales and contracts	107,261	110,435	149,374
Gross profit	79,419	93,117	129,202
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29,533	35,624	42,139
Research and development expenses	23,618	25,544	22,619
Total operating expenses	53,151	61,168	64,758
Operating income	26,268	31,949	64,444
Other income (expense):			
Interest and investment income, net	657	655	678
Interest expense	(65)	(91)	(110)
Other, net	(414)	(55)	(137)
Total other income	178	509	431
Income before provision for income taxes	26,446	32,458	64,875
Provision for income taxes	8,992	11,036	22,058
Net income	\$ 17,454	\$ 21,422	\$ 42,817
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities (net of tax)	(20)	(5)	(12)
Comprehensive income	\$ 17,434	\$ 21,417	\$ 42,805
Income per share			
Basic	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.37	\$ 4.73
Diluted	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.34	\$ 4.63
Weighted average shares			
Basic	8,394	9,046	9,045
Diluted	8,448	9,148	9,247
Dividends declared per share	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.20

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013, 2012, AND 2011

(Amounts in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comp. Income (Loss)	Total
Balance, March 31, 2010	9,013,508	\$ 6,008	\$ 97,819	\$ 117,908	\$ 33	\$ 221,768
Net income				42,817		42,817
Repurchase of common stock	(51,269)	(34)	(3,702)			(3,736)
Exercise of stock options	197,669	132	6,811			6,943
Issuance of stock under employee compensation plans	2,939	2	218			220
Issuances of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	7,118	5	(5)			
Tax benefit accrued on stock option exercises			3,730			3,730
Compensation expense on stock options			1,703			1,703
Compensation expense on restricted stock and restricted stock units			3,513			3,513
Dividends declared				(10,866)		(10,866)
Net change in unrealized losses on investment securities, available-for-sale, net of tax					(12)	(12)
Balance, March 31, 2011	9,169,965	\$ 6,113	\$ 110,087	\$ 149,859	\$ 21	\$ 266,080
Net income				21,422		21,422
Repurchase of common stock	(320,207)	(213)	(19,838)			(20,051)
Exercise of stock options	75,714	50	4,237			4,287
Vesting of restricted stock units	2,341	1	(1)			
Issuances of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	14,980	10	(10)			
Reversal of tax benefit associated with stock options			(303)			(303)
Compensation expense on stock options			597			597
Compensation expense on restricted stock and restricted stock units			1,202			1,202
Dividends declared				(14,423)		(14,423)
Net change in unrealized losses on investment securities, available-for-sale, net of tax					(5)	(5)
Balance, March 31, 2012	8,942,793	\$ 5,961	\$ 95,971	\$ 156,858	\$ 16	\$ 258,806
Net income				17,454		17,454
Repurchase of common stock	(1,013,655)	(675)	(56,958)			(57,633)
Exercise of stock options	50,505	34	2,126			2,160
Vesting of restricted stock units	1,743	1	(1)			
Issuances of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	(1,184)	(1)	1			
Tax benefit accrued on stock option exercises			135			135

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Compensation expense on stock options				(106)				(106)
Compensation expense on restricted stock and restricted stock units				290				290
Dividends declared						(16,841)		(16,841)
Net change in unrealized losses on investment securities, available-for-sale, net of tax							(20)	(20)
Balance, March 31, 2013	7,980,202	\$	5,320	\$	41,458	\$	157,471	\$
							(4)	\$
								204,245

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013, 2012, AND 2011

(Amounts in thousands)

	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 17,454	\$ 21,422	\$ 42,817
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	5,114	5,768	4,961
Provisions for contracts, inventory, and accounts receivable reserves	5,405	2,998	1,608
Amortization of bond premium	2,700	2,689	2,057
Stock compensation expense	184	1,799	5,216
Other	(59)	(47)	(125)
Deferred income taxes	(2,966)	1,750	(2,716)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,382)	11,819	551
Unbilled costs and fees	(1,669)	13,876	(15,004)
Inventories	(4,933)	(4,333)	(3,139)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	813	(3,609)	3,048
Accrued income taxes	2,094	(1,936)	(2,267)
Accounts payable	910	(1,917)	(1,592)
Deferred revenue	1,661	(568)	(2,034)
Customer deposits	1,168	5,838	(4,521)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	6,663	(4,530)	4,344
Total adjustments	13,703	29,597	(9,613)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,157	51,019	33,204
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of short-term investments	200,089	220,293	192,406
Purchases of short-term instruments	(140,532)	(283,685)	(160,422)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	110	51	3
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,618)	(5,211)	(5,304)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	56,049	(68,552)	26,683
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	2,373	13,570	(29,425)
Repurchase of shares of common stock	(57,633)	(20,051)	(3,736)
Payment of common stock dividends	(16,841)	(14,423)	(10,866)
Repayment of leasehold financing	(1,351)	(1,322)	(1,301)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,160	4,287	6,943
Reduction of (increase in) income taxes paid due to the tax benefit (expense) from employee stock option expense	135	(303)	3,730
Net cash used for financing activities	(71,157)	(18,242)	(34,655)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	16,049	(35,775)	25,232
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	24,369	60,144	34,912
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 40,418	\$ 24,369	\$ 60,144
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 73	\$ 91	\$ 110
Income taxes paid	\$ 7,367	\$ 13,744	\$ 24,079
Non-cash transactions:			
Issuance of stock for 401K match	\$	\$	\$ 220

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

American Science and Engineering, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation formed in 1958, develops, manufactures, markets, and sells X-ray inspection and other detection products for homeland security, force protection and other critical defense applications.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all investments with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances with financial institutions that exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses related to these balances, and management believes its risk of loss to be minimal.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of collateral for performance bonds issued related to customer contracts and certain facility lease agreements.

Short-term Investments and Cash Equivalents

Short-term investments and cash equivalents consist of investments in commercial paper, corporate debentures/bonds, treasury bills, government agency bonds, money market funds and certificates of deposit. These investments are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at their fair values using the specific identification method. The unrealized holding gains or losses on these securities are included as a component of comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Accounts Receivable and Unbilled Costs and Fees

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. Amounts collected on trade accounts receivable are included in net cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in its accounts receivable portfolio. The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. We determine the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. It is the Company's policy to write off uncollectible receivables when management determines the receivable has become uncollectible. Activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

(In thousands)	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions or Write- offs Charged to Reserves	Balance at End of Year
Fiscal 2013	\$ 255	\$ 344	\$ 248	\$ 351
Fiscal 2012	\$ 334	\$ (79)	\$	\$ 255
Fiscal 2011	\$ 330	\$ 4	\$	\$ 334

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Included in accounts receivable and unbilled costs and fees at March 31, 2013 and 2012 are \$12,973,000 and \$13,377,000, respectively, attributable to both prime and subcontracts with federal and state governments. The Company establishes a reserve against unbilled costs and fees based on known troubled accounts or contracts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence. There was no activity in the reserve for unbilled costs and fees during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Inventories

Inventories consist of material, labor and manufacturing overhead and are recorded at the lower of cost, using the weighted average cost method, or net realizable value. Excessive manufacturing overhead costs attributable to idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage) attributable to abnormally low production volumes (levels that materially differ from budgeted production plans due primarily to changes in customer demand) are excluded from inventory and recorded as an expense in the period incurred.

The components of inventories at March 31, 2013 and 2012, net of inventory reserves, were as follows:

Raw materials, completed subassemblies and spare parts	\$	21,450	\$ 23,689
Work-in-process		21,129	16,705
Finished goods		5,472	7,785
Total	\$	48,051	\$ 48,179

The Company periodically reviews quantities of inventory on hand and compares these amounts to expected usage of each particular product or product line. The Company records, as a charge to cost of sales, any amounts required to reduce the carrying value to net realizable value.

Activity in the reserve for excess or obsolete inventory is as follows:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions / Write- offs Charged to Reserves	Balance at End of Year
(In thousands)				
Fiscal 2013	\$ 6,210	\$ 5,061	\$ 219	\$ 11,052
Fiscal 2012	\$ 4,882	\$ 3,076	\$ 1,748	\$ 6,210
Fiscal 2011	\$ 3,982	\$ 1,604	\$ 704	\$ 4,882

Building, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

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The Company provides for depreciation and amortization of its fixed assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 1-25 years or remaining lease terms. Expenditures for normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Significant additions, renewals or betterments that extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized at cost. The cost and accumulated depreciation applicable to equipment and leasehold improvements sold, or otherwise disposed of, are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Building, equipment and leasehold improvements consisted of the following at March 31, 2013 and 2012.

(In thousands)	Estimated Useful Lives	2013	2012
Building and leasehold improvements	Lesser of 25 years or remaining lease term	\$ 21,245	\$ 20,761
Equipment and tooling	5-10 years	5,284	5,110
Computer equipment and software	3-5 years	23,135	21,491
Furniture and fixtures	5-7 years	2,553	2,515
Demo and test equipment	2-5 years	7,579	6,576
Leased equipment	1-2 years or life of lease	63	63
Motor vehicles	3-5 years	72	72
Total		59,931	56,588
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(43,480)	(38,590)
Building, equipment and leasehold improvements, net		\$ 16,451	\$ 17,998

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Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes certain Cargo Inspection, Mobile Cargo Inspection, Parcel and Personnel Screening systems, and after-market part sales, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 605-10, *Revenue Recognition*, which requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Infrequently, the Company receives requests from customers to hold product being purchased for a valid business purpose. The Company recognizes revenue for such arrangements provided the transaction meets, at a minimum, the following criteria: a valid business purpose for the arrangement exists; risk of ownership of the purchased product has transferred to the buyer; there is a fixed delivery date that is reasonable and consistent with the buyer's business purpose; the product is ready for shipment; the Company has no continuing performance obligation in regards to the product and the products have been segregated from its inventories and cannot be used to fill other orders received. There was no product being held under these arrangements at March 31, 2013 or March 31, 2012.

Certain of the Company's contracts are multiple-element arrangements, which include standard products, custom-built systems or contract engineering projects, services (such as training), and service and maintenance contracts. In accordance with FASB ASC 605-25, *Revenue Recognition - Multiple Element Arrangements*, revenue arrangements that include multiple elements are analyzed to determine whether the deliverables can be divided into separate units of accounting or treated as a single unit of accounting. The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting based on their relative selling prices determined based on prices of these elements as sold on a stand-alone basis, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units. Generally, there is no customer right of return provision in the Company's sales agreements. Revenues are allocated to a delivered product or service when the following criteria are met: (1) the delivered item has value to the customer on a standalone basis; and (2) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in our control.

Revenues for certain long-term, custom-built systems or contract engineering projects are recognized on a percentage of completion basis. The lengths of these contracts typically range from one to four years from order to delivery and acceptance. Percentages-of-completion are determined by relating the actual costs of work performed to date for each contract to its estimated final costs. Revisions in costs and profit estimates are reflected in the period in which the facts causing the revision become known.

For all fixed price and long-term contracts, if a loss is anticipated on the contract, a provision is made in the period in which such losses are determined.

The Company recognizes sales for its systems that are produced in a standard manufacturing operation, have minimal customer site installation requirements and have shorter order to delivery cycles, when title passes and when other revenue recognition criteria are met. Management believes the customer's post-delivery acceptance provisions and installation requirements on certain of these systems are perfunctory and inconsequential and the costs of installation at the customer's site are accrued at the time of revenue recognition. The Company has demonstrated a history of customer acceptance subsequent to shipment and installation of these systems. For systems which entail more significant installation efforts and site work and/or have non-standard customer acceptance provisions, revenue recognition is deferred until installation is complete and customer acceptance has occurred.

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Service revenues are recognized on time and materials engagements as the services are provided. Service contract revenues are recognized as service is performed over the length of the contract which reasonably approximates the period service revenues are earned.

The Company records billed shipping and handling fees and billed out-of-pocket expenses as revenue and the associated costs as cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Training and service contracts deliverables are accounted for separately from the delivered product elements as the Company's undelivered products have value to its customers on a stand-alone basis. Accordingly, this service revenue is deferred and recognized as such services are performed.

Certain contracts require payments from the customer upon execution of the agreement that are included in customer deposits. Individual customer deposits are reduced by the amount of revenue recognized on the contract until a zero balance is reached. Revenue recognized in excess of billings under the contracts is included in unbilled costs and fees in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Of the amounts in unbilled costs and fees at March 31, 2013, \$4,839,000 (99%) is expected to be billed and collected during fiscal 2014.

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Under the terms of certain cost reimbursement contracts, the Company is not permitted to bill customers a specified portion of the contract value until completion. Such retainages (approximately \$80,000 and \$87,000 at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, respectively) result from both commercial contract retentions and government contract withholdings generally for up to 15% of fees, as well as the difference between the actual and provisional indirect cost billing rates. Retainages are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as components of unbilled costs and fees. The accuracy and appropriateness of the Company's direct and indirect costs and expenses under these cost reimbursement contracts and its accounts receivable recorded pursuant to such contracts, are subject to regulation and audit, including by the U.S. Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) or by other appropriate agencies of the U.S. government. Such agencies have the right to challenge the Company's cost estimates or allocations with respect to any government contract. Additionally, a portion of the payments to the Company under government contracts are provisional payments that are subject to potential adjustment upon audit by such agencies. Historically, such audits have not resulted in any significant disallowed costs. Although the Company can give no assurances, in the opinion of management, any adjustments likely to result from inquiries or audits of its contracts will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Warranty Costs

The Company generally provides on certain of its products a one year parts and labor warranty with the purchase of domestic equipment, and a one year parts only or parts and labor warranty on international equipment. The anticipated cost for this one year warranty is accrued for at the time of the sale based upon historical experience and management's estimates of future liabilities and is recorded as accrued warranty costs (See Note 5).

Deferred Revenue

The Company offers to its customers extended warranty and service contracts. These contracts typically have a coverage period of one to five years, and include advance payments that are recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue is recognized as service is performed over the life of the contract, which represents the period over which these revenues are earned. Costs associated with these extended warranty and service contracts are expensed to cost of goods sold as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable.

Impairment is assessed by comparing the estimated undiscounted cash flows over the asset's remaining life to the carrying amount of the asset. If the estimated cash flows are insufficient to recover the asset, an impairment loss is recognized based on the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the fair value of the asset less any costs of disposal. No impairment costs were recorded in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Accrued Salaries and Benefits

Accrued salaries and benefits at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 include the following:

(In thousands)	2013		2012	
Accrued payroll and payroll related taxes	\$	1,995	\$	2,140
Accrued incentive compensation		4,633		7,486
Accrued vacation		1,739		2,096
Accrued severance		1,607		
Total accrued salaries and benefits	\$	9,974	\$	11,722

Customer Deposits

For most international orders, the Company generally includes, as part of its terms and conditions, an advance deposit with order acceptance. For long-term international contracts, the Company will generally include milestone payments tied to a specific event and/or passage of time. These deposit amounts are recorded as a liability under Customer Deposits until reduced by revenue recognized against the specific contract.

Table of Contents**Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 include the following:

(In thousands)	2013	2012
Accrued accounts payable and other expenses	\$ 4,213	\$ 999
Accrued contract related costs	7,596	2,808
Accrued audit and legal fees	375	523
Accrued sales commissions	2,010	1,659
Total other current liabilities	\$ 14,194	\$ 5,989

Research and Development

Internally funded research and development costs including direct labor, material, subcontractor expenses and related overheads are expensed as incurred. Internally funded research and development costs were \$23,618,000, \$25,544,000 and \$22,619,000, in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. In addition, the Company recognized revenues of \$2,124,000, \$4,409,000 and \$4,821,000, in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively related to government-sponsored research and development earned primarily on a cost reimbursement and fee basis as discussed above.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable, unbilled costs and fees, accounts payable and letters of credit. The recorded amounts of these instruments approximate their fair value (see Note 8).

Income per Common and Potential Common Shares

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share include the dilutive impact of options, warrants, restricted stock and restricted stock units using the average share price of the Company's common stock for the period. For the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, common stock equivalents of approximately 182,000, 64,000, and 35,000 are excluded from diluted earnings per share, as their effect is anti-dilutive.

(In thousands except per share amounts)	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Earnings per Share Basic:			

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Net income		\$	17,454	\$	21,422	\$	42,817
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	basic		8,394		9,046		9,045
Income per share	basic	\$	2.08	\$	2.37	\$	4.73

Earnings per Share Diluted:

Net income	\$	17,454	\$	21,422	\$	42,817
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic		8,394		9,046		9,045
Assumed exercise of stock options, warrants, restricted stock and restricted stock units, using the treasury stock method		54		102		202
Weighted average number of common and potential common shares outstanding diluted		8,448		9,148		9,247
Income per share diluted	\$	2.07	\$	2.34	\$	4.63

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Accordingly, the Company recognizes deferred income taxes based on the expected future tax consequences of differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, calculated using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be reflected in the tax return. The Company records a valuation allowance against any net deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that they will not be realized. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in other income and expenses.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments and accounts and unbilled receivables. The Company maintains cash balances in excess of insured limits. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions.

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The Company's credit risk is managed by investing its cash in high quality money market funds, commercial paper, investment grade corporate bonds, treasury bills, government agency bonds, and certificates of deposit.

Two customers, one agency of the U.S. government and one international customer, accounted for 51% of the accounts receivable balance at March 31, 2013. The Company generally requires letters of credit and/or deposits or prepayments from international customers. The Company has not experienced any significant losses from uncollectible accounts.

Common Stock Dividends

In May of 2007, the Company began declaring quarterly cash dividends for its common stock shareholders. Common stock cash dividends declared during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013 were as follows:

Date Declared	Dividend per common share
May 14, 2012	\$ 0.50
August 2, 2012	0.50
November 5, 2012	0.50
February 11, 2013	0.50
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013	\$ 2.00

On May 7, 2013, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 for holders of record on May 20, 2013 to be paid June 3, 2013.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense for the fair value of stock based awards made to employees and the Board of Directors is recognized over the requisite service period for awards expected to vest. The Company estimates the fair value of share-based awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes method of valuation requires several assumptions: (1) the expected term of the stock award, (2) the expected future stock volatility over the expected term, (3) the expected dividend yield and (4) risk-free interest rate. The expected term represents the expected period of time the Company believes the options will be outstanding based on historical information. Estimates of expected future stock price volatility are based on the historic volatility of the Company's common stock. The expected dividend yield was based on the expectation we would continue paying dividends on our common stock at the same rate for the foreseeable future. The risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Zero-Bond rate.

The Company recognized \$184,000, \$1,799,000 and \$5,216,000 of stock-based compensation costs in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The income tax benefit related to such compensation for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$63,000, \$612,000 and \$1,770,000, respectively.

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The following table summarizes share-based compensation costs included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The credit for the year ended March 31, 2013 in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to the reversal of certain incentive compensation plan costs previously accrued for, which were terminated as a result of the announced retirement of the Company's former Chief Executive Officer in September of 2012.

(In thousands)	March 31, 2013	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Cost of revenues	\$ 188	\$ 438	\$ 797
Selling, general and administrative	(4)	1,361	4,419
Total share-based compensation expense before tax	\$ 184	\$ 1,799	\$ 5,216

The fair value of options at date of grant was estimated with the following assumptions:

	March 31, 2011
Assumptions:	
Expected life	5 years
Risk-free interest rate	1.60%
Stock volatility	44%
Dividend yield	1.6%

There were no options granted in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, which changes the existing guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Entities have the option of presenting the components of net income and other comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Entities no longer have the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income within the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. ASU No. 2011-05 was effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011, which for the Company was the first quarter of fiscal 2013. In December 2011, with the issuance of ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, the FASB announced that it has deferred certain aspects of ASU 2011-05. In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-2, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, with the stated objective of improving the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments in ASU 2013-2 are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-05, 2011-12 and 2013-2 regarding comprehensive income have not had a significant impact on the accounting or disclosures in our financial statements.

2. LEASE AGREEMENTS

The Company leases certain facilities under non-cancelable operating leases with various renewal options. For operating leases which contain fixed escalations in rental payments, the Company records the total rent payable on a straight-line basis over the original lease term. The Company incurred \$787,000, \$730,000 and \$670,000 of operating rent expense in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. In conjunction with the Company's lease for its headquarters, the Company has issued security in the form of a standby letter of credit in the amount of \$300,000 with an original expiration date of March 1, 2006 which contains automatic extensions through April 15, 2016.

In March 2005, the Company renewed its lease agreement for its corporate headquarters and manufacturing facilities in Billerica, Massachusetts. As part of the lease agreement, the Company's landlord agreed to certain renovations to the Billerica facility including the construction of additional high bay manufacturing space. The Company was responsible for a portion of the construction costs and was deemed to be the owner of the building during the construction period. In January 2007, the Company amended this lease agreement to expand its lease to include the remaining available space in the building. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the Company capitalized \$2,029,000 to record the facility on its books with an offsetting amount to the Lease Financing Liability. In addition, amounts paid for construction were recorded as construction in progress and the landlord construction allowances of \$367,000 in 2008 were recorded as additional lease financing liability.

At the completion of the construction of the initial renovations in February 2006, the lease was reviewed for potential sale-leaseback treatment in accordance with ASC 840 *Leases*. Based on this review, it was determined that the lease did not qualify for sale-leaseback treatment. As a result, building and tenant improvements and associated lease financing liabilities remained on the Company's financial statements. The Lease Financing Liability is being amortized over the lease term based on the payments designated in the agreement, and the building and tenant improvement assets are being depreciated on a straight line basis over the remaining lease term.

Future minimum rental payments under the Company's non-cancelable leases, excluding real estate taxes, insurance and operating costs paid by the Company, required over the initial terms of the leases are as follows (in thousands):

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Year Ending March 31,	Operating Leases		Capital Leases	
2014	\$	647	\$	1,542
2015		303		1,542
2016		225		1,413
Total payments	\$	1,175		4,497
Imputed interest				(94)
Lease financing liability				4,403
Less: Current portion of lease financing liability				1,489
Lease financing liability, net of current portion			\$	2,914

Table of Contents**3. LETTERS OF CREDIT**

In the normal course of business, the Company may provide certain customers and potential customers with performance guarantees, which are generally backed by standby letters of credit. In general, the Company would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event of default in the performance of its obligations, the probability of which is remote in management's opinion. At March 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding \$25,437,000 in standby letters of credit. These outstanding standby letters of credit are cash-secured at amounts ranging from 52% to 66% of the outstanding letters of credit. This resulted in a restricted cash balance of \$13,517,000 at March 31, 2013 of which \$899,000 was considered long-term restricted cash due to the expiration date of the underlying letters of credit.

4. INCOME TAXES

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 consisted of the following:

(In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Current:			
Federal	\$ 11,339	\$ 9,082	\$ 24,080
State	595	197	636
Foreign	22	7	22
	11,956	9,286	24,738
Deferred:			
Federal	(2,743)	1,610	(2,354)
State	(375)	212	(640)
Change in valuation allowance	154	(72)	314
	(2,964)	1,750	(2,680)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 8,992	\$ 11,036	\$ 22,058

The difference between the total expected provision for income taxes computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes and the recorded provision for income taxes for the three years in the period ended March 31, 2013 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Provision for income taxes at statutory rate	\$ 9,253	\$ 11,360	\$ 22,706
State tax provision (benefit) net of federal effect	143	265	(2)
Stock based compensation	(60)	107	616
Research tax credits	(589)	(289)	(432)
Qualifying manufacturing credits	(154)	(315)	(1,346)
Change in valuation allowance	154	(72)	314
Other	245	(20)	202
Provision for income taxes	\$ 8,992	\$ 11,036	\$ 22,058

The significant components of the net deferred tax assets at March 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

(In thousands)	March 31, 2013		March 31, 2012	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):				
Accounts receivable and unbilled costs and fees	\$	\$ 125	\$	\$ 91
Inventory	248	3,935	219	2,199
Deferred revenue		1,778		1,192
Accrued vacation	558		668	
Accrued warranty costs	141		126	
Depreciation		(495)		(922)
Unearned compensation	1,738	2,573	1,836	2,577
State credit carryforwards		944		1,098
Other	470	409	480	37
Deferred income tax assets	3,155	9,269	3,329	6,272
Valuation allowance		(944)		(1,098)
Net deferred income taxes	\$ 3,155	\$ 8,325	\$ 3,329	\$ 5,174

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As of March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, the Company has \$1,452,000 and \$1,690,000 of state credit carryforwards, respectively. Of these amounts, approximately \$201,000 and \$492,000 at March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, respectively, have unlimited carryforward and the remaining balances expire in various years through 2028.

At March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, the Company had a deferred tax valuation allowance of \$944,000 and \$1,098,000, respectively, on state credit carryforwards and other deferred tax assets for which management believes it is more-likely-than-not that realization of these assets will not occur.

The Company is currently open to audit under the statute of limitations by the Internal Revenue Service for the years ending March 31, 2010 through 2012 and for various state taxing authorities for the years ending March 31, 2007 through 2012. The Company is currently under examination for tax year ended March 31, 2011. Management does not believe that the examination will have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In April 2013, the Company settled an outstanding refund receivable with the Massachusetts Department of Revenue for tax years ending March 31, 2006 through 2008 related to sales apportionment methodology. The Company received proceeds of \$1,500,000 related to this settlement which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets at March 31, 2013.

5. WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS

Certain of the Company's products carry a one-year warranty, the costs of which are accrued for at time of shipment or delivery. Accrual rates are based upon historical experience over the preceding twelve months and management's judgment of future exposure. Warranty experience for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2013		2012	
Warranty accrual at beginning of period	\$	358	\$	1,225
Accruals for warranties issued during the period		548		632
Adjustment of preexisting accrual estimates		152		(63)
Warranty costs incurred during period		(661)		(1,436)
Warranty accrual at end of period	\$	397	\$	358

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock

The Company's articles of organization authorize its Board of Directors to issue up to 100,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series, to determine and fix certain relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series, to fix the number of shares constituting any such series, and

to fix the designation of any such series, without further vote or action by its shareholders. The Company has no present plans to issue shares of preferred stock. In 1998, the Company designated a series of Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") to be issued upon the exercise of Rights issued under the Company's Shareholder Rights Plan. Under the Shareholder Rights Plan, adopted in 1998 and reissued upon its expiration in April 2008, its stockholders are entitled to purchase shares of its Series A Preferred Stock under certain circumstances. These circumstances include the purchase of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock by a person or group, or the announcement of a tender or exchange offer to acquire 15% or more of the outstanding common stock.

Stock Repurchase Program

On May 14, 2012, the Board of Directors announced the approval of its third Stock Repurchase Program which authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$35 million of shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. This program was completed in August of 2012. On August 2, 2012, the Board of Directors announced the approval of an additional Stock Repurchase Program which authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$35 million of additional shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Company repurchased 1,013,655 shares of common stock under this Program at an average price of \$56.86. As of March 31, 2013, the remaining balance available under the program to repurchase shares was \$12,316,000.

On May 7, 2013, the Board of Directors announced the approval of its fifth Stock Repurchase Program which authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional \$35 million of shares of its common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

Table of Contents**Stock Option and Other Compensation Plans**

The Company has various stock option and other compensation plans for directors, officers, and employees. The Company had the following stock option plans outstanding as of March 31, 2013: the 1998 Non-Qualified Option Plan, the 1999 Combination Plan, the 2000 Combination Plan, the 2002 Combination Plan, the 2003 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors and the 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan. There are 3,480,000 shares authorized under these plans. Vesting periods are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and typically range from one to three years. Certain of the options granted vest upon the achievement of certain performance based goals as well as service time incurred. Options under these plans are granted at fair market value and have a term of ten years from the date of grant.

Stock Options: A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	376,331	\$ 55.10	472,446	\$ 55.77	613,934	\$ 47.37
Options granted					56,181	74.87
Options exercised	(50,505)	42.75	(75,714)	56.63	(197,669)	35.12
Options canceled or expired	(10,664)	65.72	(20,401)	65.01		
Options outstanding, end of year	315,162	\$ 56.72	376,331	\$ 55.10	472,446	\$ 55.77
Options exercisable, end of year	312,895	\$ 56.68	370,400	\$ 55.00	397,592	\$ 53.06
Options available for grant	284,000		292,000		301,732	
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the year		\$		\$		\$ 26.21

The following summarizes certain data for options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2013:

	Number of Shares	Range of Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Options outstanding:	15,925	\$11.58-\$20.00	\$ 14.43	0.88
	14,400	\$20.01-\$30.00	28.50	1.46
	14,629	\$30.01-\$40.00	39.06	1.09
	38,800	\$40.01-\$50.00	44.73	1.61
	47,278	\$50.01-\$60.00	53.36	2.71
	127,949	\$60.01-\$70.00	64.08	4.89
	56,181	\$70.01-\$75.82	74.87	7.42
	315,162	\$11.58-\$75.82	\$ 56.72	4.08
Options exercisable:	15,925	\$11.58-\$20.00	\$ 14.43	

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14,400	\$20.01-\$30.00	28.50
14,629	\$30.01-\$40.00	39.06
38,800	\$40.01-\$50.00	44.73
47,278	\$50.01-\$60.00	53.36
125,682	\$60.01-\$70.00	64.13
56,181	\$70.01-\$75.82	74.87
312,895	\$11.58-\$75.82	\$ 56.68

The total intrinsic value, representing the difference between market value on the date of exercise and the option price, of stock options exercised during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$986,000, \$1,815,000 and \$10,121,000, respectively. Non-vested stock option awards are subject to the risk of forfeiture until the fulfillment of specified conditions. As of March 31, 2013, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock option awards granted under the Company's stock plans.

The Company realizes a tax deduction upon the exercise of non-qualified stock options and disqualifying dispositions of incentive stock options due to the recognition of compensation expense in the calculation of its taxable income. The amount of the compensation recognized for tax purposes is based on the difference between the market value of the common stock and the

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option price at the date the options are exercised and/or sold. The Company receives an additional tax deduction when restricted stock vests at a higher value than the value used to recognize compensation expense at the date of grant. These tax benefits are credited to additional paid-in capital if it is considered more likely than not that they will be realized. During fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, a tax benefit (expense) of \$135,000, (\$303,000), and \$3,730,000, respectively, was recorded to additional paid-in capital for exercises and/or sales of stock options or stock.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units: The Company has instituted long term incentive plans for certain key employees. These plans call for the issuance of restricted stock, stock options, and/or cash awards which vest upon the achievement of certain performance based goals as well as service time incurred. In fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company opted to issue this long term incentive plan with only a cash award which resulted in fewer restricted stock awards and stock options being granted.

Restricted stock and restricted stock units may also be granted to other employees with vesting periods that range from one to three years. In addition, annually the Board of Directors is granted restricted stock. These restricted stock shares vest on a pro-rata basis on service time performed over a one year period. The fair values of these restricted stock awards are equal to the market price per share of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

Non-vested restricted stock and stock unit awards are subject to the risk of forfeiture until the fulfillment of specified conditions. As of March 31, 2013 there was \$894,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock and stock unit awards granted under the Company's stock plans. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average of 1.1 years.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock and stock unit activity is as follows:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Unvested restricted stock and units outstanding, beginning of year	40,599	\$ 68.63	32,882	\$ 65.03	97,240	\$ 60.78
Granted	19,657	61.00	24,006	73.03	5,106	83.79
Vested	(17,463)	68.08	(12,523)	68.70	(69,464)	60.45
Forfeited	(14,684)	63.71	(3,766)	65.07		
Unvested restricted stock and units outstanding, end of year	28,109	\$ 66.20	40,599	\$ 68.63	32,882	\$ 65.03

7. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 280-10, *Segment Reporting*, the Company has determined that it has only one operating segment, the X-ray product segment. This includes X-ray detection and imaging products used primarily for the detection of illegal drugs, weapons and explosives, and smuggled goods. The equipment is purchased by sophisticated government and commercial clients focused on the detection of organic material in complex backgrounds and the ability to see the contents of containers with precision.

Geographical Data

All of the Company's export sales originate from the United States. At March 31, 2013, approximately 5% of the Company's assets were in foreign countries. The foreign assets were comprised of cash in foreign banks, and inventory in international depots for field replacements or systems shipped internationally but not accepted by fiscal year end.

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The following table shows the breakdown of net sales and contract revenues to international and domestic customers based upon customer's country of domicile and the major regions of international activity:

Net Sales and Contract Revenues

(Dollars in thousands)	2013		Fiscal Year 2012		2011	
Domestic	\$	123,652	66%	\$	133,441	68%
International		63,028	34%		70,111	32%
Net Sales and Contract Revenues	\$	186,680	100%	\$	203,552	100%
Middle East & Africa			54%		63%	84%
Americas - Non-US			29%		20%	2%
Asia / Pacific			13%		11%	7%
Europe			4%		6%	7%

In fiscal 2012, the Company had international sales to one country which accounted for 11% of the total sales of the Company. In fiscal 2013, international sales to one individual country did not exceed 10% of total sales.

Major Customers: Sales to major customers (representing in excess of 10% of consolidated revenues) consisted of the following:

Fiscal 2013: \$44,850,000 and \$30,874,000, respectively, to two customers.

Fiscal 2012: \$46,167,000 to one customer.

Fiscal 2011: \$82,634,000, \$32,316,000 and \$31,072,000, respectively, to three customers.

Domestically, the Company's primary client base is comprised of agencies of the U.S. government. Approximately 63%, 62% and 65% of the Company's sales in fiscal 2013, 2012, and 2011 respectively, were derived from either (i) contracting directly with the U.S. government, or (ii) contracting with contractors working directly with the U.S. government. Certain of the Company's contracts with the U.S. government provide the U.S. government with the standard unilateral right to terminate these contracts for convenience. In each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, one of the Company's contracts with the U.S. government was terminated in whole or in part for convenience by the U.S. government. These terminations did not result in any material losses to the Company. There were no terminations for convenience in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, defines and establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with ASC 820, we have categorized our financial assets, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy as set forth below. If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Financial assets recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 - Financial assets whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date (examples include active exchange-traded equity securities, listed derivatives, and most U.S. government and agency securities).

Level 2 - Financial assets whose values are based on quoted prices in markets where trading occurs infrequently or whose values are based on quoted prices of instruments with similar attributes in active markets. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets (examples include corporate and municipal bonds which trade infrequently);
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include interest rate and currency swaps); and
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include certain securities and derivatives).

Level 3 - Financial assets whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company currently does not have any Level 3 financial assets or liabilities.

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The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities we measure at fair value on a recurring basis, based on the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012:

(In thousands)	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Level 1 Financial Assets		
U.S. Treasury bills	\$	\$ 20,018
Money market funds	16,549	
Total Level 1 Financial Assets	16,549	20,018
Level 2 Financial Assets		
Corporate debentures/bonds	75,572	78,169
Commercial paper	28,974	40,334
Government agency bonds		26,582
Money market funds		13,698
Certificates of deposit	4,000	5,731
Total Level 2 Financial Assets	108,546	164,514
Total cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 125,095	\$ 184,532

These investments are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at their fair market values using the specific identification method. The unrealized holding gains or losses on these securities are included as a component of comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income.

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2013:				
Short-term investments:				
Corporate debentures/bonds	\$ 75,578	\$ 14	\$ (20)	\$ 75,572
Commercial paper	28,974			28,974
Certificates of deposit	4,000			4,000
Total short-term investments	\$ 108,552	\$ 14	\$ (20)	\$ 108,546
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	16,549			16,549
Total cash equivalents	\$ 16,549	\$	\$	\$ 16,549

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2012:				
Short-term investments:				
Corporate debentures/bonds	\$ 78,176	\$ 21	\$ (28)	\$ 78,169
Commercial paper	40,331	3		40,334
Government agency bonds	26,573	9		26,582
Treasury bills	20,000	18		20,018
Certificates of deposit	5,729	2		5,731
Total short-term investments	\$ 170,809	\$ 53	\$ (28)	\$ 170,834
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	13,698			13,698
Total cash equivalents	\$ 13,698	\$	\$	\$ 13,698

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Purchase Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into purchase orders with its vendors for the purchase of materials or services to meet its production needs. At March 31, 2013, the Company had \$27,241,000 of open purchase orders which are expected to be substantially fulfilled within the next two years. Certain single source vendors, or vendors producing custom material, require significant lead times from order to delivery of their material. Should the demand for the Company's products decline significantly, or should there be a significant shift in the mix of products being demanded, the Company may incur

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cancellation charges related to these commitments, that could be material to the Company's results of operations. To date, the Company has not experienced any material losses related to cancellation penalties.

Employment Agreements

On March 13, 2013, the Company signed an offer of employment with Charles P. Dougherty for the position of President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Dougherty commenced employment on April 8, 2013. Under the terms of this agreement, Mr. Dougherty is entitled to receive base compensation in the amount of \$550,000 per year, a performance-based annual incentive bonus equal to 100% of his base compensation per year (guaranteed for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014), and to participate in the long-term incentive program with awards equal to 200% of base compensation upon achievement of certain long-term strategic goals. These awards may be comprised of restricted stock, stock options and/or cash as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

Retirement Savings Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan (the "Plan") for all employees. Employees are eligible to participate on the first of the month following date of employment. The Plan is funded by elective employee contributions of up to 100% of their compensation up to IRS limits. Under the Plan the Company at its discretion matches 50% of the first 6% of employee contributions for each participant in the form of Company common stock or cash. In fiscal 2011, the Company began matching employee's contributions in cash instead of Company common stock as it had in prior years. Expenses under the Plan, consisting of Company contributions which were made in Company stock or cash and Plan administrative expenses paid by the Company, totaled \$1,091,000, \$1,152,000 and \$1,139,000, in 2013, 2012, and 2011 respectively.

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AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND MARCH 31, 2012

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	2013 by quarter				2012 by quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Net sales and contract revenues	\$ 47,344	\$ 46,253	\$ 50,803	\$ 42,280	\$ 51,103	\$ 54,778	\$ 57,907	\$ 39,764
Gross profit	\$ 21,473	\$ 20,997	\$ 22,700	\$ 14,249	\$ 23,902	\$ 25,121	\$ 26,445	\$ 17,649
Operating income	\$ 6,360	\$ 9,597	\$ 9,178	\$ 1,133	\$ 8,567	\$ 10,205	\$ 11,241	\$ 1,936
Net income	\$ 4,202	\$ 6,399	\$ 6,093	\$ 760	\$ 5,693	\$ 6,851	\$ 7,535	\$ 1,343
Net income per share								
Basic	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.15
Diluted	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.15

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AMERICAN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INC.

DATED: June 7, 2013

By: /s/ CHARLES P. DOUGHERTY
Charles P. Dougherty
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ CHARLES P. DOUGHERTY Charles P. Dougherty	Director and President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	June 7, 2013
/s/ KENNETH J. GALAZNIK Kenneth J. Galaznik	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	June 7, 2013
/s/ DENIS R. BROWN Denis R. Brown	Chairman of the Board, Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ JOHN A. GORDON John A. Gordon	Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ HAMILTON W. HELMER Hamilton W. Helmer	Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ DON R. KANIA Don R. Kania	Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ MARK S. THOMPSON Mark S. Thompson	Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ JENNIFER L. VOGEL Jennifer L. Vogel	Director	June 7, 2013
/s/ CARL W. VOGT Carl W. Vogt	Director	June 7, 2013

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and Statement of Incorporation by Reference, If Applicable)
3.1	Restated Articles of Organization of the Company, as amended, including Certificate of Designation, Preferences, and Rights of Preferred Stock of the Company, dated April 16, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.5	Amended and Restated By-laws of the Company
4.2	Rights Agreement, dated April 17, 2008, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's filing on Form 8-A12B filed on April 18, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1	* 1998 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit (10)(b)(xiii) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.2	Lease of Billerica property (filed as Exhibit 10(c) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 1995 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.3	Amendment to Lease of Billerica property (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(ii) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 28, 1997 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4	* 1999 Combination Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 99 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-91801, filed on November 30, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5	* 2000 Combination Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit A to the Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on August 18, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.6	* 2002 Combination Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 333-102338, filed on January 3, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7	Second Amendment of Lease of 829 Middlesex Turnpike, Billerica, Massachusetts (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(vii) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	* Amendment of 2002 Combination Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 333-102338, filed on January 3, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9	* 2003 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-117843, filed on July 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.10	* Amendment to 2003 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(xx) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.14	* 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 333-162291, filed on October 2, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.11	* Form of Stock Option Agreement (ISO) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(xxvi) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.12	* Form of Stock Option Agreement (NQ) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(xxvi) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.13	Third Amendment of Lease of 829 Middlesex Turnpike, Billerica, Massachusetts (filed as Exhibit 10(c)(xxviii) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.14	* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Performance) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.15	* Form of Incentive Stock Agreement (Performance) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.16	* Form of Long-Term Incentive Plan Agreement - Cash Component (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.17	American Science and Engineering, Inc. 401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated July 25, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.18	* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Performance) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.41 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.19	*

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		Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (Performance) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.42 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.20	*	Form of Long-Term Incentive Plan Agreement - Cash Component (filed as Exhibit 10.43 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.21		Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.44 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.22		Form of Non-Statutory Stock Option Agreement For Directors under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.45 to the Company's filing on Form 10-K dated June 9, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)

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10.23	* Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and each of its directors and executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated September 8, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.24	* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Time Vesting) under the Company's 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.47 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.25	Fourth Amendment of Lease of 829 Middlesex Turnpike, Billerica, Massachusetts dated January 18, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.48 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.26	* Form of Short Term Incentive Bonus Plan Documents for fiscal year 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's filing on Form 10-Q dated November 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.27	* Amendment to Employment Agreement between the Company and Anthony Fabiano dated September 17, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's filing on Form 10-Q dated November 7, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.28	* Offer Letter, dated March 13, 2013, between American Science and Engineering, Inc. and Charles P. Dougherty (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.29	* Change in Control & Severance Agreement for Chief Executive Officer (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.30	* Form of Change in Control & Severance Benefit Agreement, as Amended and Restated, effective April 1, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference)
21.1	Subsidiaries of Registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following materials from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of American Science and Engineering, Inc. for the year ended March 31, 2013, filed on June 7, 2013, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) related notes to these financial statements.

Filed herewith

* Management contract or compensatory plan