

SPARTON CORP
Form 10-K
September 13, 2006

Table of Contents

**United States Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2006.**

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-1000
SPARTON CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

OHIO
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)
2400 EAST GANSON STREET, JACKSON, MICHIGAN 49202-3795
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)
(517) 787-8600
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

38-1054690
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

COMMON STOCK, \$1.25 Par Value
(Title of each class)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common stock, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: The aggregate market value of voting (no non-voting) common stock held by non-affiliates was \$56 million, based on the closing price of common shares as of December 31, 2005, which was \$8.96 per share.

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of August 31, 2006, was 9,385,005.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, to be delivered to shareowners in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareowners to be held October 25, 2006, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 2

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	5
<u>Item 1(a).</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	6
<u>Item 1(b).</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	11
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	11
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	11
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	14

PART II

<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	14
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	16
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	17
<u>Item 7(a).</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	27
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	28
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	50
<u>Item 9(a).</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	50
<u>Item 9(b).</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	50

PART III

<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant</u>	51
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	51
	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder</u>	
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Matters</u>	51
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions</u>	51
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	51

PART IV

<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	52
	<u>Signatures and Certifications</u>	53

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 3

EX-22
EX-23
EX-31.1
EX-31.2
EX-32.1
EX-32.2

Table of Contents

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 4

Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1. Business**

The Company has been in continuous existence since 1900. It was last reorganized in 1919 as an Ohio corporation. The Company's operations are in one line of business, electronic manufacturing services (EMS). The Company provides design and electronic manufacturing services, which include a complete range of engineering, pre-manufacturing and post-manufacturing services. Capabilities range from product design and development through aftermarket support. All of the facilities are registered to ISO standards, including 9001 or 13485, with most having additional certifications. Products and services include complete Box Build products for Original Equipment Manufacturers, microprocessor-based systems, transducers, printed circuit boards and assemblies, sensors and electromechanical devices for the medical/scientific instrumentation, electronics, aerospace, and other industries, as well as engineering services relating to these product sales. The Company also designs and manufactures sonobuoys, anti-submarine warfare (ASW) devices, used by the U.S. Navy and other free-world countries. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this report for information regarding the Company's product sales concentration and locations of long-lived assets. The Company's website address is www.sparton.com. Information provided at the website includes, among other items, the Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Quarterly Earnings Releases, News Releases, Governance Guidelines, and the Code of Ethics, as well as various Board of Director committee charters. The Company provides, free of charge, copies of its periodic and current reports (e.g., Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K) and amendments to such reports that are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as well as the Board of Director committee charters. Reports are available as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with or furnished to the SEC, either at the Company's website, through a link to the SEC's site or through the Company's Shareowner Relations Department.

Electronic Contract Manufacturing Services

Historically, the Company's principal electronics product was sonobuoys, which are ASW devices used by the U.S. Navy and other free-world military organizations. The Company competes with a very limited number of qualified manufacturers for sonobuoy procurements by the U.S. and select foreign governments. Contracts are obtained through competitive bid or direct procurement. Certain sonobuoy contracts are awarded and produced through a joint venture agreement with UnderSea Sensor Systems, Inc. (USSI), another producer of sonobuoys. USSI's parent company is Ultra Electronics Holdings PLC, based in the United Kingdom. The joint venture arrangement operates under the name ERAPSCO. ERAPSCO allows the two companies to consolidate their own unique and complementary backgrounds and to jointly develop and produce certain agreed-upon designs for the U.S. Navy. While the joint agreement provides the opportunity to maximize efficiencies in the design and development of the related sonobuoys, both companies function independently; therefore, there is no separate entity to be accounted for or consolidated. Thus, individual contract risk exposures are reduced, while simultaneously enhancing the likelihood of achieving U.S. Navy and other ASW objectives. In general, the agreed upon designs included under the joint venture agreement are developmental or are sonobuoys with low volume demand, although the Company would like to expand the ERAPSCO arrangement to potentially include all sonobuoy efforts.

The Company is now focused on substantially expanding sales in the high-mix, low to medium-volume non-sonobuoy EMS markets. High-mix describes customers needing multiple product types with generally low volume manufacturing runs. This is where the Company expects substantial future revenue growth, with emphasis on government, aerospace, medical/scientific instrumentation, and industrial markets. Many of the physical and technical attributes in the production of electronics for sonobuoys are the same as those required in the production of other electrical and electromechanical products and assemblies. The Company's EMS business includes design and/or manufacture of a variety of electronic and electromechanical products and assemblies. Sales are generally obtained on a competitive basis. Competitive factors include technical ability, customer service, product quality, timely delivery and price.

Non-sonobuoy electronic contract manufacturing and services are sold primarily through a direct sales force. Design services in the non-sonobuoy area are supported by an engineering organization, with centralized management and decentralized operations, which allows the Company to deliver products and services in an efficient manner and enhances the Company's focus on new and expanding technologies. In the commercial EMS business, Sparton must

compete with a significant number of domestic and foreign manufacturers, some of which are much larger in terms of size and/or financial resources. The Company generally contracts with its customers to manufacture products based on the customer's design, specifications and shipping schedules. Normally, EMS programs do not require the Company's direct involvement in original equipment manufacturer product marketing. Material cost and availability, product quality, delivery and reliability are all very important factors in the commercial EMS business.

The Company signed a membership purchase agreement and completed the acquisition of Astro Instrumentation, LLC (Astro) on May 31, 2006. Astro was a privately-owned EMS company located in Strongsville, Ohio (near Cleveland) which had been in business for approximately five years. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the previous owners

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 5

Table of Contents

entered into non-competition agreements with the Company. Astro is an EMS provider that designs and manufactures a variety of specialized medical products, generally involving high-quality medical laboratory test equipment. The acquisition of Astro furthered the Company's strategy of identifying, evaluating and purchasing potential acquisition candidates in both the defense and medical device markets. The Company believes the acquisition of Astro will favorably position Sparton within the medical market to attract and expand its customer base. Astro operates from a 40,000 square foot facility in an industrial park. A 20,000 square foot addition to the facility is now under construction. Sparton operates the business as a wholly-owned subsidiary at its present location and with the current manufacturing management and staff. The Company's intentions are to integrate Astro's operations and general management oversight with those of the other Sparton locations.

In May 2005, Spartronics, the Company's Vietnam based subsidiary, began regular production. This facility, located just outside of Ho Chi Minh City, is anticipated to provide growth opportunities for the Company, in current as well as new markets. Spartronics is a full service manufacturing facility, providing an off shore option for customers requesting this type of production facility.

At June 30, 2006 and 2005, the government funded backlog was approximately \$41 million and \$42 million, respectively. A majority of the fiscal 2006 backlog is expected to be realized in the next 12-15 months. Commercial EMS sales are not included in the backlog. The Company does not believe the amount of backlog of commercial sales covered by firm purchase orders is a meaningful measure of future sales, as such orders may be rescheduled or cancelled without significant penalty.

Other

One of Sparton's largest customers is the U.S. Navy. While the loss of U.S. government sonobuoy sales would have a material adverse financial effect on the Company, the loss of any one of several other customers, including Honeywell and Bally both with sales in excess of 10% of total sales, could also have a significant financial impact. The Company continues to grow its non-sonobuoy EMS sales with the objective of expanding the customer base, thus reducing the Company's exposure to any single customer. The Astro acquisition will further expand our customer base. While overall sales fluctuate during the year, such fluctuations do not reflect a seasonal pattern or tendency.

Materials for the electronics operations are generally available from a variety of worldwide sources, except for selected components. Access to competitively priced materials is critical to success in the EMS business. In certain markets, the volume purchasing power of the larger competitors creates a cost advantage for them. Although the electronics industry has experienced spot shortages, the Company does not expect to encounter significant long-term problems in obtaining sufficient raw materials. The risk of material obsolescence in the contract EMS business is less than it is in many other markets because raw materials and component parts are generally purchased only upon receipt of a customer's order. However, excess material resulting from order lead-time is a risk factor due to potential order cancellation or design changes by customers.

Expenditures for research and development (R&D) not funded by customers amounted to approximately \$882,000 in fiscal 2006, compared to \$1,756,000 in fiscal 2004, and these expenses were included in selling and administrative expense. There were no non-funded R&D expenditures in fiscal 2005. Customer funded R&D costs are generally not considered material, are usually part of a larger production agreement, and as such are included in both sales and costs of goods sold. While there are approximately 73 employees involved in R&D activities, none are engaged in this activity on a full time basis.

Sparton employed approximately 1,200 people at June 30, 2006. The Company has one manufacturing division and five wholly-owned active manufacturing subsidiaries, including the recent addition of Astro.

Item 1(a). Risk Factors

We operate in a changing economic, political and technological environment that presents numerous risks, many of which are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. The following discussion, as well as our Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates and Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 7, highlight some of these risks. The terms Sparton, the Company, we, us, and our refer to Sparton Corporation and Subsidiaries.

The industry is extremely competitive and we depend on continued outsourcing by OEMs.

The EMS industry in general is highly fragmented and intensely competitive. The contract manufacturing services provided are available from many sources, and we compete with numerous domestic and foreign EMS firms. Within

Sparton's target market, the high-mix, low to medium-volume sector of the EMS industry, there are substantially fewer competitors, but competition remains strong. Some competitors have substantially greater manufacturing, R&D, marketing, and/or financial resources and in some cases have more geographically diversified international operations, including manufacturing facilities in Europe and South America. Sparton expects competition to intensify further as more companies enter our target

Table of Contents

markets and our customers consolidate. In the future, increased competition from large electronic component manufacturers that are selling, or may begin to sell, electronics manufacturing services may occur. Future growth will depend on new outsourcing opportunities, and could be limited by OEMs performing such functions internally or delaying their decision to outsource.

In some cases, Sparton may not be able to offer prices as low as some competitors because those competitors may have lower cost structures for the services they provide, or because such competitors are willing to accept business at lower margins in order to utilize more of their excess capacity. In that event, net sales would decline. At times Sparton may be operating at a cost disadvantage compared to some competitors who have greater direct buying power. As a result, competitors may have a competitive advantage and obtain business from our customers.

Principal competitive factors in our targeted market are believed to be quality, reliability, the ability to meet delivery schedules, technological sophistication, geographic location, and price. During periods of recession in the electronics industry, our competitive advantages in the areas of adaptive manufacturing and responsive customer service may be of reduced importance due to increased price sensitivity. We also expect our competitors to continue to improve the performance of their current products or services, to reduce their current products or service sales prices and to introduce new products or services that may offer greater performance and improved pricing. Any of these could cause a decline in sales, loss of market acceptance of our products or services, profit margin compression, or loss of market share.

Our operating results are subject to general economic conditions and may vary significantly from period to period due to a number of factors.

We are subject to inflation, interest rate changes, availability of capital markets, consumer spending rates, the effects of governmental plans to manage economic conditions and other national and global economic occurrences beyond our control. Such factors, economic weakness, and constrained customer spending have resulted in the past, and may result in the future, in decreased revenue, gross margin, earnings, or growth rates.

We often experience significant fluctuations in our annual and quarterly results of operations. In addition to general economic conditions, other factors that contribute to these fluctuations are Sparton's effectiveness in managing the manufacturing processes and costs in order to decrease manufacturing expenses, as well as the level of capacity utilization of our manufacturing facilities and associated fixed costs. Sparton's ASW sales are totally dependent upon access to the U.S. Navy's test facilities for sonobuoys. Additionally, the Company relies on our customer's demands, which can and does change dramatically. Such factors also could affect our results of operations in the future.

Start-up costs and inefficiencies related to new or transferred programs can adversely affect our operating results and may not be recoverable.

Start-up costs, the management of labor and equipment resources in connection with new programs and new customer relationships, and the need to estimate required resources in advance can adversely affect profit margins and operating results. These factors are particularly evident with the introduction of new products and programs. The effects of these start-up costs and inefficiencies can also occur when new facilities are opened, such as our facility near Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam that opened in fiscal 2005.

If new programs or new customer relationships are terminated or delayed, our operating results may be harmed, particularly in the near term. We may not be able to recoup our start-up costs or replace anticipated new program revenues.

We depend on limited or sole source suppliers for some critical components; the inability to obtain components as required, with favorable purchase terms, could harm our business.

A significant portion of our costs are related to electronic components purchased to produce our products. In some cases, there may be only one supplier of a particular component. Supply shortages for a particular component can delay production, and thus delay shipments to customers and the associated revenue of all products using that component. This could cause the Company to experience a reduction in sales, increased inventory levels and costs, and could adversely affect relationships with existing and prospective customers. In the past, we have secured sufficient allocations of constrained components so that revenue was not materially impacted. If we are unable to procure necessary components under favorable purchase terms, including at favorable prices and with the order lead-times needed for the efficient and profitable operation of our factories, our results of operations could suffer.

Table of Contents***We are dependent on a few large customers; the loss of such customers or reduction in their demand could substantially harm our business and operating results.***

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, our six largest customers, including the US government, accounted for approximately 77% of net sales. U.S. governmental sales, primarily the US Navy, represented 22% of our fiscal 2006 sales. We expect to continue to depend upon a relatively small number of customers, but cannot ensure that present or future large customers will not terminate, significantly change, reduce, or delay their manufacturing arrangements with us. Because our major customers represent such a large part of our business, the loss of any of our major customers or reduced sales to these customers could negatively impact our business. While the integration of Astro is anticipated to expand our customer base, currently Astro's customer base is also highly concentrated, with approximately 80% of their sales to one customer with several locations.

We rely on the continued growth and financial stability of our customers, including our major customers. Adverse changes in the end markets they serve can reduce demand from our customers in those markets and/or make customers in these end markets more price sensitive. Furthermore, mergers or restructurings among our customers or our customers' customers could increase concentration and/or reduce total demand as the combined entities rationalize their business and consolidate their suppliers. Future developments, particularly in those end markets which account for more significant portions of our revenues, could harm our business and our results of operations.

Future governmental sales could be affected by a decrease in defense spending by the U.S. government, or by changes in spending allocation that could result in one or more of the Company's programs being reduced, delayed or terminated, which would adversely affect our financial results. The Company's U.S. governmental sales are funded by the federal budget. Changes in congressional schedules, negotiations for program funding levels or unforeseen world events can interrupt the funding for a program or contract. The timing of sonobuoy sales to the U.S. Navy is dependent upon access to, and successful passage of, product tests by the U.S. Navy. Reduced governmental budgets have made access to the test range less predictable and less frequent than in the past, which has impacted our reported revenues.

Sparton generates large accounts receivable in connection with our providing of electronic contract manufacturing. If one or more of our customers experiences financial difficulty and is unable to pay for the services provided, our operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Customer cancellations, reductions, or delays could adversely affect our operating results.

We generally do not obtain long-term purchase commitments from our customers. Customers may cancel orders, delay the delivery of orders, or release orders for fewer products than we previously anticipated for a variety of reasons, including decreases in demand for their products and services. Such changes by a significant customer, by a group of customers, or by a single customer whose production is material to an individual facility could seriously harm results of that operation in that period. In addition, since much of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, a reduction in customer demand would adversely affect our margins and operating income. Although we are always seeking new opportunities, we cannot be assured that we will be able to replace deferred, reduced or cancelled orders.

Our inability to forecast the level of customer orders with much certainty makes it difficult to schedule production and maximize utilization of manufacturing capacity. If actual demand is higher than anticipated, we may be required to increase staffing and other expenses in order to meet such demand of our customers. Alternatively, anticipated orders from our customers may fail to materialize, thereby adversely affecting our results of operations. Such customer order fluctuations and deferrals have had a material adverse effect on us in the past, and we may experience such effects in the future.

Such order changes could cause a delay in the repayment to us for inventory expenditures we incurred in preparation for the customer's orders or, in certain circumstances, require us to return the inventory to our suppliers, re-sell the inventory to another customer or continue to hold the inventory. In some cases excess material resulting from longer order lead-time is a risk due to the potential of order cancellation or design changes by customers. Additionally, dramatic changes in circumstances for a customer could also negatively impact the carrying value of our inventory for that customer.

The Company and its customers may be unable to keep current with technological changes.

The Company's customers participate in markets that have rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions, and relatively short product life cycles. The introduction of products embodying new technologies or the emergence of new industry standards can render existing products obsolete or unmarketable. The Company's success depends upon our customers' ability to enhance existing products and to develop and introduce new products, on a timely and cost-effective basis, that keep pace with technological developments and emerging industry standards, and

Table of Contents

address increasingly sophisticated customer requirements. There is no assurance that the Company's customers will do so and failure to do so could substantially harm the Company's customers and indirectly the Company.

Additionally, the Company's future success will depend upon its ability to maintain and enhance its own technological capabilities, develop and market manufacturing services which meet changing customer needs, and successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes in manufacturing processes on a cost-effective and timely basis. If Sparton is unable to do so, business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could increase operating costs.

A portion of the Company's operations and some customers are in foreign locations. As a result, transactions may occur in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates fluctuate on a daily basis as a result of a number of factors and cannot be easily predicted. Volatility in the functional currencies of our entities and the U.S. dollar could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. The primary impact of currency exchange fluctuations is on the adjustments related to the translation of the Company's Canadian and Vietnamese financial statements into U.S. dollars, which are included in current earnings, as well as impacting the cash, receivables, and payables of our operating entities. The Company currently does not use financial instruments to hedge foreign currency fluctuation and unexpected expenses could occur from future fluctuations in exchange rates.

Failure to attract and retain key personnel and skilled associates could hurt operations.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued services of key management personnel. We cannot be assured that we will retain our key employees, and the loss of service of any of these officers or key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business growth and operating results.

Our future success will require an ability to attract and retain qualified employees. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot be assured that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Changes in the cost of providing pension and other employee benefits, including changes in health care costs, investment returns on plan assets, and discount rates used to calculate pension and related liabilities, could lead to increased costs in any of our operations.

We are involved in legal proceedings and unfavorable decisions could materially affect us.

Our business activities expose us to risks of litigation with respect to our customers, suppliers, creditors, shareowners, product liability, or environmental-related matters. We may incur significant expense to defend or otherwise address current or future claims. Any litigation, even a claim without merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Also, in the past, we have filed claims relating to various matters, including product defects discovered in certain aerospace circuit boards, which were supplied to us. Although we are pursuing such claims, we cannot predict the outcome. If we are not able to obtain a sufficient recovery, our business and operating results could be adversely impacted. Refer to Item 3 Legal Proceedings of this report.

Adverse regulatory developments could harm our business.

Our business operates in heavily regulated environments. We must manage the risk of changes in or adverse actions under applicable law or in our regulatory authorizations, licenses and permits, governmental security clearances or other legal rights in order to operate our business, manage our work force, or import and export goods and services as needed. We also face the risk of other adverse regulatory actions, compliance costs, or governmental sanctions.

Business disruptions could seriously harm our business and results of operations.

Increased international political instability, evidenced by threats and occurrence of terrorist attacks, conflicts in the Middle East and Asia, and strained international relations arising from these conflicts, may hinder our ability to do business. The political environment in communist countries can contribute to the threat of instability. While we have not been adversely affected as yet due to this exposure, one of our facilities is based in Vietnam, which is a communist country. These events may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. and world economies, particularly customer confidence and spending, which in turn could affect our revenue and results of operations. The impact of these events on the volatility of the U.S. and world financial markets could increase the volatility of our securities and may limit the capital resources available to us, our customers and our suppliers.

Table of Contents

Our worldwide operations could be subject to natural disasters and other business disruptions, including earthquakes, power shortages, telecommunications failures, water shortages, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes, fires, and other natural or manmade disasters, which could seriously harm our financial condition and increase our expenses. In the past, hurricanes have adversely impacted the performance of two of our production facilities located in Florida.

We have a production facility outside Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, which is in the area affected by avian flu. To the best of our knowledge, concerns about the spread of avian flu have not affected our employees or operations. However, our Asian production could be severely impacted by an epidemic spread of avian flu. Concerns relating to avian flu are currently focused on Asia; however, avian flu or other epidemics could similarly affect facilities in other locations. These factors could also affect our suppliers and customers, and results of operations.

Recently enacted changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that became law in July 2002 has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange have promulgated new rules on a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules, particularly preparation for future compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting, which will become applicable to Sparton at a future date, has increased our legal, financial, and accounting costs. We expect some level of increased costs related to these new regulations to continue indefinitely. While preparation and consulting costs are anticipated to decline, audit costs related to the regulation are expected to increase. The extent of the ongoing and future costs is unknown at this time due to the SEC's, and other regulatory entities', pending guidance related to smaller companies. However, absent significant changes in related rules (which we cannot assure), we anticipate these costs may decline somewhat in future years as we become more efficient in our compliance processes. We also expect these developments to make it more difficult and more expensive to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors or qualified management personnel.

We are subject to a variety of environmental laws, which expose us to potential liability.

Our operations are regulated under a number of federal, state, provincial, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations, which govern, among other things, the discharge of hazardous materials into the air and water, as well as the handling, storage and disposal of such materials. These laws and regulations include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as well as analogous state and foreign laws. Compliance with these environmental laws is a significant consideration for us because we use various hazardous materials in our manufacturing processes. We may be liable under environmental laws for the cost of cleaning up properties we own or operate if they are or become contaminated by the release of hazardous materials, regardless of whether we caused the release, even if we fully comply with applicable environmental laws. In the event of contamination or violation of environmental laws, we could be held liable for damages including fines, penalties and the costs of remedial actions and could also be subject to revocation of our discharge permits. Any such penalties or revocations could require us to cease or limit production at one or more of our facilities, thereby harming our business. In addition, such regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities or could require us to acquire costly equipment, or to incur other significant expenses to comply with environmental regulations, including expenses associated with the recall of any non-compliant product. See Item 3 Legal Proceedings of this report.

Certain shareowners have significant control and shares eligible for public sale could adversely affect the share price.

As of June 30, 2006, the directors, executive officers and 5% shareowners beneficially owned an aggregate of approximately 49% of our common stock, of which Bradley O. Smith, the Chairman of the Board, beneficially owned or controlled approximately 24%. Accordingly, certain persons have significant influence over the election of our Board of Directors, the approval or disapproval of any other matters requiring shareowner approval, and the affairs and policies of Sparton. Such voting power could also have the effect of deterring or preventing a change in control of

the Company that might otherwise be beneficial to other shareowners. In addition, substantially all of the outstanding shares of common stock are freely tradable without restriction or further registration. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock by shareowners, or even the potential for such sales, may cause the market price to decline and could impair the ability to raise capital through the sale of equity securities.

Table of Contents

In the future, we may need additional funding, which may be raised through issuances of equity securities. We also have the right to issue shares upon such terms and conditions and at such prices as our Board of Directors may establish. Such offerings would dilute the ownership interest of existing shareholders and could cause a dilution of the net tangible book value of such shares.

At June 30, 2006, there were options outstanding for the purchase of approximately 517,000 shares of common stock of the Company, of which options for approximately 369,000 shares were vested and exercisable. Holders of the common stock could suffer dilution if outstanding common stock options are exercised.

Our stock price may be volatile, and the stock is thinly traded, which may cause investors to lose most or part of their investment in our common stock.

The stock market may experience volatility that is often unrelated to the operating performance of any particular company or companies. If market-sector or industry-based fluctuations occur, our stock price could decline regardless of our actual operating performance, and investors could lose a substantial part of their investments.

Moreover, if an active public market for our common stock is not sustained in the future, it may be difficult to resell such stock. For the three months ended August 1, 2006, the average number of shares of our common stock that traded on the NYSE has been approximately 2,300 shares per day. We had approximately 9,392,000 issued and outstanding shares as of June 30, 2006. When trading volumes are this low, a relatively small buy or sell order can result in a relatively large change in the trading price of our common stock and investors may not be able to sell their securities at a favorable price. In addition, should the vested and exercisable stock options be exercised and simultaneously sold (to fund the cost of the exercise and the related taxes), our stock price would be significantly adversely impacted.

Item 1(b). Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The following is a listing of the principal properties used by Sparton in its business. Except as described below, Sparton owns all of these properties. These facilities provide a total of approximately 897,000 square feet of manufacturing and administrative space, which includes the additional 20,000 square feet of new facilities under construction in Strongsville, Ohio. There are manufacturing and/or office facilities at each location. Reflective of the current economic environment, Sparton's manufacturing facilities are underutilized. Underutilized percentages vary by plant; however, ample space exists to accommodate expected growth. Sparton believes these facilities are suitable for its operations.

Jackson, Michigan	Deming, New Mexico
DeLeon Springs, Florida	Strongsville, Ohio
Brooksville, Florida	London, Ontario, Canada
Albuquerque, New Mexico	Thuan An District, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam (Outside Ho Chi Minh City)

While the Company owns the building and other assets for Spartronics, including its manufacturing facility in Vietnam, the land is occupied under a long-term lease covering approximately 40 years. This is a prepaid lease, which cost is amortized over the life of the lease, and carried in other long-term assets on our balance sheet.

Not included above with the Company's owned properties is the Company's Coors Road, Albuquerque, New Mexico, facility. While this property is owned by Sparton, and included in the property, plant, and equipment section of our balance sheet, it is not used in Sparton's manufacturing operations. Sparton leases this facility to another company under a long-term lease, which contains an option to buy.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Various litigation is pending against the Company, in many cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to the business of the Company and in others presenting allegations that are non-routine.

Environmental Remediation

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in certain compliance issues with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and various state agencies, including being named as a potentially responsible party at several sites. Potentially responsible parties (PRPs) can be held jointly and severally liable for the clean-up costs at

any specific site.

Table of Contents

The Company's past experience, however, has indicated that when it has contributed relatively small amounts of materials or waste to a specific site relative to other PRPs, its ultimate share of any clean-up costs has been minor. Based upon available information, the Company believes it has contributed only small amounts to those sites in which it is currently viewed as a PRP.

In February 1997, several lawsuits were filed against Sparton's wholly-owned subsidiary, Sparton Technology, Inc. (STI), alleging that STI's Coors Road facility presented an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment. On March 3, 2000, a Consent Decree was entered into, settling the lawsuits. The Consent Decree represents a judicially enforceable settlement and contains work plans describing remedial activity STI agreed to undertake. The remediation activities called for by the work plans have been installed and are either completed or are currently in operation. It is anticipated that ongoing remediation activities will operate for a period of time during which STI and the regulatory agencies will analyze their effectiveness. The Company believes that it will take several years before the effectiveness of the groundwater containment wells can be established. Documentation and research for the preparation of the initial multi-year report and review are currently underway. If current remedial operations are deemed ineffective, additional remedies may be imposed at a significantly increased cost. There is no assurance that additional costs greater than the amount accrued will not be incurred or that no adverse changes in environmental laws or their interpretation will occur.

Upon entering into the Consent Decree, the Company reviewed its estimates of the future costs expected to be incurred in connection with its remediation of the environmental issues associated with its Coors Road facility over the next 30 years. At June 30, 2006, the undiscounted minimum accrual for future EPA remediation approximates \$6,287,000. The Company's estimate is based upon existing technology and current costs have not been discounted. The estimate includes equipment, operating and maintenance costs for the onsite and offsite pump and treat containment systems, as well as continued onsite and offsite monitoring. It also includes the required periodic reporting requirements. This estimate does not include legal and related consulting costs, which are expensed as incurred.

In 1998, STI commenced litigation in two courts against the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and others seeking reimbursement of Sparton's costs incurred in complying with, and defending against, federal and state environmental requirements with respect to its former Coors Road manufacturing facility. Sparton also sought to recover costs being incurred by the Company as part of its continuing remediation at the Coors Road facility. In fiscal 2003, Sparton reached an agreement with the DOE and others to recover certain remediation costs. Under the agreement, Sparton was reimbursed a portion of the costs the Company incurred in its investigation and site remediation efforts at the Coors Road facility. Under the settlement terms, Sparton received cash and the DOE agreed to reimburse Sparton for 37.5% of certain future environmental expenses in excess of \$8,400,000 from the date of settlement. With the settlement, Sparton received cash and obtained some degree of risk protection, with the DOE sharing in costs incurred above the established level.

In 1995, Sparton Corporation and STI filed a Complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, against Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company and American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company demanding reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with its remediation efforts at the Coors Road facility based on various primary and excess comprehensive general liability policies in effect between 1959 and 1975. In June 2005, Sparton reached an agreement with the insurers under which Sparton received \$5,455,000 in cash in July 2005. This agreement reflects a recovery of a portion of past costs the Company incurred in its investigation and site remediation efforts, which began in 1983, and was recorded as income in June of fiscal 2005. The Company continues to pursue additional recoveries from excess carriers. The probability and amounts of recovery are uncertain at this time.

Customer Relationships

In September 2002, STI filed an action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to recover certain unreimbursed costs incurred as a result of a manufacturing relationship with two entities, Util-Link, LLC (Util-Link) of Delaware and National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative (NRTC) of the District of Columbia. On or about October 21, 2002, the defendants filed a counterclaim seeking money damages alleging that STI breached its duties in the manufacture of products for the defendants. The defendant NRTC asked for damages in the amount of \$20 million for the loss of its investment in and loans to Util-Link. In addition, the defendant Util-Link had asked for

damages in the amount of \$25 million for lost profits. Sparton had reviewed these claims and believed they were duplicative. Util-Link did not pursue its claim at the below discussed trial.

The jury trial commenced on September 19, 2005 and concluded on November 9, 2005. The jury awarded Sparton damages in the amount of \$3.6 million, of which approximately \$1.9 million represented costs related to the acquisition of raw materials. These costs were previously deferred and are included in other long-term assets on the Company's June 30, 2006 balance sheet. As expected, there were post-trial proceedings, including motions by the defendant NRTC for judgment as matter of law on its counterclaim and a motion for new trial. On March 27, 2006, the trial court denied the defendant NRTC's motion for judgment on its counter claim as a matter of law and granted the motion for new trial unless

Table of Contents

Sparton accepted a reduction of the judgment. Sparton accepted the reduction, which reduced the collective judgment in its favor to \$1.9 million, which would enable the Company to recover the deferred costs and, accordingly, there would be no significant impact on operating results. An amended judgment was entered for \$1.9 million in Sparton's favor on April 5, 2006. On May 1, 2006, NRTC filed an appeal of the judgment, which could impact the ultimate result.

The Company has pending an action before the Federal Court of Claims to recover damages arising out of an alleged infringement by the U.S. Navy of certain patents held by Sparton and used in the production of sonobuoys. The case was dismissed on summary judgment; however, the decision of the Court of Claims was reversed by the Court of Appeals. The case is currently scheduled for trial in the first calendar quarter of 2007. The likelihood that the claim will be resolved and the extent of any recovery in favor of the Company is unknown at this time.

Product Issues

Some of the printed circuit boards supplied to the Company for its aerospace sales have been discovered to be defective. The defect occurred during production at the board supplier's facility, prior to shipment to Sparton for further processing. Sparton; the board manufacturer, Electropac Co., Inc.; and our customer, who received the defective boards, have contained the defective boards. While investigations are underway, \$2.9 million of related product and associated expenses have been deferred and classified in Sparton's balance sheet within other long-term assets as of June 30, 2006. In August 2005, Sparton Electronics Florida, Inc. filed an action in U.S. District Court of Florida against Electropac Co., Inc. to recover these costs. The likelihood that the claim will be resolved and the extent of Sparton's exposure, if any, is unknown at this time. No loss contingency has been established at June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders No matters were submitted to a vote of the security holders during the last quarter of the period covered by this report.

Executive Officers of the Registrant Information with respect to executive officers of the Registrant is set forth below. The positions noted have been held for at least five years, except where noted.

David W. Hockenbrocht	Chief Executive Officer since October 2000 and President since January 1978. (Age 71)
Douglas E. Johnson	Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President since February 2001 and Vice President since 1995. (Age 58)
Richard L. Langley	Senior Vice President since November 2004, Chief Financial Officer since February 2001, Vice President and Treasurer since 1990. (Age 61)
Joseph S. Lerczak	Secretary since June 2002 and Corporate Controller since April 2000. (Age 49)
Michael G. Woods	Senior Vice President, Industrial & Aerospace Business Systems since April 2005 and Vice President, General Manager of Sparton of Canada, Ltd. since August 1999. (Age 47)
Charles A. Stranko	Vice President, International Business Development, since June 2005 and Vice President, Sparton Technology, Inc. since January 2001. (Age 48)

There are no family relationships among the persons named above. All officers are elected annually and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol SPA. On August 31, 2006, there were 503 registered holders of record of the Company's common stock. The price of the Company's common stock as of August 31, 2006, was \$8.81. During fiscal 2006, the Company declared a 5% common stock dividend on October 25, 2005; cash was paid in lieu of fractional shares. The Company also paid a \$0.10 per share cash dividend on October 5, 2005, to shareowners of record as of September 14, 2005. The Company did not pay a cash dividend on its common stock in fiscal 2005. The historical high and low common stock prices per share were as follows:

		September 30	December 31	March 31	June 30
For the quarter ended: ⁽¹⁾					
Fiscal 2006	High	\$ 11.11	\$ 10.25	\$ 9.29	\$ 8.80
	Low	9.58	8.60	8.55	8.20
Fiscal 2005	High	9.25	10.00	9.80	10.10
	Low	8.31	8.67	8.91	9.15

(1) The above stock price information has not been adjusted to

reflect any
potential impact
of the 5% stock
dividends
previously
declared.

See Part III, Item 12 for certain information concerning common stock that may be issued under the Company's equity compensation plans.

Stock repurchase program Effective September 14, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized a publicly-announced common share repurchase program for the repurchase, at the discretion of management, of up to \$4 million of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock in open market transactions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, 39,037 shares had been repurchased for cash consideration of approximately \$363,000. During that period, the monthly weighted average share prices ranged from \$8.38 to \$10.18 per share. The program expires September 14, 2007. For the nine months ended March 31, 2006, the Company had purchased 28,237 shares at an average price paid per share of \$9.08.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 14

Table of Contents

Information on shares repurchased in the most recently completed quarter ended June 30, 2006, and the approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be repurchased pursuant to our stock repurchase program, is as follows:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the program
April 1-30				\$ 3,730,000
May 1-30	400	\$ 8.39	400	3,727,000
June 1-30	10,400	8.47	10,400	3,637,000
Total	10,800		10,800	

In February 2006, Sparton's Board of Directors approved that all shares previously repurchased, and those subsequently acquired pursuant to our stock repurchase program, be retired.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 15

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data⁽¹⁾**

The following table sets forth a summary of selected financial data for the last five years. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
OPERATING RESULTS					
Net sales	\$ 170,804,982	\$ 167,156,809	\$ 161,003,942	\$ 169,861,287	\$ 149,672,143
Costs of goods sold	156,752,961	149,048,308	151,642,234	150,659,969	132,273,801
Other operating expenses	15,969,528	7,844,236	13,669,067	7,866,686	13,373,770
Operating income (loss)	(1,917,507)	10,264,265	(4,307,359)	11,334,632	4,024,572
Other income	1,622,863	1,097,893	126,862	898,640	43,632
Income (loss) before income taxes	(294,644)	11,362,158	(4,180,497)	12,233,272	4,068,204
Provision (credit) for income taxes	(393,000)	3,250,000	(2,137,000)	3,241,000	1,140,000
Net income (loss)	\$ 98,356	\$ 8,112,158	\$ (2,043,497)	\$ 8,992,272	\$ 2,928,204

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING⁽¹⁾

Common stock basic	9,339,142	9,229,841	9,200,746	9,194,463	9,194,210
Common stock diluted	9,375,810	9,355,585	9,200,746	9,292,362	9,255,691

PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK INCOME (LOSS)⁽²⁾

Common stock basic	\$0.01	\$0.88	\$(0.22)	\$0.98	\$0.32
Common stock diluted	0.01	0.87	(0.22)	0.97	0.32

SHAREOWNERS

EQUITY PER SHARE	\$10.31	\$10.48	\$9.65	\$9.91	\$8.88
-------------------------	---------	---------	--------	--------	--------

CASH DIVIDENDS PER SHARE⁽³⁾

\$0.10

OTHER FINANCIAL DATA

Total assets	\$ 150,057,736	\$ 129,460,786	\$ 114,419,496	\$ 116,013,870	\$ 102,401,248
Working capital	68,197,123	75,502,554	72,347,305	77,982,082	70,710,441
Working capital ratio	3.17:1	3.89:1	4.81:1	5.33:1	6.27:1
Debt	19,826,449				
Shareowners equity	\$ 96,850,378	\$ 97,171,986	\$ 88,866,099	\$ 91,168,206	\$ 81,614,417

The operating results of our recently acquired subsidiary, Astro, have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition on May 31, 2006. Presented separately below are Astro's operating results for the month of June, 2006:

**ASTRO INSTRUMENTATION,
INC.
FOR THE ONE MONTH
ENDED
JUNE 30, 2006**

OPERATING RESULTS

Net sales	\$ 3,358,398
Costs of goods sold	2,901,835
Other operating expenses	264,193
Operating income	192,370
Other expense	(98,088)
Income before income taxes	94,282
Provision (credit) for income taxes	(3,262)
Net income	\$ 97,544

(1) As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, all average outstanding shares and per share information has been restated to reflect the impact of the 5% stock dividend declared in October 2005.

(2) As a result of the adoption in fiscal 2006 of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, stock option expense impacted 2006 results by \$0.04

per share for
both basic and
diluted.

- (3) The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock for many years prior to fiscal 2006. The Board of Directors will review the Company's financial results and condition at least annually and consider payment of a cash dividend at that time.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 16

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant events affecting the Company's earnings and financial condition during the periods included in the accompanying financial statements. Additional information regarding the Company can be accessed via Sparton's website at www.sparton.com. Information provided at the website includes, among other items, the Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Quarterly Earnings Releases, News Releases, and the Code of Ethics, as well as various corporate charters. The Company's operations are in one line of business, electronic manufacturing services (EMS). Sparton's capabilities range from product design and development through aftermarket support, specializing in total business solutions for government, medical/scientific instrumentation, aerospace and industrial markets. This includes the design, development and/or manufacture of electronic parts and assemblies for both government and commercial customers worldwide. Governmental sales are mainly sonobuoys.

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 reflects Congress's determination that the disclosure of forward-looking information is desirable for investors and encourages such disclosure by providing a safe harbor for forward-looking statements by corporate management. This report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the scope of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "plans," "will," "shall," and similar expressions, and the negatives of such expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements which refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly disclose any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring subsequent to filing this Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, those discussed below. Accordingly, Sparton's future results may differ materially from historical results or from those discussed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The Company notes that a variety of factors could cause the actual results and experience to differ materially from anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the Company's forward-looking statements.

Sparton, as a high-mix, low to medium-volume supplier, provides rapid product turnaround for customers. High-mix describes customers needing multiple product types with generally low volume manufacturing runs. As a contract manufacturer with customers in a variety of markets, the Company has substantially less visibility of end user demand and, therefore, forecasting sales can be problematic. Customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities and/or reschedule production for a number of reasons. Depressed economic conditions may result in customers delaying delivery of product, or the placement of purchase orders for lower volumes than previously anticipated. Unplanned cancellations, reductions, or delays by customers may negatively impact the Company's results of operations. As many of the Company's costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed within given ranges of production, a reduction in customer demand can disproportionately affect the Company's gross margins and operating income. The majority of the Company's sales have historically come from a limited number of customers. Significant reductions in sales to, or a loss of, one of these customers could materially impact business if the Company were not able to replace those sales with new business.

Other risks and uncertainties that may affect operations, performance, growth forecasts and business results include, but are not limited to, timing and fluctuations in U.S. and/or world economies, competition in the overall EMS business, availability of production labor and management services under terms acceptable to the Company, Congressional budget outlays for sonobuoy development and production, Congressional legislation, foreign currency exchange rate risk, uncertainties associated with the costs and benefits of new facilities, including the plant in Vietnam and the Company's newest subsidiary Astro Instrumentation, Inc., and the closing of others, uncertainties associated with the outcome of litigation, changes in the interpretation of environmental laws and the uncertainties of environmental remediation, and uncertainties related to defects discovered in certain of the Company's aerospace circuit boards. Further risk factors are the availability and cost of materials. A number of events can impact these risks and uncertainties, including potential escalating utility and other related costs due to natural disasters, as well as political uncertainties such as the conflict in Iraq. The Company has encountered availability and extended lead time issues on some electronic components in the past when market demand has been strong; this resulted in higher prices

and late deliveries. Additionally, the timing of sonobuoy sales to the U.S. Navy is dependent upon access to the test range and successful passage of product tests performed by the U.S. Navy. Reduced governmental budgets have made access to the test range less predictable and less frequent than in the past. Finally, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 required changes in, and formalization of, some of the Company's corporate governance and compliance practices. The SEC and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) also passed rules and regulations requiring additional compliance activities. Compliance with these rules has increased administrative costs, and it is expected that certain of these costs will continue indefinitely. A further discussion of the Company's risk factors has been included in Part I, Item 1(a), Risk Factors of this report. Management cautions readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which are subject to influence by the enumerated risk factors as well as unanticipated future events.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 17

Table of Contents

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Item 8 of this report.

FISCAL 2006 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2005

	2006		2005		
	Sales	% of Total	Sales	% of Total	% Change
Government	\$ 42,536,000	25%	\$ 38,243,000	23%	11%
Industrial/Other	57,602,000	34	47,588,000	28	21
Aerospace	52,794,000	31	68,375,000	41	(23)
Medical/Scientific Instrumentation	17,873,000	10	12,951,000	8	38
Totals	\$ 170,805,000	100%	\$ 167,157,000	100%	2%

Sales for the year ended June 30, 2006, totaled \$170,805,000 an increase of \$3,648,000 (2%) from fiscal 2005. Government sales increased \$4,293,000, primarily due to increased availability and access to the sonobuoy test range and accepted lots. Industrial sales, which includes gaming, improved significantly. This is reflective of continued strong sales to existing customers. Sales in the aerospace market decreased 23%, due principally to experiencing strong sales of collision avoidance systems in fiscal 2005, which level of sales were not expected to continue into fiscal 2006. We expect aerospace sales to expand in fiscal 2007. Medical sales improved from the prior year, primarily due to new program start-ups. In addition, the Company's new acquisition, Astro, operates principally in the medical market. We expect sales in the medical market to expand. Total medical sales of \$17,873,000 include \$3,280,000 of sales contributed by Astro since acquisition, which occurred on May 31, 2006.

The majority of the Company's sales come from a small number of customers. Sales to our six largest customers, including government sales, accounted for approximately 77% of net sales in both fiscal 2006 and 2005. Four of the customers, including government, were the same both years. One customer accounted for 20% and 13% of our sales in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Additionally, one other customer, with several facilities, provided 19% and 28% of our sales for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The following table presents consolidated income statement data as a percentage of net sales for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

	2006	2005
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%
Costs of goods sold	91.8	89.2
Gross profit	8.2	10.8
Selling and administrative	9.2	7.9
EPA related (income) expense net environmental remediation		(3.0)
Net (gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.1	(0.2)
Operating income (loss)	(1.1)	6.1
Interest and investment income	0.6	0.5

Interest expense		
Equity income (loss) in investment		
Other income (expense) net	0.3	0.2
Income (loss) before income taxes	(0.2)	6.8
Provision (credit) for income taxes	(0.3)	1.9
Net income	0.1%	4.9%

An operating loss of \$1,918,000 was reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, compared to operating income of \$10,264,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. The results of Astro for the one month period ended June 30, 2006, did not have a significant impact on the Company's fiscal 2006 results other than disclosed. The gross profit percentage for

Table of Contents

the year ended June 30, 2006, was 8.2%, down from 10.8% for the same period last year. Gross profit varies from period to period and can be affected by a number of factors, including product mix, production efficiencies, capacity utilization, and new product introduction, all of which impacted fiscal 2006 performance. Reflected in gross profit for the year ended June 30, 2006, were charges of \$1,789,000 resulting from changes in estimates, primarily related to certain sonobuoy programs. Of these charges, \$903,000 were incurred in the fourth quarter. These programs are now expected to be loss contracts and the Company recognized the entire estimated losses as of June 30, 2006. While some of these programs were completed and shipped by June 30 of this fiscal year, there is a backlog of \$5.5 million which will be completed and shipped during fiscal 2007. These \$5.5 million of sales will reflect no profit margin upon their sale due to their loss position. Included for the twelve months ended June 30, 2006, are the results from the Company's new Vietnam facility, the start-up of which adversely impacted gross profit by \$1.6 million. A number of new programs are scheduled to commence in Vietnam during the summer months of 2006. In addition, the prior year's gross profit benefited by the inclusion of delayed government sales of \$4.7 million. These sales carried a higher than usual margin, contributing \$1.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005, which sales the Company was unable to match in fiscal 2006. The current year's reduced gross profit also includes several medical programs, which are operating in a loss or breakeven position due to their current status in the start-up phase. Two of these programs had negative margins which, for the year ended June 30, 2006, totaled \$585,000, \$269,000 of which occurred during the fourth quarter. The issues related to these losses are being addressed. Finally, discussions and resolution with a customer regarding the recovery of past material component costs, \$183,000 of which were previously deferred in fiscal 2005, were not completed during the period and as a result, \$378,000 was charged to expense during the year ended June 30, 2006. The Company is continuing its efforts to resolve this issue with the customer and fully recover these costs.

Selling and administrative expenses in fiscal 2006 included approximately \$524,000 of litigation expenses related to the NRTC litigation, which is further discussed in Part II, Item 1 Other Information-Legal Proceedings of this report. In addition, beginning in fiscal 2006, the Company was required to expense the vested portion of the fair value of stock options. Share-based compensation expense recorded for the year ended June 30, 2006, totaled \$344,000, approximately 84% of which, or \$290,000, is included in selling and administrative expense. Additional costs are also being incurred as a result of compliance activity due to increased SEC and other regulatory requirements. These compliance costs have increased in several areas, both internally and externally. In addition to increased audit fees and other costs, the Company has outsourced some of the new compliance efforts to a consulting firm, resulting in additional costs of \$272,000 during the year ended June 30, 2006. The remainder of the increase in selling and administrative expenses relates to minor and expected increases in various categories, such as wages, employee benefits, insurance, and other items.

Operating income also includes charges related to the New Mexico environmental remediation effort, principally legal fees, of \$65,000 in fiscal 2006 and \$424,000 in fiscal 2005. In addition, fiscal 2005 includes \$5,455,000 (pre-tax) of income related to the Company's settlement with previous insurance carriers, which reflects a recovery of a portion of past costs the Company incurred in its investigation and site remediation of its Coors Road facility. These EPA charges and income are more fully discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment in fiscal 2005 included a gain of \$397,000 on the sale of a warehouse in DeLeon Springs, Florida.

Interest and investment income increased \$225,000 to \$1,116,000 in fiscal 2006. This increase was due to increased funds available for investment during the year and improved investment rates. Investment securities are more fully described in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Interest expense of \$98,000 in fiscal 2006 is a result of the debt incurred and acquired in the acquisition of Astro. A complete discussion of debt is contained in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Other income (expense) net was \$583,000 and \$221,000 in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Other-net in fiscal 2006 and 2005 includes \$586,000 and \$228,000, respectively, of net translation and transaction gains.

Equity investment income (loss) was \$21,000 and (\$15,000) in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Included in the equity investments is the Company's investment in Cybernet Systems Corporation (Cybernet), representing a 14% ownership interest.

The Company's effective tax rate (benefit) for fiscal 2006 was (133%) compared to the statutory U.S. federal tax rate of 34%. A complete discussion of the elements of the tax provision is contained in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

After provision for applicable income taxes the Company reported net income of \$98,000 (\$0.01 per share, basic and diluted) in fiscal 2006, compared to net income of \$8,112,000 (\$0.88 per share; \$0.87 diluted) in fiscal 2005. Fiscal 2005 results include income of \$5,455,000 related to the EPA settlement (approximately \$3,895,000 net of tax).

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 19

Table of Contents**FISCAL 2005 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2004**

	2005		2004		
	Sales	% of Total	Sales	% of Total	% Change
Government	\$ 38,243,000	23%	\$ 44,808,000	28%	(15)%
Industrial/Other	47,588,000	28	39,856,000	25	19
Aerospace	68,375,000	41	58,403,000	36	17
Medical/Scientific Instrumentation	12,951,000	8	17,937,000	11	(28)
Totals	\$ 167,157,000	100%	\$ 161,004,000	100%	4%

Sales for the year ended June 30, 2005, totaled \$167,157,000, an increase of \$6,153,000 (4%) from fiscal 2004. Government sales decreased, and included \$4.7 million of a delayed sonobuoy sale originally anticipated to ship in fiscal 2004. Rescheduling of engineering redesign work, failed sonobuoy drop tests, and lack of access to the U.S. Navy's test site contributed to the depressed government sales. Industrial and other market sales, which include gaming sales, increased from the same period last year. This increase was attributed to increased demand from two existing customers. Sales to the aerospace markets continued to grow, increasing 17% over the prior year. In general, this reflected stronger demand in the commercial aerospace market, primarily increased demand for products related to aircraft collision avoidance systems mandated for installation in all commercial aircraft. Approximately \$2 million of the aerospace increase was attributable to increased orders from one customer, to which the Company supplies product to several separate manufacturing facilities. Medical/Scientific Instrumentation sales declined from the prior year. This decrease resulted from overall lower demand from existing customers in this market area, as well as new program delays.

Sales to our six largest customers, including government sales, accounted for approximately 77% and 74% of net sales in fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. Five of the customers, including government, were the same both years. One of these customers, with six separate facilities as discussed above, provided 28% and 25% of the sales for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The following table presents consolidated income statement data as a percentage of net sales for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

	2005	2004
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%
Costs of goods sold	89.2	94.2
Gross profit	10.8	5.8
Selling and administrative	7.9	8.8
EPA related (income) expense net environmental remediation	(3.0)	0.2
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.2)	(0.5)
Operating income (loss)	6.1	(2.7)
Interest and investment income	0.5	0.4
Equity income (loss) in investment		
Other income (expense) net	0.2	(0.3)

Income (loss) before income taxes	6.8	(2.6)
Provision (credit) for income taxes	1.9	(1.3)
Net Income (loss)	4.9%	(1.3)%

Operating income of \$10,264,000 was reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, compared to a loss of \$4,307,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. Gross profit percentage for the year was 10.8%, up from 5.8% in the prior year. Results for fiscal 2005 were impacted by severe tropical storms in Florida during the period. While the tropical storms largely bypassed the Company's two Florida facilities, extensive preparations were undertaken for the predicted storms. This unexpected activity, along with the minor damage that was experienced and unproductive wages, resulted in costs of

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 20

Table of Contents

approximately \$500,000 being charged in the first quarter of fiscal 2005, the majority of which were included in cost of goods sold. Fiscal 2005's gross profit also included a settlement with a customer in the second quarter of fiscal 2005, which resulted in the Company's recovery of \$500,000 of prior period start-up expenses. Fiscal 2004's depressed margin reflects the inclusion of costs on the start-up phase of several major programs, as well as final charges incurred at the completion of one sonobuoy contract that had experienced technical problems. In addition, fiscal 2004's margin included a redesign effort on an existing product line, which resulted in a charge to operations of \$519,000. Gross margin was further reduced in 2005 and 2004 by charges of \$609,000 and \$1,021,000, respectively, for obsolete inventory at two locations. The Company continued to experience underutilized capacity which, due to the fixed nature of many of the Company's costs, continued to negatively impact margins. Finally, pension costs decreased \$247,000, to \$480,000 in fiscal 2005 from \$727,000 in fiscal 2004. This decrease in pension costs was due to an increase in the expected return on pension assets and reduced amortization costs related to unrecognized actuarial losses. The majority of pension costs are charged to cost of goods sold. Spartronics Vietnam officially began operations in May 2005. Included in fiscal 2005 results were the operations from the Company's new Vietnam facility, which startup adversely impacted gross margin by \$1,600,000.

The lowered selling and administrative expenses were primarily the result of decreased bid and proposal and research and development expenses for fiscal 2005, which were approximately \$2 million below prior year. These cost reductions were not indicative of reduced bid and proposal activity, but primarily the result of a one time sonobuoy engineering project in fiscal 2004 which has been completed.

Operating income also includes charges related to the New Mexico environmental remediation effort, principally legal fees, of \$424,000 in fiscal 2005 and \$321,000 in fiscal 2004. In addition, fiscal 2005 includes \$5,455,000 (pre-tax) of income related to the Company's settlement with previous insurance carriers, which reflected a recovery of a portion of past costs the Company incurred in its investigation and site remediation of its Coors Road facility. EPA charges and income are more fully discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment in fiscal 2005 includes a gain of \$397,000 on the sale of a warehouse in DeLeon Springs, Florida. Fiscal 2004 includes a gain of \$844,000 related to the disposal of the Rio Rancho plant, which was replaced by the current Albuquerque, New Mexico facility.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company also settled negotiations with a Canadian customer for past costs and inventory. This settlement resulted in the receipt of approximately \$1 million cash, with a loss recognized of approximately \$347,000. Most of this inventory had previously been carried as a long-term asset in the Company's balance sheet.

Interest and investment income increased \$175,000 to \$892,000 in fiscal 2005. This increase was due to increased funds available for investment and improved investment rates. Investment securities are more fully described in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Other income (expense) net was \$221,000 and \$(604,000) in fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. Other-net in fiscal 2004 includes \$598,000 of costs related to an insurance adjustment for the Company's previously owned automotive segment. These charges were for a previously disputed claim, which has been settled. Other-net in fiscal 2005 and 2004 includes \$228,000 and \$5,000, respectively, of net translation and transaction gains.

Equity investment loss was \$15,000 in fiscal 2005, compared to income of \$14,000 in fiscal 2004. Included in the equity investments is the Company's investment in Cybernet Systems Corporation (Cybernet), representing a 14% ownership interest, which was acquired in June 1999.

The Company's effective tax rate for fiscal 2005 was 29%, compared to the statutory U.S. federal tax rate of 34%. A complete discussion of the elements of the tax provision is contained in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. After provision for applicable income taxes, the Company reported a net profit of \$8,112,000 (\$0.88 per share; \$0.87 diluted) in fiscal 2005, compared to a net loss of \$2,043,000 (\$(0.22) per share; basic and diluted) in fiscal 2004.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The primary source of liquidity and capital resources has historically been generated from operations. Certain government contracts provide for interim progress billings based on costs incurred. These progress billings reduce the amount of cash that would otherwise be required during the performance of these contracts. As the volume of U.S. defense-related contract work has declined over the past several years, so has the relative importance of progress billings as a liquidity resource. At the present time, the Company plans on using its investment securities to provide working capital, invest in additional property, plant and equipment, and to strategically accommodate growth. Growth is expected to be achieved through internal expansion and/or acquisition or joint venture. In addition, the Company's previously announced \$4,000,000 stock repurchase program is expected to utilize a portion of the Company's investments. Through June 30, 2006, approximately 39,000 shares, at a cost of approximately \$363,000, have been repurchased. These repurchased shares have been retired.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$1,865,000 to \$7,503,000. Operating activities provided \$7,992,000, \$6,547,000 and \$1,028,000 in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, in net cash flows. The primary source of cash in fiscal 2006 resulted from the receipt of \$5,455,000 in cash from a legal settlement, which occurred in fiscal 2005. Additionally, collection of receivables, reflective of the high amount of sales in June of fiscal 2005, also contributed to cashflow. The primary use of cash in fiscal 2006 was a net settlement in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The change in this area between fiscal 2006 and 2005 is primarily due to the payment of \$2.4 million in income taxes payable from fiscal 2005, as well as payment for the increase in inventory and other liabilities recorded at June 30, 2005. The primary source of cash in 2005 was from operations, after reduction for the non-cash income related to a legal settlement, plus the increase in accounts payable and other accruals. Partially offsetting this was an increase in accounts receivable reflecting higher government sales in June 2005. The legal settlement resulted in the Company's recognition of \$5,455,000 of income, the receipt of which occurred in July 2005. The primary source of cash in fiscal 2004, which reflected a net loss, was from collection of accounts receivable. The fiscal 2004 decrease in accounts receivable was reflective of the receipt of payments for the large volume of sales recognized in June 2003. The change in cash flow related to inventory and prepaid expenses between fiscal 2005 and 2004 was reflective of a large increase at June 30, 2004 of inventory due to delayed customer delivery schedules, as well as increased inventory for new customer contracts. Inventory levels at June 30, 2005, reflected a decline, as these customers' schedules were no longer delayed, as well as the start of several new customer contracts. In fiscal 2005, the increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was primarily due to income taxes payable. In fiscal 2004, the Company, due to its loss position, recorded an income tax receivable. Fiscal 2005 cash flow from operations also includes an other net reduction of \$1,185,000 including two separate transactions. The first, reflecting a reduction in operating cash flow, relates to a claim for an amount due of \$2,884,000 in fiscal 2006, an increase of \$487,000 from fiscal 2005, from a vendor for defective circuit boards supplied to us, the resolution of which the Company is currently pursuing with the board's manufacturer. This amount, reflecting prior accounts receivable and inventory and associated expenses, is included in other long-term assets. The second, reflecting an increase in operating cash flow, includes a \$1,212,000 settlement and collection from a customer for past costs and inventory which, due to the age of the claim, had been included in other long-term assets.

Cash flows used by investing activities totaled \$19,304,000, \$8,300,000 and \$808,000 in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cash was primarily used for the purchase of Astro, as well as the purchase of property, plant and equipment, which is discussed below. Included in the Company's balance sheet as of June 30, 2006, is construction in progress of approximately \$300,000 towards the construction of Astro's new 20,000 square foot addition. Total cost for this expanded production space is anticipated to be \$1.7 million. The purchase of, and proceeds from the sale and maturities of, investment securities are generally reflective of activity within the various investment options, with the net purchases position representing the investment of excess cash generated from operations in fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2006, net proceeds from the sale and maturities of investments were also used to fund the Astro acquisition. In fiscal 2005 and 2004, net proceeds from the sale and maturities of investments were also used to fund purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows provided by financing activities were \$9,447,000, \$300,000, and \$39,000 in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, primarily in fiscal 2006 from the issuance of debt related to the acquisition of Astro, and reflecting in all

three fiscal years presented the exercise of stock options. Cash flows used by financing activity in fiscal 2006 were primarily from the repurchase of Company stock and the payment of a \$0.10 per share cash dividend which is further discussed below.

Historically, the Company's market risk exposure to foreign currency exchange and interest rates on third party receivables and payables has not been considered to be material, principally due to their short-term nature and the minimal amount of receivables and payables designated in foreign currency. However, due to the strengthened Canadian dollar, the impact of transaction and translation gains on intercompany activity and balances has increased. If the exchange rate were to materially change, the Company's financial position could be significantly affected. The Company currently has an unused formal line of credit totaling \$20 million and a bank loan totaling \$10 million. In addition, there are notes payable totaling \$7.5 million outstanding to the former owners of Astro. These borrowings are discussed below.

Table of Contents

At June 30, 2006 and 2005, the aggregate government funded EMS backlog was approximately \$41 million and \$42 million, respectively. A majority of the June 30, 2006, backlog is expected to be realized in the next 12-15 months. Commercial EMS orders are not included in the backlog. The Company does not believe the amount of commercial activity covered by firm purchase orders is a meaningful measure of future sales, as such orders may be rescheduled or cancelled without significant penalty.

The Company signed a membership purchase agreement and completed the acquisition of Astro on May 31, 2006. Astro's sales volume for the year ended December 31, 2005, was approximately \$34 million. The purchase price was approximately \$26.15 million, plus the extinguishment by Sparton at closing of \$4.2 million in seller credit facilities and the assumption of \$2.3 million in bonded debt. The purchase price was funded using a combination of cash, \$10 million in bank debt, and \$7.5 million in notes payable to Astro's previous owners (sellers). Additional contingent consideration may be paid to the sellers over the four years based on 20% of Astro's earnings before interest, depreciation, and taxes as defined, and if paid will be added to goodwill. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the prior owners entered into non-competition agreements with the Company. Astro is an EMS provider that designs and manufactures a variety of specialized medical products, generally involving high-quality medical laboratory test equipment. Astro operates from a 40,000 square foot facility in an industrial park. A 20,000 square foot addition to the facility is now under construction. Sparton now operates the business as a wholly-owned subsidiary at its present location and with the current operating management and staff. A further discussion of the Astro purchase is contained in Notes 9 and 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. The Company is continuing a program of identifying and evaluating potential acquisition candidates in both the defense and medical markets.

Construction of the Company's Spartronics plant in Vietnam was completed and production began in May 2005. This facility is anticipated to provide increased growth opportunities for the Company, in current as well as new markets. As the Company has not previously done business in this emerging market, there are many uncertainties and risks inherent in this venture. To date, the Company's total investment approximates \$6 million, which includes land, building, and initial operating expenses, with approximately \$3 million having been expended for the construction of the new facility, primarily in fiscal 2005. As with the Company's other facilities, the majority of the equipment utilized in production operations is leased.

The Company purchased a manufacturing facility in Albuquerque, New Mexico in December 2003 for approximately \$4.5 million. This facility replaced an existing plant in Rio Rancho, New Mexico. The costs of remodeling and facility upgrades approximated \$2 million and were incurred, primarily in 2005, as the Company transitioned between facilities. The Rio Rancho plant was sold in June 2004 for approximately \$1.7 million (\$1.6 million after expenses related to the sale), resulting in a \$844,000 gain. The Company leased the Rio Rancho facility until the transition to the new facility was completed in December 2004. The new facility provides a much more efficient manufacturing space.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, a \$0.10 per share cash dividend, totaling approximately \$889,000, was paid to shareowners on October 5, 2005. Subsequently in October 2005, the Company declared a 5% stock dividend. This dividend was distributed January 13, 2006, to shareowners of record on December 21, 2005. At June 30, 2006, the Company had \$96,850,000 in shareowners' equity (\$10.31 per share), \$68,197,000 in working capital, and a 3.17:1.00 working capital ratio. The Company believes it has sufficient liquidity for its anticipated needs over the next 12-18 months, unless an additional significant business acquisition were to be identified and completed for cash.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company's current obligations, which are due within twelve months, for the payment of accounts payable, accruals, and other liabilities totaled \$31,401,000 at June 30, 2006, and includes the \$3,816,000 and \$491,000, respectively, for the current portions of our long-term debt and environmental liability, respectively, and \$505,000 of the standby letters of credit. These obligations are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Item 8. The following tables summarize the Company's significant contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of June 30, 2006:

Contractual Obligations:	Total	Payments due by Fiscal Period					Thereafter
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

Long-term debt, including interest payments	\$ 23,884,000	\$ 4,925,000	\$ 4,814,000	\$ 4,688,000	\$ 4,559,000	\$ 2,321,000	\$ 2,577,000
Operating leases	11,766,000	4,380,000	3,577,000	2,515,000	1,039,000	255,000	
Environmental liabilities	6,287,000	491,000	281,000	316,000	281,000	281,000	4,637,000
Noncancelable purchase orders	15,246,000	15,246,000					
Total	\$ 57,183,000	\$ 25,042,000	\$ 8,672,000	\$ 7,519,000	\$ 5,879,000	\$ 2,857,000	\$ 7,214,000

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 23

Table of Contents

Other Commercial Commitments:	Amount of Commitment by Fiscal Expiration Period						
	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter
Standby letters of credit	\$ 990,000	\$ 657,000	\$ 333,000				

Long-term debt Payments include principal and interest for both short-term and long-term debt, including a \$10 million bank loan, notes totaling \$7.5 million payable to the previous owners of Astro, and Industrial Revenue bond obligations, which were assumed by Sparton at the time of purchase. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for further discussion on borrowings.

Operating leases See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this report for further discussion of operating leases.

Environmental liabilities See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this report for a description of the accrual for environmental remediation. Of the \$6,287,000 total accrued, \$491,000 is classified as a current liability and \$5,796,000 is classified as a long-term liability, both of which are included on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2006.

Noncancelable purchase orders Binding orders the Company has placed with suppliers that are subject to quality and performance requirements.

Standby letters of credit The Company has standby letters of credit outstanding of approximately \$990,000 at June 30, 2006, principally to support self-insured programs, certain foreign sales contracts, and a portion of the Industrial Revenue bonds assumed from Astro. Approximately \$505,000 of the potential liabilities related to these letters of credit are reflected as accrued liabilities on the Company's June 30, 2006 balance sheet.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported as assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Estimates are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management's judgment in application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result. The Company believes that of its significant accounting policies as discussed in Note 1 included to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included in Item 8, the following involve a higher degree of judgement and complexity. Senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with Sparton's audit committee of the Board of Directors.

Environmental Contingencies

One of Sparton's former manufacturing facilities, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico (Coors Road), has been the subject of ongoing investigations and remediation efforts conducted with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). As discussed in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Sparton has accrued its estimate of the minimum future non-discounted financial liability. The estimate was developed using existing technology and excludes legal and related consulting costs. The minimum cost estimate includes equipment, operating and monitoring costs for both onsite and offsite remediation. Sparton recognizes legal and consulting services in the periods incurred and reviews its EPA accrual activity quarterly. Uncertainties associated with environmental remediation contingencies are pervasive and often result in wide ranges of reasonably possible outcomes. It is possible that cash flows and results of operations could be materially affected by the impact of changes in these estimates.

Government Contract Cost Estimates

Government production contracts are accounted for based on completed units accepted with respect to revenue recognition and their estimated average cost per unit regarding costs. Losses for the entire amount of the contract are recognized in the period when such losses are determinable. Significant judgment is exercised in determining

estimated total contract costs including, but not limited to, cost experience to date, estimated length of time to contract completion, costs for materials, production labor and support services to be expended, and known issues on remaining units to be completed. In addition, estimated total contract costs can be significantly affected by changing test routines and procedures, resulting

Table of Contents

design modifications and production rework from these changing test routines and procedures, and limited range access for testing these design modifications and rework solutions. Estimated costs developed in the early stages of contracts can change, sometimes significantly, as the contracts progress, and events and activities take place. Changes in estimates can also occur when new designs are initially placed into production. The Company formally reviews its costs incurred-to-date and estimated costs to complete on all significant contracts at least quarterly and revised estimated total contract costs are reflected in the financial statements. Depending upon the circumstances, it is possible that the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected by changes in estimated costs to complete on one or more significant contracts.

Commercial Inventory Valuation Allowances

Inventory valuation allowances for commercial customer inventories require a significant degree of judgment and are influenced by the Company's experience to date with both customers and other markets, prevailing market conditions for raw materials, contractual terms and customers' ability to satisfy these obligations, environmental or technological materials obsolescence, changes in demand for customer products, and other factors resulting in acquiring materials in excess of customer product demand. Contracts with some commercial customers may be based upon estimated quantities of product manufactured for shipment over estimated time periods. Raw material inventories are purchased to fulfill these customer requirements. Within these arrangements, customer demand for products frequently changes, sometimes creating excess and obsolete inventories.

The Company regularly reviews raw material inventories by customer for both excess and obsolete quantities, with adjustments made accordingly. Wherever possible, the Company attempts to recover its full cost of excess and obsolete inventories from customers or, in some cases, through other markets. When it is determined that the Company's carrying cost of such excess and obsolete inventories cannot be recovered in full, a charge is taken against income and a valuation allowance is established for the difference between the carrying cost and the estimated realizable amount. Conversely, should the disposition of adjusted excess and obsolete inventories result in recoveries in excess of these reduced carrying values, the remaining portion of the valuation allowances are reversed and taken into income when such determinations are made. It is possible that the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected by changes to inventory valuation allowances for commercial customer excess and obsolete inventories.

Allowance for Probable Losses on Receivables

The accounts receivable balance is recorded net of allowances for amounts not expected to be collected from customers. The allowance is estimated based on historical experience of write-offs, the level of past due amounts, information known about specific customers with respect to their ability to make payments, and future expectations of conditions that might impact the collectibility of accounts. Accounts receivable are generally due under normal trade terms for the industry. Credit is granted, and credit evaluations are periodically performed, based on a customer's financial condition and other factors. Although the Company does not generally require collateral, cash in advance or letters of credit may be required from customers in certain circumstances, including some foreign customers. When management determines that it is probable that an account will not be collected, it is charged against the allowance for probable losses. The Company reviews the adequacy of its allowance monthly. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$67,000 and \$6,000 at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. If the financial condition of customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payment, additional allowances may be required. Given the Company's significant balance of government receivables and letters of credit from foreign customers, collection risk is considered minimal. Historically, uncollectible accounts have generally been insignificant and the minimal allowance is deemed adequate.

Pension Obligations

The Company calculates the cost of providing pension benefits under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*. The key assumptions required within the provisions of SFAS No. 87 are used in making these calculations. The most significant of these assumptions are the discount rate used to value the future obligations and the expected return on pension plan assets. The discount rate is consistent with market interest rates on high-quality, fixed income investments. The expected return on assets is based on long-term returns and assets held by the plan, which is influenced by historical averages. If actual interest rates and

returns on plan assets materially differ from the assumptions, future adjustments to the financial statements would be required. While changes in these assumptions can have a significant effect on the pension benefit obligation and the unrecognized gain or loss accounts disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements, the effect of changes in these assumptions is not expected to have the same relative effect on net periodic pension expense in the near term. While these assumptions may change in the future based on changes in long-term interest rates and market conditions, there are no known expected changes in these assumptions as of June 30, 2006. As indicated above, to the extent the assumptions differ from actual results or if there are changes made to accounting standards for these costs, there would be a future impact on the financial statements. The extent to which this

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 25

Table of Contents

will result in future expense is not determinable at this time as it will depend upon a number of variables, including trends in interest rates and the actual return on plan assets. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the annual actuarial valuation of the pension plan was completed. Based on this valuation, net periodic pension expense for fiscal 2006 was determined to be \$548,000 compared to \$480,000 for fiscal 2005. The components of net periodic pension expense are detailed in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this report. No cash payments are expected to be required prior to 2008 due to the plan's funded status.

Business Combinations

In accordance with accepted business combination accounting, the Company allocated the purchase price of its recent Astro acquisition to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The Company engaged an independent, third-party appraisal firm to assist management in determining the fair value of certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates, judgments and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Management arrived at estimates of fair value based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable. These estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired business and are inherently uncertain. Critical estimates in valuing certain of the intangible assets include but are not limited to: future expected discounted cash flows from customer relationships and contracts assuming similar product platforms and completed projects; the acquired company's market position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the acquired customer relationships will continue to generate revenue streams; and attrition and discount rates.

Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates or actual results, particularly with respect to amortization periods assigned to identifiable intangible assets.

Goodwill and Customer Relationships

The Company currently reviews goodwill associated with its Cybernet investment on a regular basis for possible impairment. Additionally, the Company will review goodwill and customer relationships, associated with the recent Astro acquisition, for impairment annually, with the first review anticipated to occur in April 2007. Possible impairment of these assets will also be reviewed should events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The provisions of SFAS No. 142 require that a two-step impairment test be performed on intangible assets. In the first step, the Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the unit, goodwill is considered not impaired and the Company is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then management will perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then the Company would record an impairment loss equal to the difference. Determining the fair value of any reporting entity is judgmental in nature and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates, operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions and, if appropriate, determination of appropriate market comparables. The Company bases its fair value estimates on assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates. In addition, the Company makes certain judgments and assumptions in allocating shared assets and liabilities to determine the carrying values for each of the Company's reporting units. The most recent annual goodwill impairment analysis related to the Company's Cybernet investment, which was performed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, did not result in an impairment charge.

OTHER**Litigation**

One of Sparton's facilities, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been the subject of ongoing investigations conducted with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The investigation began in the early 1980's and involved a review of onsite and offsite environmental impacts.

At June 30, 2006, Sparton has accrued \$6,287,000 as its estimate of the future undiscounted minimum financial liability with respect to this matter. The Company's cost estimate is based upon existing technology and excludes legal and related consulting costs, which are expensed as incurred, and is anticipated to cover approximately the next 24 years. The Company's estimate includes equipment and operating costs for onsite and offsite operations and is based on existing methodology.

Table of Contents

Uncertainties associated with environmental remediation contingencies are pervasive and often result in wide ranges of reasonably possible outcomes. Estimates developed in the early stages of remediation can vary significantly. Normally, a finite estimate of cost does not become fixed and determinable at a specific point in time. Rather, the costs associated with environmental remediation become estimable over a continuum of events and activities that help to frame and define a liability. It is possible that cash flows and results of operations could be affected significantly by the impact of the ultimate resolution of this contingency.

Some of the printed circuit boards supplied to the Company for its aerospace sales have been discovered to be defective. The defect occurred during production at the raw printed circuit board suppliers facility, prior to shipment to Sparton for further processing. Sparton; the board manufacturer, Electropac Co., Inc.; and our customer, who received the defective boards, have contained the defective boards. While investigations are underway, \$2.9 million of related product and associated expenses have been classified in Sparton's balance sheet within other long-term assets as of June 30, 2006. In August 2005, Sparton Electronics Florida, Inc. filed an action in U.S. District Court of Florida against Electropac Co., Inc. to recover these costs. The likelihood that the claim will be resolved and the extent of Sparton's exposure, if any, is unknown at this time. No loss contingency has been established at June 30, 2006. Sparton is currently involved with legal actions, which are disclosed in Part I Item 3 "Legal Proceedings", of this report. At this time, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these claims.

Item 7(a). Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

MARKET RISK EXPOSURE

The Company manufactures its products in the United States, Canada, and Vietnam. Sales are to the U.S. and Canada, as well as other foreign markets. The Company is potentially subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk relating to intercompany activity and balances and to receipts from customers and payments to suppliers in foreign currencies. Also, adjustments related to the translation of the Company's Canadian and Vietnamese financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in current earnings. As a result, the Company's financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or economic conditions in the domestic and foreign markets in which the Company operates. However, minimal third party receivables and payables are denominated in foreign currency and the related market risk exposure is considered to be immaterial. Historically, foreign currency gains and losses related to intercompany activity and balances have not been significant. However, due to the strengthened Canadian dollar, the impact of transaction and translation gains has increased. If the exchange rate were to materially change, the Company's financial position could be significantly affected.

The Company has financial instruments that are subject to interest rate risk, principally short-term investments. Historically, the Company has not experienced material gains or losses due to such interest rate changes. Based on the current holdings of short-term investments, the interest rate risk is not considered to be material.

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareowners of Sparton Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sparton Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareowners' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and schedule, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and schedule. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sparton Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

By /s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

Grand Rapids, Michigan

August 25, 2006

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 28

Table of Contents

SPARTON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	June 30,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,503,438	\$ 9,368,120
Investment securities (Note 3)	15,969,136	20,659,621
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, less allowance of \$67,000 (\$6,000 in 2005)	20,613,574	19,796,336
U.S. and foreign governments	4,494,868	6,208,609
Environmental settlement receivable (Note 10)		5,455,000
Inventories and costs of contracts in progress (Note 4)	46,892,183	36,847,385
Deferred income taxes (Note 7)	2,662,692	2,640,561
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,462,190	631,132
Total current assets	99,598,081	101,606,764
Pension asset (Note 6)	4,420,932	4,968,507
Property, plant and equipment: (Note 1)		
Land and land improvements	3,028,001	3,160,368
Buildings and building equipment	21,374,162	19,145,258
Machinery and equipment	21,712,973	21,276,316
Construction in progress	428,744	497,392
	46,543,880	44,079,334
Less accumulated depreciation	(28,944,974)	(27,648,345)
Net property, plant and equipment	17,598,906	16,430,989
Goodwill and other intangibles (Notes 13 and 14)	22,469,807	770,000
Other assets (Notes 3 and 7)	5,970,010	5,684,526
Total assets	\$ 150,057,736	\$ 129,460,786
LIABILITIES AND SHAREOWNERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 9)	\$ 3,815,833	\$
Accounts payable	16,748,814	12,694,057
Salaries and wages	4,388,396	4,435,089
Accrued health benefits	1,142,693	1,041,850
Other accrued liabilities	4,996,408	5,518,920
Income taxes payable	308,814	2,414,294
Total current liabilities	31,400,958	26,104,210

Long-term debt noncurrent portion (Note 9)	16,010,616	
Environmental remediation noncurrent portion (Note 10)	5,795,784	6,184,590
Total liabilities	53,207,358	32,288,800
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareowners Equity (Note 5):		
Preferred stock, no par value; 200,000 shares authorized, none outstanding		
Common stock, \$1.25 par value; 15,000,000 shares authorized, 9,392,305 shares outstanding (8,830,428 at June 30, 2005)	11,740,381	11,038,035
Capital in excess of par value	15,191,990	10,558,757
Retained earnings	70,183,104	75,619,392
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 2)	(265,097)	(44,198)
Total shareowners equity	96,850,378	97,171,986
Total liabilities and shareowners equity	\$ 150,057,736	\$ 129,460,786

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SPARTON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Income

	2006	Year ended June 30, 2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 170,804,982	\$ 167,156,809	\$ 161,003,942
Costs of goods sold	156,752,961	149,048,308	151,642,234
Gross profit	14,052,021	18,108,501	9,361,708
Selling and administrative expenses	15,805,830	13,229,728	14,207,745
EPA related net environmental remediation (Note 10)	64,800	(5,031,079)	320,622
Net (gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	98,898	(354,413)	(859,300)
	15,969,528	7,844,236	13,669,067
Operating income (loss)	(1,917,507)	10,264,265	(4,307,359)
Other income (expense):			
Interest and investment income	1,116,452	891,672	717,033
Interest expense	(98,088)		
Equity income (loss) in investment (Note 3)	21,000	(15,000)	14,000
Other net	583,499	221,221	(604,171)
	1,622,863	1,097,893	126,862
Income (loss) before income taxes	(294,644)	11,362,158	(4,180,497)
Provision (credit) for income taxes (Note 7)	(393,000)	3,250,000	(2,137,000)
Net income (loss)	\$ 98,356	\$ 8,112,158	\$ (2,043,497)
Earnings (loss) per share basic⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.88	\$ (0.22)
Earnings (loss) per share diluted⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.87	\$ (0.22)

(1) All share and per share information have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the 5% stock dividend declared in

October 2005.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 30

Table of Contents

SPARTON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year ended June 30,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 98,356	\$ 8,112,158	\$ (2,043,497)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	2,114,234	1,725,901	1,764,945
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	(383,000)	135,000	(1,089,000)
Loss on sale of investment securities	80,149	61,595	58,308
Equity (income) loss in investment	(21,000)	15,000	(14,000)
Pension expense	547,575	480,461	727,117
Share-based compensation	344,267		
(Gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	98,898	(354,413)	(859,300)
Other, primarily changes in customer and vendor claims	(486,236)	(1,185,400)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net in 2006 of effects of Astro acquisition):			
Accounts receivable	4,997,668	(4,737,486)	7,969,445
Environmental settlement receivable	5,455,000	(5,455,000)	
Income taxes recoverable		559,706	(559,706)
Inventories, prepaid expenses and other current assets	(329,333)	460,371	(5,633,946)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,524,488)	6,729,069	707,733
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,992,090	6,546,962	1,028,099
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Astro, net of cash acquired	(22,549,042)		
Purchases of investment securities	(7,535,782)	(10,253,459)	(10,443,426)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	8,152,828	6,315,400	12,062,005
Proceeds from maturity of investment securities	3,638,447	1,687,000	2,007,000
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,026,556)	(6,228,188)	(6,111,035)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	38,084	467,002	1,588,284
Other, principally noncurrent other assets	(22,249)	(287,353)	88,804
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,304,270)	(8,299,598)	(808,368)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	10,000,000		
Repayment of long-term debt	(9,167)		
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	636,642	303,233	42,193
Tax effect from stock transactions	76,211		
Repurchases of common stock	(363,125)		
Stock dividend cash paid in lieu of fractional shares	(3,654)	(2,938)	(3,685)
Cash dividend	(889,409)		
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,447,498	300,295	38,508

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,864,682)	(1,452,341)	258,239
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,368,120	10,820,461	10,562,222
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 7,503,438	\$ 9,368,120	\$ 10,820,461

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 31

Table of Contents

SPARTON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Shareowners' Equity

	Common Stock		Capital in excess of par value	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at July 1, 2003	7,943,671	\$ 9,929,589	\$ 3,015,989	\$ 77,863,142	\$ 359,486	\$ 91,168,206
Stock dividend (5% declared October 21, 2003)	397,039	496,299	4,089,502	(4,589,486)		(3,685)
Stock options exercised	10,828	13,535	28,658			42,193
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Net loss				(2,043,497)		(2,043,497)
Net unrealized loss on investment securities owned					(493,601)	(493,601)
Reclassification adjustment for net loss realized and reported in net loss					38,483	38,483
Net unrealized gain on equity investment					158,000	158,000
Comprehensive loss						(2,340,615)
Balance at June 30, 2004	8,351,538	10,439,423	7,134,149	71,230,159	62,368	88,866,099
Stock dividend (5% declared November 9, 2004)	417,507	521,883	3,198,104	(3,722,925)		(2,938)
Stock options exercised	61,383	76,729	226,504			303,233
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Net income				8,112,158		8,112,158
Net unrealized loss on investment securities owned					(148,219)	(148,219)
Reclassification adjustment for net loss realized and reported					40,653	40,653

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

in net income						
Net unrealized gain on equity investment					1,000	1,000
Comprehensive income						8,005,592
Balance at June 30, 2005	8,830,428	11,038,035	10,558,757	75,619,392	(44,198)	97,171,986
Stock dividend (5% declared October 25, 2005)	446,287	557,857	3,820,645	(4,382,156)		(3,654)
Stock options exercised, net of common stock surrendered to facilitate exercise	154,627	193,285	443,357			636,642
Cash dividend (\$0.10 per share)				(889,409)		(889,409)
Repurchases of common stock as part of 2005 share repurchase program	(39,037)	(48,796)	(51,247)	(263,079)		(363,122)
Stock-based compensation			344,267			344,267
Tax effect from stock transactions			76,211			76,211
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Net income				98,356		98,356
Net unrealized loss on investment securities owned					(245,797)	(245,797)
Reclassification adjustment for net loss realized and reported in net income					52,898	52,898
Net unrealized loss on equity investment					(28,000)	(28,000)
Comprehensive loss						(122,543)
Balance at June 30, 2006	9,392,305	\$ 11,740,381	\$ 15,191,990	\$ 70,183,104	\$ (265,097)	\$ 96,850,378

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SPARTON CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sparton Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated. Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

Operations The Company operates in one line of business, electronic manufacturing services (EMS). The Company provides design and electronic manufacturing services, which include a complete range of engineering, pre-manufacturing and post-manufacturing services. Capabilities range from product design and development through aftermarket support. All of the facilities are registered to ISO standards, including 9001 or 13485, with most having additional certifications. Products and services include complete Box Build products for Original Equipment Manufacturers, microprocessor-based systems, transducers, printed circuit boards and assemblies, sensors and electromechanical devices. Markets served are in the government, medical/scientific instrumentation, aerospace, and other industries, with a focus on regulated markets. The Company also develops and manufactures sonobuoys, anti-submarine warfare (ASW) devices, used by the U.S. Navy and other free-world countries. Many of the physical and technical attributes in the production of sonobuoys are the same as those required in the production of the Company's other electrical and electromechanical products and assemblies.

Use of estimates The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). These accounting principles require management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. The Company believes that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which it relies are reasonable based upon information available to it at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual results, the financial statements will be affected. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result.

Revenue recognition The Company's net sales are comprised primarily of product sales, with supplementary revenues earned from engineering and design services. Standard contract terms are FOB shipping point. Revenue from product sales is generally recognized upon shipment of the goods; service revenue is recognized as the service is performed or under the percentage of completion method, depending on the nature of the arrangement. Long-term contracts relate principally to government defense contracts. These contracts are accounted for based on completed units accepted and their estimated average contract cost per unit. Costs and fees billed under cost-reimbursement-type contracts are recorded as sales. A provision for the entire amount of a loss on a contract is charged to operations as soon as the loss is identified and the amount is determinable. Shipping and handling costs are included in costs of goods sold.

Accounts receivable, credit practices, and allowance for probable losses Accounts receivable are customer obligations generally due under normal trade terms for the industry. Credit terms are granted and periodically revised based on evaluations of the customers' financial condition. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and although the Company does not generally require collateral, letters of credit or cash advances may be required from customers in certain circumstances. Receivables from foreign customers are generally secured by letters of credit or cash advances.

The Company maintains an allowance for probable losses on receivables for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The allowance is estimated based on historical experience of write-offs, the level of past due amounts (i.e., amounts not paid within the stated terms), information known about specific customers with respect to their ability to make payments, and future expectations of conditions that might impact the collectibility of accounts. When management determines that it is probable that an account will not be

collected, all or a portion of the amount is charged against the allowance for probable losses.

Fair value of financial instruments The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate their carrying value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits and other highly liquid investments with an original term when purchased of three months or less. Due to the recent addition of the debt instruments, consisting of industrial revenue bonds, notes payable and bank debt, relating to the May 31, 2006 acquisition of Astro Instrumentation, LLC, as documented in Note 13, the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value at June 30, 2006.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 33

Table of Contents

Investment securities Investments in debt securities that are not cash equivalents or marketable equity securities have been designated as available for sale. Those securities, all of which are investment grade, are reported at fair value, with net unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, net of applicable taxes. Unrealized losses that are other than temporary are recognized in earnings. The investment portfolio has various maturity dates up to 30 years. Realized gains and losses on investments are determined using the specific identification method.

Other investment The Company has an active investment in Cybernet Systems Corporation, which is accounted for under the equity method, as more fully described in Note 3.

Market risk exposure The Company manufactures its products in the United States, Canada, and Vietnam. Sales of the Company's products are in the U.S. and Canada, as well as other foreign markets. The Company is potentially subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk relating to intercompany activity and balances, receipts from customers, and payments to suppliers in foreign currencies. Also, adjustments related to the translation of the Company's Canadian and Vietnamese financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in current earnings. As a result, the Company's financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or economic conditions in the domestic and foreign markets in which the Company operates. However, minimal third party receivables and payables are denominated in foreign currency and the related market risk exposure is considered to be immaterial. Historically, foreign currency gains and losses related to intercompany activity and balances have not been significant. However, due to the strengthened Canadian dollar, the impact of transaction and translation gains has increased. If the exchange rate were to materially change, the Company's financial position could be significantly affected.

The Company has financial instruments that are subject to interest rate risk, principally short-term investments. Historically, the Company has not experienced material gains or losses due to such interest rate changes. Based on the current holdings of short-term investments, the interest rate risk is not considered to be material. In addition, as of May 31, 2006, the Company has bank debt with an adjustable rate of interest, as more fully discussed in Note 9, which would adversely impact operations should the interest rate increase.

Inventories Customer orders are based upon forecasted quantities of product, manufactured for shipment over defined periods. Raw material inventories are purchased to fulfill these customer requirements. Within these arrangements, customer demand for products frequently change, sometimes creating excess and obsolete inventories. When it is determined that the Company's carrying cost of such excess and obsolete inventories cannot be recovered in full, a charge is taken against income and a valuation allowance is established for the difference between the carrying cost and the estimated realizable amount. Conversely, should the disposition of adjusted excess and obsolete inventories result in recoveries in excess of these reduced carrying values, the remaining portion of the valuation allowances are reversed and taken into income when such determinations are made. It is possible that the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected by changes to inventory valuation allowances for excess and obsolete inventories.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out basis) or market and include costs related to long-term contracts as disclosed in Note 4. Inventories, other than contract costs, are principally raw materials and supplies. The following are the approximate major classifications of inventory at June 30:

	2006	2005
Raw materials	\$ 29,388,000	\$ 23,463,000
Work in process and finished goods	17,504,000	13,384,000
	\$ 46,892,000	\$ 36,847,000

Work in process and finished goods inventories include \$4.5 and \$1.0 million of completed, but not yet accepted, sonobuoys at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Inventories are reduced by progress billings to the U.S. government of approximately \$10.7 million and \$5.6 million at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Inventory balances as of June 30, 2006, include \$10.0 million of inventory at the Company's newest subsidiary Astro

Instrumentation, Inc. (Astro), which is comprised of \$8.9 million of raw materials and \$1.1 million of work in process and finished goods.

Property, plant, equipment and depreciation Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over estimated useful lives on accelerated methods, except for certain buildings, machinery and equipment with aggregate historical costs at June 30, 2006, of approximately \$19,967,000 (\$10,889,000 net book value), which are being depreciated on the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives generally range from 5 to 50 years for buildings and improvements, 3 to 16 years for machinery and equipment and 3 to 5 years for test equipment. For tax purposes, accelerated depreciation methods with minimum lives are utilized. Estimated cost to complete construction in progress totaled approximately \$1.7 million, primarily for the completion of Astro's new facility.

Long-lived assets The Company reviews long-lived assets that are not held for sale for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is determined

Table of Contents

by comparing the carrying value of the assets to their estimated future undiscounted cash flows. If it is determined that an impairment of a long-lived asset has occurred, a current charge to income is recognized. Additionally, the Company has goodwill and other intangibles which are considered long-lived assets. While a portion of goodwill is associated with the Company's investment in Cybernet, the majority of the approximately \$22 million of goodwill and other intangibles reflected on the Company's balance sheet as of June 30, 2006, is associated with the acquisition of Astro. For a more complete discussion of goodwill and other intangibles see Note 14.

At June 30, 2006, undeveloped land with a cost in the amount of \$613,000, located in New Mexico, was classified as held-for-sale and carried in other current assets in the Company's balance sheet. The value of this land was not impaired, and its sale was completed in August 2006 at a profit of approximately \$190,000.

Deferred income taxes Deferred income taxes are based on enacted income tax rates in effect on the dates temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. To the extent that available evidence about the future raises doubt about the realization of a deferred tax asset, a valuation allowance is established.

Supplemental cash flows information Supplemental cash and noncash activities for the fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Cash paid during the year:			
Income taxes - net	\$ 1,523,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 244,000
Interest expense	\$ 11,000	\$	\$
Noncash investing and financing transactions:			
Debt assumed or issued in acquisition	\$ 9,835,000	\$	\$

During the year ended June 30, 2006, the Company financed \$19,837,000 of the Astro acquisition purchase price through the execution of long-term bank debt of \$10,000,000, the noncash issuance of seller notes of \$7,500,000 and the noncash assumption of existing bonds of \$2,335,000.

Earnings (loss) per share Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share were computed based on the following shares outstanding:

	2006	2005	2004
Weighted average shares outstanding	9,339,142	9,229,841	9,200,746
Effect of dilutive stock options	36,668	125,744	
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	9,375,810	9,355,585	9,200,746
Basic earnings (loss) per share - after stock dividends	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.88	\$ (0.22)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share - after stock dividends	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.87	\$ (0.22)

On October 25, 2005, Sparton's Board of Directors approved a 5% stock dividend. Eligible shareowners of record on December 21, 2005, received the stock dividend on January 13, 2006. To record the stock dividend, an amount equal to the fair market value of the common stock issued was transferred from retained earnings (\$4,382,000) to common stock (\$558,000) and capital in excess of par value (\$3,821,000), with the balance (\$3,000) paid in cash in lieu of fractional shares of stock.

All average outstanding shares and per share information have been restated to reflect the impact of the 5% stock dividends declared in October 2003, November 2004, and October 2005. Due to the Company's fiscal 2004 reported net loss, 142,981 outstanding stock option share equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive for the period. For fiscal 2005, options to purchase 139,125 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as such options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock and, therefore, would be anti-dilutive. There were no anti-dilutive stock options in fiscal 2006.

Research and development expenditures Expenditures for research and development (R&D) not funded by customers amounted to approximately \$882,000 in fiscal 2006, compared to \$1,756,000 of Company funded expenditures in fiscal 2004. There were no non-funded research and development expenditures in fiscal 2005. These expenses are included in

Table of Contents

selling and administrative expense. Customer funded R&D costs are generally not considered material, are usually part of a larger production agreement, and as such are included in both sales and costs of goods sold.

Foreign currency translation and transactions For purposes of translating the financial statements of the Company's Canadian and Vietnamese operations, the U.S. dollar is considered the functional currency. Related translation adjustments, along with gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, are included in current earnings and, in the aggregate, amounted to income of \$586,000, \$228,000, and \$5,000 for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Common stock repurchases The Company records common stock repurchases at cost. The excess of cost over par value is first allocated to capital in excess of par value based on the per share amount of capital in excess of par value for all shares, with the remainder charged to retained earnings. Effective September 14, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized a publicly-announced common share repurchase program for the repurchase, at the discretion of management, of up to \$4 million of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock in open market transactions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, 39,037 shares had been repurchased at a cost of approximately \$363,000, at monthly weighted average prices ranging from \$8.38 to \$10.18 per share. As of that date, the dollar value of shares that may yet be repurchased under the program approximates \$3,367,000. The program expires September 14, 2007. Repurchased shares are retired.

New accounting standards In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), an interpretation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 seeks to reduce the significant diversity in practice associated with financial statement recognition and measurement in accounting for income taxes and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on an income tax return. This interpretation will be effective for the Company as of July 1, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of FIN 48 will have a significant impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, a replacement of APB No. 20 and SFAS No. 3 (SFAS No. 154). SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle unless it is impracticable. APB Opinion No. 20 *Accounting Changes*, previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This Statement is effective for the Company as of July 1, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a significant impact on the manner of display of its results of operations or financial position.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-based Payment*, which replaces SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Share-based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB No. 25). The Statement requires that the calculated cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. The Statement also establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees, except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans. The Statement was effective for the Company beginning July 1, 2005. The modified prospective method was required upon adoption; accordingly, results of prior periods have not been restated. Under the modified prospective method, the Statement applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after the effective date. Additionally, compensation cost for the unvested portion of awards as of the effective date is required to be recognized after the effective date as the awards vest. As of July 1, 2005, the Company implemented SFAS No.123(R), with share-based compensation expense now reflected in the Company's statements of operations. See Stock options, Note 5 of this report, for additional information regarding the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchange of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29* (SFAS No. 153), which addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets. The Statement eliminates the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchange of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. It also specifies that a

nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The Statement was effective for the Company beginning July 1, 2005, and did not have an impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs* (SFAS No. 151), which amends the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*. The Statement requires that the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) be recognized as current-period charges. In addition, the Statement requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The Statement was effective for the Company for inventory costs incurred beginning July 1, 2005, and did not have an impact on its results of operations or financial position.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 36

Table of Contents

2. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) as well as unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, on investment securities owned and investment securities held by an investee accounted for by the equity method, which are excluded from net income. Unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, are excluded from net income, but are reflected as a direct charge or credit to shareowners' equity. Comprehensive income (loss) and the related components are disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statements of shareowners' equity for each of the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004. Comprehensive income (loss) is summarized as follows for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively:

	2006	2005	2004
Net income (loss)	\$ 98,000	\$ 8,112,000	\$ (2,043,000)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Investment securities owned	(193,000)	(107,000)	(456,000)
Investment securities held by investee accounted for by the equity method	(28,000)	1,000	158,000
	(221,000)	(106,000)	(298,000)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (123,000)	\$ 8,006,000	\$ (2,341,000)

At June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005, shareowners' equity includes an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$(265,000) and \$(44,000), respectively, net of tax. The components of these amounts at those dates are as follows:

	2006	2005
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Investment securities owned	\$ (284,000)	\$ (91,000)
Investment securities held by investee accounted for by the equity method	19,000	47,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (265,000)	\$ (44,000)

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES Details of investment securities, which are classified as available-for-sale, as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, are as follows:

<u>Debt securities</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains/(Losses)</u>		<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
June 30, 2006:				
Corporate primarily U.S.	\$ 3,687,000	\$ 2,000	\$ (52,000)	\$ 3,637,000
U.S. government and federal agency	5,545,000		(188,000)	5,357,000
State and municipal	2,880,000		(109,000)	2,771,000
Bond fund	4,274,000		(70,000)	4,204,000
Total investment securities	\$ 16,386,000	\$ 2,000	\$ (419,000)	\$ 15,969,000
June 30, 2005:				
Corporate primarily U.S.	\$ 4,704,000	\$ 9,000	\$ (55,000)	\$ 4,658,000

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

U.S. government and federal agency	7,432,000	12,000	(50,000)	7,394,000
State and municipal	4,412,000	28,000	(46,000)	4,394,000
Bond fund	4,257,000		(43,000)	4,214,000
Total investment securities	\$ 20,805,000	\$ 49,000	\$ (194,000)	\$ 20,660,000

The Company does not believe there are any significant individual unrealized losses as of June 30, 2006, which would represent other-than-temporary losses and unrealized losses which have existed for one year or more. A daily market exists for all of the investment securities. The Company believes that the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on its investment portfolio should not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations. These highly liquid securities are designated as current assets. It is the Company's intention to use these investment securities to provide working capital, fund the expansion of its business and for other customary business purposes. The contractual maturities of debt securities as of June 30, 2006, are as follows:

	<u>Within 1</u>		<u>5 to 10</u>	<u>Over 10</u>	
<u>Debt securities:</u>	<u>year</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate primarily U.S.	\$ 808,000	\$ 2,531,000	\$ 187,000	\$ 111,000	\$ 3,637,000
U.S. government and federal agency	215,000	2,271,000	1,417,000	1,454,000	5,357,000
State and municipal		2,080,000	691,000		2,771,000
Bond fund	4,204,000				4,204,000
Total debt securities	\$ 5,227,000	\$ 6,882,000	\$ 2,295,000	\$ 1,565,000	\$ 15,969,000

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 37

Table of Contents

For the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004, the Company had purchases of investment securities totaling \$7,536,000, \$10,253,000, and \$10,443,000, and proceeds from investment securities sales totaling \$8,153,000, \$6,315,000, and \$12,062,000, respectively. Gross realized gains and losses from sales of investment securities in fiscal 2006 amounted to \$30,000 and \$110,000, respectively. Gross realized gains and losses in fiscal 2005 amounted to \$15,000 and \$77,000, respectively. Gross realized gains and losses in fiscal 2004 amounted to \$152,000 and \$210,000, respectively.

At June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company had net unrealized losses of \$417,000 and \$145,000, respectively, on its investment securities portfolio. On those dates, the net after-tax effect of these losses was \$284,000 and \$91,000, respectively, which is included in accumulated other comprehensive loss within shareowners' equity.

In June 1999, the Company purchased a 14% interest (12% on a fully diluted basis) in Cybernet Systems Corporation (Cybernet) for \$3,000,000. Cybernet is a developer of hardware, software, next-generation network computing, and robotics products. It is located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The investment is accounted for under the equity method and is included in other assets and goodwill on the balance sheet. At June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company's investment in Cybernet amounted to \$1,645,000 and \$1,656,000, respectively, representing its equity interest in Cybernet's net assets plus \$770,000 of goodwill (no longer being amortized in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*). The Company believes that the equity method is appropriate given Sparton's level of involvement in Cybernet. Prior to June 2002, Sparton accounted for its Cybernet investment using the cost method, which reflected a more passive involvement with Cybernet's operations. Sparton's current President and CEO is one of three Cybernet Board members, and as part of that position is actively involved in Cybernet's oversight and operations. In addition, he has a strategic management relationship with the owners, who are also the other two board members, resulting in his additional involvement in pursuing areas of common interest for both Cybernet and Sparton. The use of the equity method requires Sparton to record its share of Cybernet's income or loss in earnings (Equity income (loss) in investment) in Sparton's income statements with a corresponding increase or decrease in the investment account (Other assets) in Sparton's balance sheets. In addition, Sparton's share of unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities held by Cybernet, is carried in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within the shareowners' equity section of Sparton's balance sheets. The unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities reflect Cybernet's investment in Immersion Corporation, a publicly traded company, as well as other investments.

4. LONG-TERM CONTRACTS Government contracts allow for progress billings, against inventory purchased by the Company, to be submitted for payment throughout the performance of the job. Inventories include costs of approximately \$14,069,000 and \$7,825,000 at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, related to long-term contracts, reduced by progress billings of approximately \$10,711,000 and \$5,649,000, respectively, to the U.S. government.

5. STOCK OPTIONS As of July 1, 2005, SFAS No. 123(R) became effective for the Company. The Company had previously followed APB No. 25 and related Interpretations in accounting for its employee stock options. Under APB No. 25, no compensation expense was recognized, as the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equaled the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Under SFAS No. 123(R), compensation expense is now recognized in the Company's financial statements. Share-based compensation cost is measured on the grant date, based on the fair value of the award calculated at that date, and is recognized over the employee's requisite service period, which generally is the options' vesting period. Fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes calculation, which was not necessary to be performed during the year ended June 30, 2006 as no options were granted during that fiscal year, would have utilized the methodology and assumptions consistent with those used in prior periods under SFAS No. 123.

The Company has an incentive stock option plan under which 912,142 authorized and unissued common shares, which includes 760,000 original shares adjusted by 152,142 shares for the declaration of stock dividends, were reserved for option grants to directors and key employees at the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of the grant. Options granted have either a five or ten-year term and become vested and exercisable cumulatively beginning one year after the grant date, in four equal annual installments. Options may terminate before their expiration dates if the optionee's status as an employee is terminated, or upon death. No stock options were granted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Employee stock options, which are granted by the Company pursuant to a plan last amended and restated on October 24, 2001, are structured to qualify as incentive stock options (ISOs). Under current federal income tax regulations, the Company does not receive a tax deduction for the issuance, exercise or disposition of ISOs if the employee meets certain holding period requirements. If the employee does not meet the holding period requirement a disqualifying disposition occurs, at which time the Company can receive a tax deduction. The Company does not record tax benefits related to ISOs unless and until a disqualifying disposition occurs. In the event of a disqualifying disposition, the entire tax benefit is recorded as a reduction of income tax expense. In accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), excess tax benefits (where the tax deduction exceeds the recorded compensation expense) are credited to capital in excess of par value in the consolidated statement

Table of Contents

of shareowners' equity and tax benefit deficiencies (where the recorded compensation expense exceeds the tax deduction) are charged to capital in excess of par value to the extent previous excess tax benefits exist. Share-based compensation expense and related tax benefit totaled \$344,000 and \$5,000, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2006, all of which relates to awards granted prior to July 1, 2005. Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share were impacted by approximately \$.04. As of June 30, 2006, unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested awards amounted to \$554,000 and will be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of approximately 1.85 years.

The following sets forth a reconciliation of net income and earnings per share information for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, as if the Company had recognized compensation expense based on the fair value at the grant date for awards under the plan.

	2005	2004
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 8,112,000	\$ (2,043,000)
Deduct: Total share-based compensation expense determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of tax effects	(175,000)	(187,000)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 7,937,000	\$ (2,230,000)
Pro forma earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic earnings (loss) per share after stock dividends	\$ 0.86	\$ (0.24)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share after stock dividends	\$ 0.85	\$ (0.24)

The following table summarizes additional information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2006:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of shares	Wtd. Avg. Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Number of shares	Wtd. Avg. Exercise price
\$5.77 to \$6.99	361,212	1.35	\$ 6.19	329,007	\$ 6.12
\$8.08 to \$9.00	155,858	8.81	8.97	39,709	8.97
	517,070			368,716	

In general, the Company's policy is to issue new shares upon the exercise of a stock option. A summary of option activity under the Company's stock option plan for each of the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is presented below. All options presented have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the 5% common stock dividend declared in October 2005.

Total Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
---------------------------	---------------------------------	---	---------------------------

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

Outstanding at July 1, 2003	630,834	\$ 5.72		
Granted	2,977	\$ 8.88		
Exercised	(10,828)	\$ 3.90		\$ 65,000
Forfeited or expired	(5,524)	\$ 6.19		
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	617,459	\$ 5.50	2.87	
Granted	162,330	\$ 8.97		
Exercised	(61,383)	\$ 4.69		\$ 275,000
Forfeited or expired	(9,402)	\$ 6.21		
Outstanding at June 30, 2005	709,004	\$ 6.37	3.75	
Granted				
Exercised	(167,953)	\$ 4.50		\$ 820,000
Forfeited or expired	(23,981)	\$ 6.82		
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	517,070	\$ 7.02	3.59	\$ 817,000

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 39

Table of Contents

The aggregate intrinsic value reflects the difference between an option's fair value and its exercise price. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable at June 30, 2006, was \$768,000, with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.02 years. The difference between the weighted average exercise price and the grant date average fair value, calculated using the Black-Scholes model, and reflected in the table below, represents the intrinsic value on a per share basis.

	Exercisable options			Nonvested options		
	Number of Shares	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Grant Date Avg. Fair Date	Number of Shares	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Grant Date Avg. Fair Date
Options Outstanding at:						
June 30, 2004	307,239	\$ 5.04	\$ 2.38	310,220	\$ 5.94	\$ 2.82
June 30, 2005	471,337	\$ 5.37	\$ 2.80	237,667	\$ 8.34	\$ 4.30
June 30, 2006	368,716	\$ 6.42	\$ 3.96	148,354	\$ 8.55	\$ 4.30

	Shares remaining available for grant
As of June 30, 2004	204,369
As of June 30, 2005	133,363
As of June 30, 2006	164,484

Under SFAS No. 123, fair value was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following weighted average assumptions for the options granted during the years ended June 30:

	2006	2005	2004
Expected option life		10yrs	10yrs
Expected volatility		33.3%	34.3%
Risk-free interest rate		4.2	4.1
Cash dividend yield		0.0	0.0
Weighted average grant date fair value		\$4.84	\$4.97

Black-Scholes assumptions information: Expected life used equals the time until expiration of the options. The expected volatility is based on a 10-year look-back of average stock prices which is consistent with the current exercise life of options awarded. Risk free interest rate is based upon the yield on 10-year treasury notes. Cash dividend yield has been set at zero, as the Company has not historically declared or paid cash dividends on a regularly scheduled basis.

6. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS**Defined Pension Benefit Plan**

Prior to March 31, 2000, the Company maintained a contributory defined benefit pension plan covering certain salaried and hourly domestic employees. Pension benefits were based on years of credited service. Additional benefits were available to contributory participants based upon their years of contributory service and compensation.

Effective April 1, 2000, the Company amended its defined benefit retirement plan for U.S. employees to determine future benefits using a cash balance formula. On March 31, 2000, credited and contributory credited service under the plan's previous formula were frozen and the benefit amount changed to be based on the final 5 years' average compensation. Under the cash balance formula, each participant has an account which is credited yearly with 2% of their salary, as well as the interest earned on their previous year-end cash balance. In addition, a transition benefit was added to address the shortfall in projected benefits that some eligible employees could experience. The Company's policy is to fund the plan based upon legal requirements and tax regulations.

The Company's investment policy is based on a review of the actuarial and funding characteristics of the plan. Capital market risk and return opportunities are also considered. The investment policy's primary objective is to achieve a

long-term rate of return consistent with the actuarially determined requirements of the plan, as well as maintaining an asset level sufficient to meet the plan's benefit obligations. A target allocation range between asset categories has been established to enable flexibility in investment, allowing for a better alignment between the long-term nature of pension plan liabilities, invested assets, and current and anticipated market returns on those assets. The weighted average expected long-term rate of return is based on a fourth quarter 2006 review of such rates.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 40

Table of Contents

Below is a summary of pension plan asset allocations, along with expected long-term rates of return as of June 30, 2006, by asset category. Equity securities include 387,866 and 369,397 shares of Sparton common stock valued at \$3,297,000 and \$3,653,000 at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which represents 28.2% and 27.4% of the total investment in equity securities at those dates. The increase in Sparton shares held in the pension plan was a result of the 5% stock dividend declared October 2005.

Asset Category:	Weighted Average Allocation			Weighted Average Expected Long-term Rate of Return as of June 30, 2006
	For the year ended June 30			
	Target 2006	Actual 2006	2005	
Equity securities	40-70%	76.3%	75.3%	9.5%
Fixed income securities	30-60	18.5	23.3	5.3
Cash and cash equivalents	0-10	5.2	1.4	3.8
		100.0%	100.0%	

The weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost for fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Benefit Obligation			Benefit Cost		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Discount rate	6.00%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	6.25%
Expected return on plan assets	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Rate of compensation increase	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00

Net periodic pension expense of \$548,000, \$480,000, and \$727,000 was recognized in fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The components of net periodic pension expense for each of these fiscal years were as follows:

	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$ 514,000	\$ 549,000	\$ 541,000
Interest cost	650,000	663,000	674,000
Expected return on plan assets	(907,000)	(978,000)	(855,000)
Amortization of prior service cost	97,000	96,000	97,000
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial loss	194,000	150,000	270,000)
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 548,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 727,000

The following tables summarize the changes in benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of the plan at March 31, 2006 and 2005 (measurement dates):

	2006	2005
Change in prepaid benefit cost:		
Prepaid benefit cost at fiscal year beginning July 1	\$ 4,969,000	\$ 5,449,000
Net periodic cost for fiscal year	(548,000)	(480,000)

Prepaid benefit cost at fiscal year end on June 30	\$ 4,421,000	\$ 4,969,000
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at prior measurement date	\$ 12,409,000	\$ 12,630,000
Service cost	514,000	549,000
Interest cost	650,000	663,000
Actuarial (gain) losses	(47,000)	20,000
Benefits paid	(1,732,000)	(1,453,000)
Projected benefit obligation at current measurement date	\$ 11,794,000	\$ 12,409,000
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at prior measurement date	\$ 13,280,000	\$ 14,132,000
Actual return on plan assets	1,211,000	601,000
Benefits paid	(1,732,000)	(1,453,000)
Fair value of plan assets at current measurement date	\$ 12,759,000	\$ 13,280,000

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 41

Table of Contents

	2006	2005
Reconciliation of funded status to amounts reported on balance sheets:		
Projected benefit obligation	\$ (11,794,000)	\$ (12,409,000)
Fair value of plan assets	12,759,000	13,280,000
Funded status	965,000	871,000
Unrecognized prior service cost	616,000	713,000
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	2,840,000	3,385,000
Prepaid benefit cost	\$ 4,421,000	\$ 4,969,000

Expected benefit payments for the defined benefit plan for the next ten fiscal years are as follows: 2007 \$1,507,000; 2008 \$1,237,000; 2009 \$1,091,000; 2010 \$1,132,000; 2011 \$1,250,000; 2012 2016 (in aggregate) \$5,418,000. The accumulated benefit obligation for the defined benefit plan was \$10,897,000 and \$11,364,000 at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. No cash contributions to the plan were required or paid in fiscal 2006 or 2005 due to its over funded status. Due to the over funded status of the plan, and current actuarial calculations and assumptions, no additional funding of the defined benefit plan is anticipated prior to 2008.

Defined Contribution Plans

Effective with the April 1, 2000, change in the defined benefit plan, the Company expanded an existing defined contribution plan to cover all U.S. based operating subsidiaries. Through December 31, 2001, the Company matched 50 percent of participants' basic contributions of up to 5 percent of their wages, with the matching contribution consisting of cash. As of January 1, 2002, the matching contribution was increased to 50 percent of participants' basic contributions of up to 6 percent of their wages, with the matching cash contributions directed to be invested in Sparton common stock. During fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, 79,000, 81,320 and 84,378 shares of Sparton common stock, respectively, were purchased by the plan, through the public markets by the trustee, using employer cash contributions. As of June 30, 2006, 333,000 shares of Sparton common stock were held in the 401(k) plan. No employee contributions are allowed to be invested in Sparton common stock. Amounts expensed under the plan were approximately \$769,000, \$810,000, and \$826,000 for the years ended June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. As of June 30, 2006, plan assets totaled \$17,652,000.

Canadian based salaried employees participate in a profit sharing program whereby the Company pays the greater of a) 8% of the net profits of the Canadian facility before taxes, but not greater than 8% of the total earnings of the members of the plan or b) 1% of the earnings of the participants in the plan. Canadian based hourly employees participate in a collectively bargained pension plan whereby the Company contributes \$0.45 per hour, up to 2,080 hours, for each employee. For fiscal 2006, the Company expensed approximately \$83,000 under the two plans. Astro Instrumentation, Inc., the Company's recently acquired subsidiary, maintains a separate defined contribution plan, to which no matching contributions were made by Sparton. Therefore, during fiscal 2006, no expense was incurred by the Company under this plan.

7. INCOME TAXES - Significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2006 and 2005, are as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Environmental remediation	\$ 2,263,000	\$ 2,455,000
Inventories	1,446,000	1,661,000
Employment and compensation accruals	622,000	895,000
Canadian tax carryovers	616,000	821,000

Edgar Filing: SPARTON CORP - Form 10-K

U.S. tax carryovers	567,000	
Equity investment	462,000	447,000
Others	64,000	164,000
Total deferred tax assets	6,040,000	6,443,000
Less valuation allowance noncurrent	(616,000)	(821,000)
	5,424,000	5,622,000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Pension asset	1,592,000	1,790,000
Property, plant and equipment	1,116,000	922,000
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,708,000	2,712,000
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 2,716,000	\$ 2,910,000

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 42

Table of Contents

Deferred income taxes are included in the balance sheets at June 30, 2006 and 2005, as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred income taxes, current	\$ 2,662,000	\$ 2,641,000
Other assets, noncurrent	54,000	269,000
	\$ 2,716,000	\$ 2,910,000

Income (loss) before income taxes by country consists of the following amounts:

	2006	2005	2004
United States	\$ (545,000)	\$ 10,716,000	\$ (5,276,000)
Canada	591,000	1,264,000	1,095,000
Vietnam	(341,000)	(618,000)	
	\$ (295,000)	\$ 11,362,000	\$ (4,181,000)

The provision (credit) for income taxes consists of the following components:

	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
United States	\$	\$ 2,922,000	\$ (1,048,000)
State and local	(10,000)	193,000	
	(10,000)	3,115,000	(1,048,000)
Deferred United States	(383,000)	135,000	(1,089,000)
	\$ (393,000)	\$ 3,250,000	\$ (2,137,000)

The consolidated effective income tax (credit) rate differs from the statutory U.S. federal tax rate for the following reasons and by the following percentages:

	2006	2005	2004
Statutory U.S. federal income tax (credit) rate	(34.0)%	34.0%	(34.0)%
Significant increases (reductions) resulting from:			
Canadian tax loss carryovers	(75.3)	(4.0)	(11.0)
Foreign loss with no tax benefit	39.4	1.9	
Tax benefit of foreign sales	(63.5)	(2.4)	(4.2)
Tax exempt income	(30.9)	(0.5)	
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit	(3.4)	1.8	(1.4)
Other	34.5	(2.2)	(0.5)
Effective income tax (credit) rate	(133.2)%	28.6%	(51.1)%

The Company's effective tax rate (benefit) for fiscal 2006 was (133.2%) compared to the statutory U.S. federal tax rate of (34%). The favorable tax rate (benefit) was principally attributable to taxable income of approximately \$616,000 from the Canadian facility, for fiscal 2006, which relieved the Company's Canadian deferred tax valuation allowance associated with the Canadian facility's net operating loss carryforward. In addition, income from investment activity and certain foreign sales exempt under U.S. tax laws contributed to the benefit. Further, certain U.S. tax laws exempt income from state and local municipal bonds; the Company's investment income from these instruments for fiscal 2006 was approximately \$267,000, which provided a beneficial impact to the effective tax rate of approximately (31%). The Company's operations in Vietnam are subject to a four-year tax holiday, with the possible extension to an eight-year tax holiday. The Company's Vietnamese operations resulted in a loss of \$341,000 for the year. Due to the Vietnam tax holiday associated with this facility, no tax benefit is available to be recognized.

For U.S. income tax purposes approximately \$1,575,000 of net operating loss carryovers were available at June 30, 2006, for carryover against income in future tax years. The net operating loss carryovers expire in 2026. Management believes that realization of these carryovers is more likely than not.

For Canadian income tax purposes, approximately \$689,000 of net operating loss carryovers and \$1,022,000 of scientific research and development expenditures carryovers were available at June 30, 2006, for carryover against income in future tax years. The net operating loss carryovers expire as follows: \$472,000 in 2007; \$89,000 in 2008 and \$128,000 in 2009. The scientific research and development expenditures have an unlimited carryover period. For financial reporting purposes, a valuation allowance of \$616,000 has been established for the available Canadian carryovers at June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents

8. LEASES - The Company leases a substantial portion of its production machinery and data processing equipment. Such leases, some of which are noncancelable and in many cases include purchase or renewal options, expire at various dates. Generally, the Company is responsible for maintenance, insurance and taxes relating to these leased assets. Rent expense under agreements accounted for as operating leases was \$4,972,000 in fiscal 2006, \$5,486,000 in fiscal 2005, and \$5,044,000 in fiscal 2004. At June 30, 2006, future minimum lease payments for all noncancelable operating leases totaled \$11,766,000, and are payable as follows: 2007 \$4,380,000; 2008 \$3,577,000; 2009 \$2,515,000; 2010 \$1,039,000; 2011 \$255,000. The Company does not have any capital leases. All leases are operating leases, generally for machinery and equipment, with monthly payments over a fixed term in equal, non-escalating amounts.

9. BORROWINGS

Short-term debt maturities Short-term debt as of June 30, 2006, includes the current portion of long-term bank loan debt of \$2,000,000, the current portion of long-term notes payable debt of \$1,724,000, and the current portion of Industrial Revenue bonds of \$92,000. Both the bank loan and the notes payable were incurred as a result of the Company's purchase of Astro Instrumentation, LLC on May 31, 2006, and are due and payable in equal installments over the next several years as further discussed below. The Industrial Revenue bonds were assumed at the time of Astro's purchase and were previously incurred by Astro.

The Company also has available an unsecured \$20,000,000 revolving line-of-credit facility provided by a local bank to support working capital needs and other general corporate purposes. Interest on borrowings would be charged using a floating rate of 1.25% plus a base rate determined by reference to a specified index. There have been no drawings against this credit facility.

Long-term debt Long-term debt, all of which arose in conjunction with the Astro acquisition, consists of the following obligations as of June 30, 2006:

	2006
Industrial revenue bonds, face value	\$ 2,477,000
Less unamortized purchase discount	150,000
Industrial revenue bonds, carrying value	2,327,000
Bank loan	10,000,000
Notes payable	7,500,000
Total long-term debt	19,827,000
Less current portion	3,816,000
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 16,011,000

There were no short or long-term debt or other borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2005.

The bank loan of \$10 million is through National City Bank. This loan is to be repaid over five years, with quarterly principal payments of \$500,000 commencing September 1, 2006. This loan bears interest at the variable rate of LIBOR plus 100 basis points, with interest calculated and payable quarterly along with the principal payment. As of June 30, 2006, this interest rate equaled 6.350%, with accrued interest of \$52,000. As a condition of this bank loan the Company is subject to certain customary covenants, which become applicable beginning with the Company's fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. If these covenants were to have been in place as of June 30, 2006, the Company would have met their requirements. This debt is not secured.

The two notes payable of \$3,750,000 each, totaling \$7.5 million, are payable to the sellers of Astro Instrumentation, LLC (Astro). These notes are to be repaid over four years, in aggregate semi-annual payments of principal and interest in the combined amount of \$1,057,000 on July 1 and December 1 of each year commencing December 1, 2006. These notes each bear interest at 5.5% per annum. The notes are proportionately secured by the stock of Astro. As of June 30, 2006, there was interest accrued in the amount of \$34,000.

The Company has assumed repayment of principal and interest on bonds originally issued to Astro by the State of Ohio. These bonds are Ohio State Economic Development Revenue Bonds, series 2002-4. Astro originally entered into the loan agreement with the State of Ohio for the issuance of these bonds to finance the construction of Astro's current operating facility. The principal amount, including premium, was issued in 2002 and totaled \$2,845,000. These bonds have interest rates which vary, dependent on the maturity date of the bonds. Due to an increase in interest rates since the original issuance of the bonds, a discount amounting to \$151,000 on the date of assumption by Sparton was recorded.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 44

Table of Contents

Scheduled principal maturities for each of the five years succeeding June 30, 2006 and thereafter, are summarized as follows:

Year ended June 30	Face Amount	Amortization of Purchase Discount	Carrying Value	Stated Semi-Annual Interest Rate
2007	\$ 101,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 92,000	3.00% - 3.50%
2008	110,000	10,000	100,000	3.50% - 5.00%
2009	116,000	9,000	107,000	5.00%
2010	121,000	10,000	111,000	5.00%
2011	130,000	9,000	121,000	5.00%
2012 - 2015	578,000	38,000	540,000	5.00%
2016 - 2022	1,321,000	65,000	1,256,000	5.45%
	\$2,477,000	\$150,000	\$2,327,000	

The bonds carry certain sinking fund requirements generally obligating the Company to deposit funds into a sinking fund. The sinking fund requires the Company to make monthly deposits of one twelfth of the annual obligation plus accrued interest. The purchase discount is being amortized ratably over the remaining term of the bonds. Amortization expense for the one month ended June 30, 2006 was approximately \$800, which is included in interest expense. The Company also had an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$284,000, which is renewable annually, to secure repayment of a portion of the bonds.

Scheduled aggregate principal maturities of all long-term debt for each of the five years succeeding June 30, 2006 and thereafter, is presented below:

	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter
Maturities	\$ 19,827,000	\$ 3,816,000	\$ 3,922,000	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 4,142,000	\$ 2,121,000	\$ 1,796,000

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Environmental Remediation**

One of Sparton's former manufacturing facilities, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico (Coors Road), has been the subject of ongoing investigations conducted with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The investigation began in the early 1980s and involved a review of onsite and offsite environmental impacts.

In December 1999, the Company increased its accrual for the cost of addressing environmental impacts associated with its Coors Road facility by \$10,000,000 pre-tax. This increase to the accrual was in response to a Consent Decree settling lawsuits, as well as a related administrative enforcement action, and covered costs expected to be incurred over the next thirty years.

At June 30, 2006, Sparton has accrued \$6,287,000 as its best estimate of the remaining minimum future undiscounted financial liability with respect to this matter, of which \$491,000 is classified as a current liability and included on the balance sheet in other accrued liabilities. The Company's minimum cost estimate is based upon existing technology and excludes legal and related consulting costs, which are expensed as incurred. The Company's estimate includes equipment and operating and maintenance costs for onsite and offsite pump and treat containment systems, as well as continued onsite and offsite monitoring. It also includes periodic reporting requirements.

Factors which cause uncertainties for the Company include, but are not limited to, the effectiveness of the current work plans in achieving targeted results and proposals of regulatory agencies for desired methods and outcomes. It is possible that cash flows and results of operations could be significantly affected by the impact of changes associated

with the ultimate resolution of this contingency. Uncertainties associated with environmental remediation contingencies are pervasive and often result in wide ranges of reasonably possible outcomes. Estimates developed in the early stages of remediation can vary significantly. Normally a finite estimate of cost does not become fixed and determinable at a specific point in time. Rather, the costs associated with environmental remediation become estimable over a continuum of events and activities that help to frame and define a liability. It is possible that cash flows and results of operations could be materially affected by the impact of the ultimate resolution of this contingency.

In fiscal 2003, Sparton reached an agreement with the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and others to recover certain remediation costs. Under the settlement terms, Sparton received \$4,850,000 cash and the DOE agreed to reimburse

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 45

Table of Contents

Sparton for 37.5% of certain future environmental expenses in excess of \$8,400,000 incurred from the date of settlement. With the settlement, Sparton received cash and obtained some degree of risk protection, with the DOE agreeing to reimburse future costs incurred above the established level.

In 1995, Sparton Corporation and Sparton Technology Inc. (STI) filed a Complaint in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, against Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company and American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company demanding reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with its remediation efforts at the Coors Road facility based on various primary and excess comprehensive general liability policies in effect between 1959 and 1975. In 1999, the Complaint was amended to add various other excess insurers, including certain London market insurers and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. In June 2005, Sparton reached an agreement under which Sparton received \$5,455,000 in cash in July 2005. This agreement reflects a recovery of a portion of past costs the Company incurred in its investigation and site remediation efforts, which began in 1983, and was recorded as income in June of fiscal 2005. The Company continues to pursue additional recoveries from excess carriers. The probability and amounts of recovery are uncertain at this time.

Customer Relationships

In September 2002, STI filed an action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to recover certain unreimbursed costs incurred as a result of a manufacturing relationship with two entities, Util-Link, LLC (Util-Link) of Delaware and National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative (NRTC) of the District of Columbia. On or about October 21, 2002, the defendants filed a counterclaim seeking money damages alleging that STI breached its duties in the manufacture of products for the defendants. The defendant NRTC asked for damages in the amount of \$20 million for the loss of its investment in and loans to Util-Link. In addition, the defendant Util-Link had asked for damages in the amount of \$25 million for lost profits. Sparton had reviewed these claims and believed they were duplicative. Util-Link did not pursue its claim at the below discussed trial.

The jury trial commenced on September 19, 2005 and concluded on November 9, 2005. The jury awarded Sparton damages in the amount of \$3.6 million, of which approximately \$1.9 million represented costs related to the acquisition of raw materials. These costs were previously deferred and are included in other long-term assets on the Company's June 30, 2006 balance sheet. As expected, there were post-trial proceedings, including motions by the defendant NRTC for judgment as matter of law on its counterclaim and a motion for new trial. On March 27, 2006, the trial court denied the defendant NRTC's motion for judgment on its counter claim as a matter of law and granted the motion for new trial unless Sparton accepted a reduction of the judgment. Sparton accepted the reduction, which reduced the collective judgment in its favor to \$1.9 million, which would enable the Company to recover the deferred costs and, accordingly, there would be no significant impact on operating results. An amended judgment was entered for \$1.9 million in Sparton's favor on April 5, 2006. Additional post trial proceedings may be conducted. On May 1, 2006, NRTC filed an appeal of the judgment, which could impact the ultimate result.

The Company has pending an action before the Federal Court of Claims to recover damages arising out of an alleged infringement by the U.S. Navy of certain patents held by Sparton and used in the production of sonobuoys. The case was dismissed on summary judgment, however, the decision of the Court of Claims was reversed by the Court of Appeals. The case is currently scheduled for trial in the first calendar quarter of 2007. The likelihood that the claim will be resolved and the extent of any recovery in favor of the Company is unknown at this time.

Product Issues

Some of the printed circuit boards supplied to the Company for its aerospace sales have been discovered to be defective. The defect occurred during production at the board supplier's facility, prior to shipment to Sparton for further processing. Sparton; the board manufacturer, Electropac Co., Inc.; and our customer, who received the defective boards, have contained the defective boards. While investigations are underway, \$2.9 million of related product and associated expenses have been classified in Sparton's balance sheet within other long-term assets as of June 30, 2006 (\$2.4 million as of June 30, 2005). In August 2005, Sparton Electronics Florida, Inc. filed an action in U.S. District Court of Florida against Electropac Co., Inc. to recover these costs. The likelihood that the claim will be resolved and the extent of Sparton's exposure, if any, is unknown at this time. No loss contingency has been established at June 30, 2006.

Table of Contents

11. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED) The following unaudited information presents selected financial performance measures by quarter for each of the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Astro Instrumentation
Net sales					
2006	\$37,306,118	\$37,693,154	\$45,303,199	\$50,502,511	\$3,358,398
2005	\$45,188,315	\$34,526,907	\$41,561,001	\$45,880,586	
Gross profit					
2006	\$ 1,694,560	\$ 3,783,068	\$ 4,651,680	\$ 3,922,713	\$ 456,563
2005	\$ 6,466,716	\$ 3,476,373	\$ 3,322,451	\$ 4,842,961	
Net income (loss)					
2006	\$ (1,298,946)	\$ 201,805	\$ 727,332	\$ 468,165	\$ 97,544
2005	\$ 2,413,598	\$ 452,641	\$ 308,307	\$ 4,937,612	
Earnings (loss) per share basic					
2006	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.05	
2005	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.54	
Earnings (loss) per share diluted					
2006	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.05	
2005	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.53	

Fourth quarter performance shown above includes one month of operations in fiscal 2006 for Astro Instrumentation, Inc. (Astro), the Company's recently acquired wholly owned subsidiary. The amounts included are reflective of Astro's operations for the month of June 2006, which are also listed separately above.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company experienced significant completion issues on several government sonobuoy programs, resulting in cost-to-complete adjustments adversely impacting operating results by \$903,000 during the quarter. In addition, two medical programs incurred negative margins of \$269,000 during the fourth quarter. The issues related to these losses are being addressed.

Net income increased by \$219,000 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 due to the lower than expected effective tax rate (benefit) of (133%). The tax rate used in earlier fiscal 2006 quarters was based on anticipated financial results which did not materialize. The effective tax rate used for earlier fiscal 2006 periods was based upon expected higher fourth quarter earnings and less of an impact from the continuing slide of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. The combination of these factors in the fourth quarter, and the final tax provision calculation, greatly affected the final tax benefit in the fourth quarter in a manner not previously anticipated.

Pre-tax income in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 was increased by \$5.5 million, the result of the Company's settlement with previous insurance carriers previously discussed. In addition, the Company also settled negotiations with a Canadian customer for past costs and inventory, which had been carried as a long-term asset, resulting in the receipt of approximately \$1 million cash, with a loss recognized of approximately \$400,000. Finally, approximately \$600,000 of obsolete inventory was written off in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005. Pre-tax income in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 also included a gain of \$397,000, which reflects the sale of a warehouse.

Translation adjustments for our Canadian and Vietnamese facilities, along with gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, are included in current earnings and, in the aggregate, amounted to income (expense) of \$287,000 and (\$416,000), during the fourth quarter of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

12. BUSINESS, GEOGRAPHIC, AND SALES CONCENTRATION The Company operates in one business segment, electronic manufacturing services (EMS).

Sales to individual customers in excess of 10% of total sales for the year were as follows:

Customer	2006	2005	2004
Bally	20%	13%	*
Honeywell	19%	28%	25%

(*) denotes sales
were below
10% of total.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 47

Table of Contents

Sales to U.S. government agencies, primarily anti-submarine warfare (ASW) devices produced for the Navy, were \$37,199,000 in fiscal 2006, \$28,510,000 in fiscal 2005, and \$39,169,000 in fiscal 2004.

The Company's net sales were made to customers located in the following countries:

	2006	2005	2004
United States	\$ 152,200,000	\$ 149,841,000	\$ 153,231,000
Canada	14,210,000	8,584,000	3,432,000
Other foreign countries ⁽¹⁾	4,395,000	8,732,000	4,341,000
Consolidated total	\$ 170,805,000	\$ 167,157,000	\$ 161,004,000

(1) No single country accounted for 10% or more of export sales in the fiscal years ended 2006, 2005, or 2004.

Included in fiscal 2006 shown above is one month of sales activity for Astro, which geographically is as follows: United States \$1,636,000, Canada \$0, and other foreign countries \$1,722,000. Astro's foreign sales are primarily to Ireland.

ASW devices and related engineering contract services to the U.S. government and foreign countries contributed approximately \$36,674,000 (22%), \$27,151,000 (16%), and \$36,354,000 (23%), respectively, to total sales for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004 respectively.

The Company's property, plant and equipment, presented net of accumulated depreciation, are located in the United States, Canada and Vietnam as follows as of June 30:

	2006	2005
United States	\$ 13,145,000	\$ 11,272,000
Canada	1,065,000	1,264,000
Vietnam	3,389,000	3,895,000
Consolidated total	\$ 17,599,000	\$ 16,431,000

Included as of June 30, 2006, in the above property, plant and equipment total located in the United States, is \$3.2 million of property, plant and equipment recently acquired in the Astro purchase.

13. BUSINESS ACQUISITION On May 31, 2006, the Company announced that a membership purchase agreement was signed, and the acquisition of Astro Instrumentation, LLC (Astro) was completed. The newly acquired entity was named Astro Instrumentation, Inc., incorporated in the state of Michigan, and is operating as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sparton Corporation. Astro was a privately owned EMS provider located in Strongsville, Ohio that had been in business as Astro for approximately 5 years. Astro's sales volume for its year ended December 31, 2005, was approximately \$34 million. The acquisition of Astro furthered the Company's strategy of identifying, evaluating and purchasing potential acquisition candidates in both the defense and medical device markets.

The purchase price as of the acquisition date was approximately \$26.15 million, plus the extinguishment by Sparton at closing of \$4.22 million in seller credit facilities and the assumption of \$2.32 million in bonded debt. The purchase price was funded using a combination of cash, \$10 million in bank debt, and \$7.5 million in notes payable to Astro's previous owners (sellers). Additional contingent cash purchase consideration may be paid to the sellers over the four years following the closing based on 20% of Astro's earnings before interest, depreciation and taxes as defined, and if paid will be added to goodwill. This additional contingent consideration, which will begin to be measured with the start of the next fiscal year on July 1, 2006, will be based annually on Astro's fiscal 2007-2010 performance.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 48

Table of Contents

The acquisition has been accounted for using the purchase method in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*; accordingly, the operating results of Astro are included in these consolidated financial statements for the one month period since the acquisition date. The following table presents the allocation of the aggregate purchase price for the Astro acquisition based on the estimated fair values of assets acquired, including intangibles, and liabilities assumed:

Net working capital:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 809,000
Accounts receivable	4,101,000
Inventories	9,817,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	83,000
Total current assets	14,810,000
Less: Total non-debt current liabilities	(6,274,000)
Total net working capital	8,536,000
Property, plant and equipment	2,884,000
Other assets	34,000
Goodwill and other intangible assets	21,739,000
Total purchase price	\$ 33,193,000
Cash consideration, paid at closing	\$ 18,650,000
Seller notes issued	7,500,000
	26,150,000
Direct acquisition costs	500,000
	26,650,000
Seller long-term liabilities extinguished at closing or assumed	6,543,000
Total consideration exchanged	\$ 33,193,000

The components of the intangible assets identified above as of the acquisition date considered a number of factors, including the utilization of an independent, third party appraisal and are summarized as follows:

	Amount	Remaining Useful Life
Amortizable identified intangibles:		
Customer relationships	\$ 6,600,000	15 yrs
Covenants not to compete	165,000	4 yrs
	6,765,000	
Goodwill	14,974,000	
Total intangible assets purchased	\$ 21,739,000	

The customer relationships and noncompetition agreements are being amortized using the straight-line method based on estimated weighted undiscounted cash flows over their estimated useful lives. The straight-line method is being used to amortize the identified intangibles because the Company does not believe an accelerated pattern of consumption of these assets can be reliably determined, and expected undiscounted cash flows are reasonably consistent with a more ratable decline in value over time. The implied value of goodwill, which is deductible for income tax purposes, is derived from consideration of a number of factors, including the experience of the assembled work force, and related production know-how and technical proficiency in place to support and augment Astro's production, design, and development capabilities in the highly specialized fluid science and diagnostic laboratory equipment niche of the complex medical device industry, which management believes favorably positions Astro as a supply source for significant potential new customers seeking to outsource electromechanical contract manufacturing and assembly activities.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated net sales, net income and diluted earnings per share for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, would have been as follows had the acquisition of Astro been made at the beginning of the respective periods:

	2006	2005
Net sales	\$204,550,000	\$201,208,000
Net income (loss)	\$ (345,000)	\$ 7,509,000
Earnings (loss) per share		
Basic	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.85
Diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.84

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 49

Table of Contents

The pro forma results above reflect interest on the debt assumed or issued to fund part of the purchase price, assuming the acquisition occurred as of July 1, 2004, with interest calculated at rates assumed to have been in effect for the respective period. These pro forma amounts assume income taxes imputed at the Company's consolidated effective income tax rate for the respective years.

The unaudited pro forma amounts are not intended to represent or necessarily be indicative of the Company's consolidated results that would have occurred if the Astro acquisition had been completed as of the beginning of the periods presented and, therefore, should not be taken as indicative of the Company's future consolidated operating results.

14. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES The Company follows SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141), and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142). SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 141 also specifies the criteria applicable to intangible assets acquired in a purchase method business combination to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment, at least annually. Cybernet goodwill is reviewed for impairment regularly, while goodwill and other intangibles related to the Astro purchase is expected to occur in April 2007. SFAS No. 142 also requires that intangible assets with definite useful lives be amortized over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values and be reviewed regularly for impairment. The change in the carrying amounts of goodwill and amortizable intangibles during the year ended June 30, 2006 are as follows (there were no changes during the year ended June 30, 2005):

	Goodwill	Amortizable Intangibles	Total Intangibles
Beginning balance July 1, 2005	\$ 770,000		\$ 770,000
Astro acquisition	14,974,000	\$ 6,765,000	21,739,000
Amortization		(39,000)	(39,000)
Ending balance June 30, 2006	\$ 15,744,000	\$ 6,726,000	\$ 22,470,000

Goodwill The beginning balance of goodwill is related to the Company's investment in Cybernet Systems Corporation (Cybernet), as more fully described in Note 3. Additional goodwill in the amount of \$14,974,000 was recognized upon the Company's purchase of Astro Instrumentation, LLC (Astro) in May 2006.

Other intangibles Other intangibles of \$6,765,000 were recognized upon the purchase of Astro in May 2006. Other purchased intangibles include non-compete agreements of \$165,000 and customer relationships of \$6,600,000. These costs will be amortized ratably over 4 years and 15 years, respectively. Amortization during fiscal 2006, recorded for the one month period ended June 30, 2006, amounted to \$39,000. Amortization of intangible assets is estimated to be approximately \$481,000 for each of the next four years, and approximately \$440,000 for each of the subsequent 11 years.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

In fiscal 2006, there were no changes in the Company's independent accountants and there have been no disagreements with the Company's accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

Item 9(a). Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains internal control over financial reporting intended to provide reasonable assurance that all material transactions are executed in accordance with Company authorization, are properly recorded and reported in the financial statements, and that assets are adequately safeguarded. The Company also maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Company reports, filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is properly reported in the Company's periodic and other reports.

As of June 30, 2006, an evaluation was updated by the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, on the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures continue to be effective as of June 30, 2006. There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9(b). Other Information

None

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant**

Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant Information with respect to directors is included in the Company's Proxy Statement under Election of Directors and is incorporated herein by reference. Information concerning executive officers is included in Part I, Item 4 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Audit Committee Financial Expert Information with respect to the audit committee financial expert is included in the Company's Proxy Statement under the heading Election of Directors and is incorporated herein by reference.

Identification and Composition of the Audit Committee Information with respect to the identification and composition of the audit committee is included in the Company's Proxy Statement under the heading Election of Directors and is incorporated herein by reference.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act Information with respect to the compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is included in the Company's Proxy Statement under the heading Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance and is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Ethics Information with respect to the Company's Governance Guidelines and the Code of Ethics is available at the Company's website www.sparton.com under the heading Investor Relations. The Company's Code of Ethics as currently in effect (together with any amendments that may be adopted from time to time) is posted on the website. To the extent any waiver is granted with respect to the Code of Ethics that requires disclosure under applicable SEC rules, such waiver will also be posted on the website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information concerning executive compensation is included under Compensation of Executive Officers in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information on management and certain other beneficial ownership of the Company's common stock is included under Outstanding Stock and Voting Rights in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table summarizes information about the Company's Common Stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under all of the Company's equity compensation plans as of June 30, 2006.

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	517,070	\$ 7.02	164,484
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information as to certain relationships and related transactions is included under Certain Relationships and Transactions in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information with respect to principal accountant fees and services, as well as information regarding the Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures regarding audit and other services, is included under Relationship with Independent Auditors in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**PART IV****Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) Documents filed as part of this report on Form 10-K

1. Financial Statements The consolidated financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K.
2. Financial Statement Schedule(s) Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Consolidated)

Changes in the allowance for probable losses on receivables for the years ended June 30:

	2006	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 6,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 739,000
Charged to expense (income)	74,000	(47,000)	28,000
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(13,000)	7,000	(721,000)
Balance at end of period	\$ 67,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 46,000

Reserves deducted from inventory in the balance sheets for the years ended June 30:

	2006	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,042,000	\$ 3,944,000	\$ 2,916,000
Charged to costs and expenses	800,000	2,143,000	2,819,000
Deductions(*)	(1,313,000)	(2,045,000)	(1,791,000)
Balance at end of period	\$ 3,529,000	\$ 4,042,000	\$ 3,944,000

(*) Deductions from the inventory reserve accounts represent obsolete or unsaleable inventory written off and/or disposed of.

All other schedules have been omitted since the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statement or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits A list of the Exhibits filed as part of this report is set forth in the Exhibit Index that immediately precedes such Exhibits and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Date: August 31, 2006

SPARTON CORPORATION

By /s/ Richard L. Langley
Richard L. Langley, Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Accounting and Financial
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 Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE	DATE
By /s/ BRADLEY O. SMITH Bradley O. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors	August 31, 2006
By /s/ DAVID W. HOCKENBROCHT David W. Hockenbrocht, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ RICHARD L. LANGLEY Richard L. Langley, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President, Treasurer and Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ JAMES N. DEBOER James N. DeBoer, Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ JAMES D. FAST James D. Fast, Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ DR. RICHARD J. JOHNS Dr. Richard J. Johns, Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ DAVID P. MOLFENTER David P. Molfenter, Director	August 31, 2006
By /s/ WILLIAM I. NOECKER William I. Noecker, Director	August 31, 2006

By /s/ W. PETER SLUSSER

August 31, 2006

W. Peter Slusser, Director

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 53

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	
2	Membership Purchase Agreement for the acquisition of Astro Instrumentation, LLC was filed with Form 8-K on June 2, 2006, and is incorporated herein by reference.
3 and 4	Amended Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant were filed with Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended September 30, 2004, and are incorporated herein by reference. Amended Code of Regulations of the Registrant were filed with Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended September 30, 2004, and are incorporated herein by reference. Amended Bylaws of the Registrant were filed with Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended March 31, 2004, and are incorporated herein by reference.
22	Subsidiaries (filed herewith and attached)
23	Consent of independent registered public accounting firm (filed herewith and attached)
31.1	Chief Executive Officer certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Chief Financial Officer certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Chief Executive Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Chief Financial Officer certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Sparton Corporation 2006 Annual Report 54