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ESPEY MFG & ELECTRONICS CORP  
Form 10KSB  
September 10, 2007

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-KSB

- Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007
- Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 1-4383

ESPEY MFG. & ELECTRONICS CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW YORK

14-1387171

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

233 Ballston Avenue, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

(Address of principal executive offices including Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number including area code) (518)245-4400

Title of Each class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock \$.33-1/3 par value	American Stock Exchange
Common Stock Purchase Rights	American Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to the filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, 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-B 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-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes  No

Revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 were \$27,656,359.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the

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registrant was \$34,425,742 based upon the closing sale price of \$24.09 on the American Stock Exchange on June 30, 2007.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class -----	Outstanding at September 5, 2007 -----
Common stock, \$.33-1/3 par value	2,307,150 shares

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### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrants' definitive proxy statement relating to the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10 through 14 on Form 10-KSB as indicated herein.

### Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements that are based on management's expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "plans," "believes," "scheduled," "estimates" and variations of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual future results and trends may differ materially from what is forecast in forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation:

- o Changing priorities in the U.S. government's defense budget (including changes in priorities in response to terrorist threats or to improve homeland security);
- o Termination of government contracts due to unilateral government action;
- o Differences in anticipated and actual program performance, including the ability to perform under long-term fixed-price contracts within estimated costs, and performance issues with key suppliers and subcontractors;
- o Potential for changing prices for energy and raw materials.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report or, in the case of any document incorporated by reference, the date of that document. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or any person acting on the Company's behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements in this section. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or publicly release any revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date of this report.

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### PART I

#### Item 1. Description of Business

##### General

Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp. (the "Company") located in Saratoga Springs, New

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York, is engaged principally in the development, design, production and sale of specialized electronic power supplies, a wide variety of transformers and other types of iron-core components, and electronic system components. In some cases, the Company manufactures such products in accordance with pre-developed mechanical and electrical requirements ("build to print"). In other cases, the Company is responsible for both the overall design and manufacture of the product. The Company does not generally manufacture standardized components. The Company operates a one-segment business and was incorporated in 1928.

The electronic power supplies and components manufactured by the Company find application principally in (i) shipboard and land based radar, (ii) locomotives, (iii) aircraft, (iv) short and medium range communication systems, (v) navigation systems and (vi) land based military vehicles.

The Company's iron-core components include (i) transformers of the audio, power and pulse types, (ii) magnetic amplifiers and (iii) audio filters. The electronic system components manufactured by the Company include antenna systems and high power radar transmitters. These system components utilize the Company's own electronic power supplies, transformers and other iron-core components and mechanical assemblies.

In the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company's total sales were \$27,656,359 and \$20,851,570, respectively. Sales to two customers accounted for 30% and 29% of total sales in 2007. Sales to three customers accounted for 35%, 17% and 13% of total sales in 2006.

Export sales in 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$3,747,000 and \$3,392,000, respectively.

### Sources of Raw Materials

The Company has never experienced any significant delay or shortage with respect to the purchase of raw materials and components used in the manufacture of its products, and has at least two potential sources of supply for a majority of its raw materials. However, certain components used in our products are available from only a limited number of sources, and other components are only available from a single source. Despite the risk associated with limited or single source suppliers, the benefits of higher quality goods and timely delivery minimize and often limit any potential risk and can eliminate problems with part failures during production.

### Sales Backlog

At September 5, 2007, the Company's backlog was approximately \$35.7 million. The total backlog at June 30, 2007 was approximately \$36.3 million as compared to approximately \$37.7 million at June 30, 2006. The Company's total backlog represents the estimated remaining sales value of work to be performed under firm contracts. The Company's backlog and risks associated with government contracts is discussed in greater detail in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contained in Item 7 below.

It is presently anticipated that a minimum of \$25.7 million of orders comprising the June 30, 2007 backlog will be filled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The minimum of \$25.7 million does not include any shipments, which may be made against orders subsequently received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The estimate of the June 30, 2007 backlog to be shipped in fiscal 2008 is subject to future events, which may cause the amount of the backlog actually shipped to differ from such estimate.

### Marketing and Competition

The Company markets its products primarily through its own direct sales

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organization. Business is solicited from large industrial manufacturers and defense companies, the government of the United States and foreign governments and major foreign electronic equipment companies. In certain countries the Company has external sales representatives to help solicit and coordinate foreign contracts. The Company is also on the eligible list of contractors of many agencies of the United States Department of Defense and generally is automatically solicited by such agencies for procurement needs falling within the major classes of products produced by the Company.

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There is competition in all classes of products manufactured by the Company, including from divisions of the largest electronic companies, as well as many small companies. The Company's sales do not represent a significant share of the industry's market for any class of its products. The principal methods of competition for electronic products of both a military and industrial nature include, among other factors, price, product performance, the experience of the particular company and history of its dealings in such products. The Company, as well as other companies engaged in supplying equipment for military use, is subject to various risks, including, without limitation, dependence on U.S. and foreign government appropriations and program allocations, the competition for available military business, and government termination of orders for convenience.

The Company's business is not considered to be seasonal in nature.

### Research and Development

The Company's expenditures for research and development were approximately \$79,836 and \$121,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. Some of the Company's engineers and technicians spend varying degrees of time on either development of new products or improvement of existing products.

### Employees

The Company had 180 employees as of September 5, 2007. Some of these employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local #1799. The current collective bargaining agreement expires on June 30, 2008. Relations with the Union are considered good. Union membership at September 5, 2007 was 76 people.

### Government Regulations

Compliance with federal, state and local provisions that have been enacted or adopted to regulate the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, did not in fiscal year 2007, and the Company believes will not in fiscal year 2008, have a material effect upon the capital expenditures, net income, or competitive position of the Company.

The Company's U.S. government contract and subcontract orders are funded by government budgets, which operate on an October-to-September fiscal year. In February of each year, the President of the United States presents to Congress a proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year. This budget includes recommended appropriations for every federal agency and is the result of months of policy and program reviews throughout the executive branch. From February through September of each year, the appropriations and authorization committees of Congress review the President's budget proposals and establish the funding levels for the upcoming fiscal year in appropriations and authorization legislation. Once these levels are enacted into law, the Executive Office of the President administers the funds to the agencies.

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There are two primary risks associated with this process. First, the process may be delayed or disrupted because of congressional schedules, negotiations over funding levels for programs or unforeseen world events, which could, in turn, alter the funding for a program or contract. Second, funding for multi-year contracts can be changed by future appropriations, which could affect the timing of funds, schedules and program content.

Also, our international sales are denominated in United States currency. Consequently, changes in exchange rates that strengthen the United States dollar could increase the price in local currencies of our products in foreign markets and make our products relatively more expensive than competitors' products.

### U.S. Government Defense Contracts and Subcontracts

Generally, U.S. government contracts are subject to procurement laws and regulations. Some of the Company's contracts are governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which lays out uniform policies and procedures for acquiring goods and services by the U.S. government, and agency-specific acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the FAR. For example, the Department of Defense implements the FAR through the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFAR).

The FAR also contains guidelines and regulations for managing a contract after award, including conditions under which contracts may be terminated, in whole or in part, at the government's convenience or for default. If a contract is terminated for the convenience of the government, a contractor is entitled to receive payments for its allowable

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costs and, in general, the proportionate share of fees or earnings for the work done. If a contract is terminated for default, the government generally pays for only the work it has accepted. These regulations also subject the company to financial audits and other reviews by the government of its costs, performance, accounting and general business practices relating to its contracts, which may result in adjustment of the company's contract-related costs and fees.

### Item 2. Description of Property

The Company's manufacturing and engineering facilities are located in Saratoga Springs, New York.

The Saratoga Springs plant, which the Company owns, consists of various adjoining one-story buildings on a 22 acre site. (Approximately 8 acres of this site is unimproved) The property is not subject to mortgage indebtedness or any other material encumbrance. The plant has a sprinkler system throughout and contains approximately 151,000 square feet of floor space, of which 90,000 is used for manufacturing, 24,000 for engineering, 33,000 for shipping and climatically secured storage, and 4,000 for offices. The offices, engineering and some manufacturing areas are air-conditioned. In addition to assembly and wiring operations, the plant includes facilities for varnishing, potting, plating, impregnation and spray-painting operations. The manufacturing operation also includes a complete machine shop, with welding and sheet metal fabrication facilities adequate for substantially all of the Company's current operations. Besides normal test equipment, the Company maintains a sophisticated on-site environmental test facility. In addition to meeting all of the Company's in-house needs, the plating, machine shop and environmental facilities are available to other companies on a contract basis.

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None

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## PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

### Price Range of Common Stock

The table below shows the range of high and low prices for the Company's common stock on the American Stock Exchange (ticker symbol "ESP"), the principal market for trading in the common stock, for each quarterly period for the last two fiscal years ended June 30:

2007	High	Low
First Quarter	18.30	16.10
Second Quarter	19.05	16.65
Third Quarter	19.91	16.85
Fourth Quarter	24.30	19.61
2006	High	Low
First Quarter	17.88	15.05
Second Quarter	20.45	17.31
Third Quarter	18.95	15.00
Fourth Quarter	19.45	15.90

### Holdings

The approximate number of holders of record of the common stock was 117 on September 5, 2007 according to records of the Company's transfer agent. Included in this number are shares held in "nominee" or "street" name and, therefore, the number of beneficial owners of the common stock is believed to be substantially in excess of the foregoing number.

### Dividends

The Company paid cash dividends on common stock of \$.56 and \$.34 per share for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Board of Directors has authorized the payment of a fiscal 2008 first quarter dividend of \$.175 payable September 21, 2007 to shareholders of record on September 4, 2007.

During fiscal 2007, the Company sold common stock to certain employees and directors as they exercised existing stock options granted under a shareholder approved plan. During the year, 28,600 shares were sold at prices that ranged from \$8.98 a share to \$11.25 a share. The securities were sold for cash. Proceeds are used for general working capital purposes.

There were no purchases of equity securities in the fiscal 2007 fourth quarter.

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## Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of Se available for f equity compensa securities ref
	(a)	(b)	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	138,800	\$15.77	7
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-----		-
Total	138,800		7

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### Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

#### Business Outlook

The business outlook for the Company is excellent. The order backlog, together with potential new orders realized from outstanding quotations by the Company, remain at a level that should permit the Company to sustain the level of its fiscal year 2007 revenues in fiscal year 2008. Expectations are for product mix and margins to remain favorable for fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2007 new orders received by the Company were approximately \$26.3 million. The order backlog of approximately \$36.3 million at June 30, 2007 gives the Company a solid base of future sales. It is presently anticipated that a minimum of \$25.7 million of orders comprising the June 30, 2007 backlog will be filled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The minimum of \$25.7 million does not include any shipments, which may be made against orders subsequently received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. The backlog represents the estimated remaining sales value of work to be performed under firm contracts. The funded portion of this backlog at June 30, 2007 is approximately \$31.6 million. This includes items that have been authorized and appropriated by Congress and/or funded by the customer. The unfunded backlog is approximately \$4.7 million and represents firm multi-year orders for which funding has not yet been appropriated by Congress. While there is no guarantee that future budgets and appropriations will provide funding for a given program, management has included in unfunded backlog only those programs that it believes are likely to receive funding. The unfunded backlog at June 30, 2006 was approximately \$8.5 million.

In addition to the backlog, the Company currently has outstanding quotations representing in excess of \$42 million in the aggregate for both repeat and new programs. Many potential orders are currently being discussed and negotiated with existing and potential customers. The outstanding quotations encompass various new and previously manufactured power supplies, transformers, and subassemblies. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will acquire any or all of the anticipated orders described above, many of which are subject to allocations of the United States defense spending and factors affecting the defense industry and military procurement generally.

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Sales to two significant customers in fiscal 2007 represented 59% of the Company's total sales. While the Company has always had a small number of customers that make up its total sales in any given year, management is pursuing business opportunities involving significant product programs with new and current customers with an objective of lowering the overall concentration of sales, and minimizing the impact of loss of a significant customer or excessive reliance upon a single major product program of a particular customer.

Management continues to invest in capital equipment to upgrade its technology and stay current with the industry. Capital expenditures are expected to be \$400,000 for fiscal 2008. Also, management along with the Company's Board of Directors, continues to look for potential opportunities to expand the Company's business through acquisitions.

### Results of Operations

Net Sales for fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, were \$27,656,359 and \$20,851,570, respectively, a 32.6% increase. Generally, this increase can be attributed to the contract specific nature of the Company's business and the long-term nature of these contracts. The Company continues to deliver product on its single largest order for power supplies. The increase in sales is largely attributable to an increase in shipments to two customers for military and industrial power supplies. The sales backlog at June 30, 2007, as discussed above, includes significant orders for military and industrial power supplies, and contracts to manufacture certain customer products in accordance with pre-engineered requirements.

The primary factor in determining gross profit and net income is product mix. The gross profits on mature products and build to print contracts are higher than with respect to the products, which are still in the engineering development stage or in the early stages of production. In any given accounting period the mix of product shipments between higher margin mature programs and less mature programs including loss contracts, has a significant impact on gross profit and net income.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 gross profits were \$6,059,967 and \$4,542,089, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of sales was 21.9% and 21.8%, for fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. A favorable product mix in fiscal 2007, offset by higher ESOP and stock-based compensation expense, caused the gross profit percentage in fiscal 2007 to be consistent with fiscal 2006. ESOP compensation expense included in cost of sales was \$377,701 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, and \$356,990 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. Stock-based compensation expense included in cost of sales was \$56,318 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 and zero for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 (see notes 11 and 12 to the financial statements). Management continues to

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evaluate the Company's workforce to ensure that production and overall execution of the backlog orders and additional anticipated orders are successfully performed. Employment at June 30, 2007 was 179 people, compared to 169 people employed at June 30, 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$2,831,365 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, an increase of \$194,907, or 7.4% as compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily due to employee training and recruitment fees, stock-based compensation and in increase in selling expenses.

Other income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$677,888 and \$460,923, respectively, a 47.1% increase. This increase is due to increased interest income on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short-term



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investments due to higher interest rates as well as an increase in scrap metal income. The Company does not believe that there is significant risk associated with its investment policy, since at June 30, 2007 all of the investments were primarily represented by short-term liquid investments including certificates of deposit and money market accounts.

The effective income tax rate was 34.9% in fiscal 2007 and 34.2% in fiscal 2006. The effective tax rate was impacted in fiscal 2007 mainly due to the qualified production activities benefit, ESOP dividend payment deduction, offset by ESOP differences between book expense and tax expense for currently allocated shares and state taxes.

Net income for fiscal 2007, was \$2,544,720 or \$1.24 and \$1.23 per share, basic and diluted, respectively, compared to net income of \$1,558,016 or \$.77 and \$.76 per share, basic and diluted, respectively, for fiscal 2006. The increase in net income per share was due to increased sales offset partially by the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's working capital is an appropriate indicator of the liquidity of its business, and during the past two fiscal years, the Company, when possible, has funded all of its operations with cash flows resulting from operating activities and when necessary from its existing cash and investments. The Company did not borrow any funds during the last two fiscal years. Management has available a \$3,000,000 line of credit to help fund further growth or working capital needs, if necessary, but does not anticipate the need for any borrowed funds in the foreseeable future.

The Company's working capital as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$28,301,566 and \$26,316,971, respectively. During 2007 and 2006 the Company repurchased 16,269 and 38,746 shares, respectively, of its common stock from the Company's Employee Retirement Plan and Trust ("ESOP") and in other open market transactions, for a total purchase price of \$298,064 and \$679,809, respectively. Under existing authorizations from the Company's Board of Directors, as of June 30, 2007, management is authorized to purchase an additional \$2 million of Company stock.

The table below presents the summary of cash flow information for the fiscal year indicated:

	2007	2006
	----	----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities...	\$ 6,075,626	\$ (309,778)
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(948,993)	(5,667,338)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities ..	(1,103,137)	3,246,224

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities fluctuates between periods primarily as a result of differences in net income, the timing of the collection of accounts receivable, purchase of inventory, receipt of progress payments, level of sales and payments of accounts payable. Net cash used in investing activities decreased in fiscal 2007 as expected due to the ESOP transaction executed in fiscal 2006 and described in note 11. The decrease in cash provided by (used in) financing activities is also due primarily to the sale of treasury shares to the ESOP in the first half of fiscal 2006 as described in note 11 and an increase in dividends paid on common stock.

The Company believes that the cash generated from operations and when necessary, from existing cash and cash equivalents, will be sufficient to meet its long-term funding requirements for the foreseeable future.

Management believes that the Company's reserve for bad debts of \$3,000 is adequate given the customers with whom the Company does business. Historically,

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bad debt expense has been minimal.

During fiscal year 2007 and fiscal 2008, the Company expended \$565,003 and \$468,868, respectively, for plant improvements and new equipment. The Company has budgeted approximately \$400,000 for new equipment and plant improvements in fiscal 2008. Management anticipates that the funds required will be available from current operations.

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### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are described in note 2 to the financial statements. We believe our most critical accounting policies include revenue recognition and cost estimation on our contracts.

### Revenue Recognition and Estimates

A significant portion of our business is comprised of development and production contracts. Generally revenues on long-term fixed-price contracts are recorded on a percentage of completion basis using units of delivery as the measurement basis for progress toward completion.

Percentage of completion accounting requires judgment relative to expected sales, estimating costs and making assumptions related to technical issues and delivery schedules. Contract costs include material, subcontract costs, labor and an allocation of overhead costs. The estimation of cost at completion of a contract is subject to numerous variables involving contract costs and estimates as to the length of time to complete the contract. Given the significance of the estimation processes and judgments described above, it is possible that materially different amounts of contract costs could be recorded if different assumptions were used, based on changes in circumstances, in the estimation of cost at completion. When a change in expected sales value or estimated cost is determined, changes are reflected in current period earnings.

### Item 7. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

#### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Saratoga Springs, New York:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp. as of June 30, 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

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In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/Rotenberg & Co., LLP

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 Rochester, New York  
 September 5, 2007

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
 Balance Sheet  
 June 30, 2007

	2007
	----
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 11,096,111
Short term investments .....	4,320,000
Trade accounts receivable, net .....	3,020,481
Other receivables .....	3,448
Inventories:	
Raw materials and supplies .....	1,755,944
Work in Process .....	2,137,961
Costs related to contracts in process, net of progress payments of \$206,238 .....	7,255,422
Total inventories .....	11,149,327
Deferred income taxes .....	177,665
Prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	548,212
Total current assets .....	30,315,244
Property, plant and equipment, net .....	2,934,510
Total Assets .....	\$ 33,249,754

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Accounts payable .....	\$ 980,951
Accrued expenses:	
Salaries, wages and commissions .....	162,202
Vacation .....	582,481
Other .....	46,053
Payroll and other taxes withheld and accrued .....	42,048
Income taxes payable .....	199,943
Total current liabilities .....	2,013,678
Deferred income taxes .....	178,900

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Total Liabilities .....	2,192,578
<hr/>	
Common stock, par value \$.33-1/3 per share	
Authorized 10,000,000 shares; Issued 3,029,874 shares in	
2007. Outstanding 2,316,893 (includes 249,167	
Unearned ESOP Shares) .....	1,009,958
Capital in excess of par value .....	12,890,269
Retained earnings .....	27,054,325
	<hr/>
	40,954,552
Less: Unearned ESOP Shares .....	(3,600,459)
Cost of 712,981 shares of common stock in treasury .....	(6,296,917)
	<hr/>
Total Stockholders' Equity .....	31,057,176
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 33,249,754
	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
 Statements of Income  
 Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	2007	2006
	----	----
Net sales .....	\$ 27,656,359	\$ 20,851,570
Cost of sales .....	21,596,392	16,309,481
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross Profit .....	6,059,967	4,542,089
Selling, general and administrative expenses .	2,831,365	2,636,458
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating income .....	3,228,602	1,905,631
Other income (expense)		
Interest and dividend income .....	614,229	464,143
Other .....	63,659	(3,220)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other income, net .....	677,888	460,923
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income before income taxes .....	3,906,490	2,366,554
Provision for income taxes .....	1,361,770	808,538
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income .....	\$ 2,544,720	\$ 1,558,016
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net income per share:		
Basic .....	\$ 1.24	\$ .77
Diluted .....	\$ 1.23	\$ .76

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Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic .....	2,048,626	2,012,761
Diluted .....	2,077,664	2,049,455
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
 Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
 Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	Outstanding Common Shares	\$ Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Unearned ESOP Shares
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of June 30, 2005	2,016,588	\$ 504,979	\$ 10,412,073	\$ --
Net income, 2006				
Stock options exercised	23,200		48,578	
Dividends paid on common stock \$.3425 per share				
Stock dividend paid on common stock		504,979		
Sale of treasury stock to ESOP	303,520		1,973,781	(4,335,000)
Purchase of treasury stock	(38,746)			
Reduction of unearned ESOP shares			72,317	373,921
Balance as of June 30, 2006	2,304,562	1,009,958	12,506,749	(3,961,079)
Net income, 2007				
Stock options exercised	28,600		51,620	
Stock option expense			170,698	
Dividends paid on common stock \$.56 per share				
Tax effect of stock options exercised			49,697	
Purchase of treasury stock	(16,269)			
Reduction of unearned ESOP shares			111,505	360,620

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Balance as of June 30, 2007	2,316,893	\$ 1,009,958	\$ 12,890,269	\$ (3,600,459)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	\$ Amount	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of June 30, 2005	1,013,286	\$ (8,144,314)	\$ 28,057,292
	-----	-----	-----
Net income, 2006			1,558,016
Stock options exercised	(23,200)	166,677	215,255
Dividends paid on common stock \$.3425 per share			(685,646)
Stock dividend paid on common stock			--
Sale of treasury stock to ESOP	(303,520)	2,422,642	61,423
Purchase of treasury stock	38,746	(679,808)	(679,808)
Reduction of unearned ESOP shares			446,238
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of June 30, 2006	725,312	(6,234,803)	28,972,770
	=====	=====	=====
Net income, 2007			2,544,720
Stock options exercised	(28,600)	235,950	287,570
Stock option expense			170,698
Dividends paid on common stock \$.56 per share			(1,142,340)
Tax effect of stock options exercised			49,697
Purchase of treasury stock	16,269	(298,064)	(298,064)
Reduction of unearned ESOP shares			472,125
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of June 30, 2007	712,981	\$ (6,296,917)	\$ 31,057,176
	=====	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
 Statements of Cash Flows  
 Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

	2007	2006
	----	----
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income .....	\$ 2,544,720	\$ 1,558,016
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	49,697	--
Stock-based compensation .....	170,698	--
Depreciation .....	504,243	532,735
ESOP Compensation Expense .....	472,125	446,238
Loss on disposal of assets .....	8,692	37,988
Deferred income tax benefit .....	(60,449)	(100,376)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables, net	1,192,747	(1,219,988)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables ....	3,436	(3,711)
Decrease (increase) in inventories, net .....	1,255,052	(2,036,827)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	5,915	(218,132)
Increase in accounts payable .....	365,365	236,815
Increase in accrued salaries, wages and commissions .....	34,195	65,729
Decrease in other accrued expenses .....	(5,365)	(2,383)
Increase in vacation accrual .....	37,058	47,408
Increase in payroll and other taxes withheld and accrued .....	1,469	4,620
(Decrease) increase in income taxes payable .	(503,972)	342,090
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .....	\$ 6,075,626	\$ (309,778)

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Continued)

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Cash Flows From Investing Activities:

Unearned ESOP Shares .....	--	(4,335,000)
Additions to property, plant and equipment .....	(565,003)	(468,868)
Purchase of short term investments .....	(4,896,000)	(5,952,000)
Proceeds from maturity of short term investments	4,512,000	5,088,000
Proceeds on sale of assets, net .....	10	530
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities .....	(948,993)	(5,667,338)
	-----	-----

Cash Flows From Financing Activities:

Sale of Treasury Stock .....	--	4,396,423
Dividends on common stock .....	(1,142,340)	(685,646)
Purchase of treasury stock .....	(298,064)	(679,808)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	287,570	215,255
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	49,697	--
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities .....	(1,103,137)	3,246,224
	-----	-----

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	4,023,496	(2,730,892)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year .....	7,072,615	9,803,507
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year .....	\$ 11,096,111	\$ 7,072,615
	=====	=====
Income Taxes Paid .....	\$ 1,826,746	\$ 591,345
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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Note 1. Nature of operations

Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp. (the Company) is a manufacturer of electronic equipment used primarily in military and industrial applications. The principal markets for the Company's products are companies that provide electronic support to both military and industrial applications.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Inventory Valuation, Cost Estimation and Revenue Recognition Raw materials are valued at weighted average cost.

Inventoried work relating to contracts in process and work in process is valued at actual production cost, including factory overhead incurred to date. Work in process represents spare units; parts and other inventory items acquired or produced to service units previously sold or to meet anticipated future orders. The cost elements of contracts in process and work in process consist of production costs of goods and services currently in process and overhead. Provision for losses on contracts is made when the existence of such losses becomes probable and estimable. The costs attributed to units delivered under contracts are based on the estimated average cost of all units expected to be produced. Certain contracts are expected to extend beyond twelve months.

Revenue is recognized on contracts in the period in which the units are delivered and billed (units-of-delivery method). A significant portion of our business is comprised of development and production contracts. Generally, revenues on long-term fixed-price contracts are recorded on a percentage of completion basis using units of delivery as the measurement basis for progress toward completion.

Percentage of completion accounting requires judgment relative to expected sales, estimating costs and making assumptions related to technical issues and delivery schedules. Contract costs include material, subcontract costs, labor and an allocation of overhead costs. The estimation of cost at completion of a contract is subject to numerous variables involving contract costs and estimates as to the length of time to complete the contract. Given the significance of the estimation processes and judgments described above, it is possible that materially different amounts of contract costs could be recorded if different assumptions were used, based on changes in circumstances, in the estimation of cost at completion. When a change in expected sales value or estimated cost is determined, changes are reflected in current period earnings.

Depreciation

Depreciation of plant and equipment is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Estimated useful lives of depreciable assets are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	10 - 35 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 25 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 - 10 years

Income Taxes

The Company follows the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes."

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Under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred taxes and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. In addition, SFAS No. 109 requires that the tax benefit of tax-deductible dividends on unallocated ESOP shares be recorded as a direct addition to retained earnings rather than as a reduction of income tax expense.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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### Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in banks, certificates of deposit, and money market accounts. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Short-term investments include certificates of deposit with maturities greater than three months to a year.

#### Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company extends credit to its customers in the normal course of business and collateral is generally not required for trade receivables. Exposure to credit risk is controlled through the use of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company estimates the allowance based on its analysis of specific balances, taking into consideration the age of the past due account and anticipated collections resulting from legal issues. An account is generally considered past due after thirty (30) days from the invoice date. Based on these factors, there was an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,000 at June 30, 2007. Changes to the allowance for doubtful accounts are charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries.

#### Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to July 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation plan under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB Opinion No. 25") and related interpretations, as permitted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure. Accordingly, no stock-based compensation expense was recognized in the Statement of Income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, as all options granted under the Company's stock-based employee compensation plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As permitted by SFAS No. 123, stock-based compensation expense was included as a pro forma disclosure in the notes to the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Effective July 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost

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recognized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 includes compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of July 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123. Results for prior periods have not been restated, as allowed for under the modified prospective transition method.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and net income per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, to stock-based employee compensation.

	Year Ended June 30, 2006 ----
Net income as reported	\$ 1,558,016
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(88,411) -----
Pro forma net income	\$ 1,469,605 =====
Net income per share:	
Basic-as reported	\$ 0.77 =====
Basic-pro forma	\$ 0.73 =====
Diluted-as reported	\$ 0.76 =====
Diluted-pro forma	\$ 0.72 =====

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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### Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Per Share Amounts SFAS 128 "Earnings Per Share" requires the Company to calculate net income (loss) per share based on basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, as defined. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The dilutive effect of outstanding options issued by the Company are reflected in diluted EPS using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, options will only have a dilutive effect when the average market price of common stock during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options.

#### Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive Income for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 is equal to net income.

#### Use of Estimates

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

### Investment Tax Credits

Investment tax credits are accounted for as a reduction of income tax expense in the year taxes payable are reduced.

### Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications may have been made to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. ("FIN") 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes--An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. In particular, this interpretation requires uncertain tax positions to be recognized only if they are "more-likely-than-not" to be upheld based on their technical merits. Additionally, the measurement of the tax position will be based on the largest amount that is determined to have greater than a 50% likelihood of realization upon ultimate settlement. Any resulting cumulative effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48 upon adoption would be reported as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings and an adjustment to tax liabilities in the period of adoption. FIN 48 will be effective beginning July 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the guidance contained in SFAS 157 and does not expect the implementation to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including property, plant, and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are separately presented in the balance sheet and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposed group classified as held for sale are presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the balance sheet

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### Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### Concentrations of Risk

The market for our defense electronics products is largely dependent on the availability of new contracts from the United States and foreign governments to prime contractors to which we provide components. Any decline in expenditures by the United States or foreign governments may have an adverse effect on our financial performance.

Generally, U.S. government contracts are subject to procurement laws and regulations. Some of the Company's contracts are governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which lays out uniform policies and procedures for acquiring goods and services by the U.S. government, and agency-specific acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the FAR. For example, the Department of Defense implements the FAR through the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation (DFAR).

The FAR also contains guidelines and regulations for managing a contract after award, including conditions under which contracts may be terminated, in whole or in part, at the government's convenience or for default. If a contract is terminated for the convenience of the government, a contractor is entitled to receive payments for its allowable costs and, in general, the proportionate share of fees or earnings for the work done. If a contract is terminated for default, the government generally pays for only the work it has accepted. These regulations also subject the Company to financial audits and other reviews by the government of its costs, performance, accounting and general business practices relating to its contracts, which may result in adjustment of the Company's contract-related costs and fees.

### Note 3. Contracts in Process

Contracts in process at June 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	
	----	
Gross contract value	\$36,265,636	\$37
Costs related to contracts in process, net of progress payments of \$206,238 in fiscal 2007 and \$234,154 in fiscal 2006	\$ 7,255,422	\$ 8

Included in costs relating to contracts in process at June 30, 2007 and 2006 are costs of \$865,097 and \$1,895,688, respectively, relative to contracts that may not be completed within the ensuing year. Under the units-of-delivery method, the related sale and cost of sales will not be reflected in the statement of income until the units under contract are shipped.

### Note 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

A summary of the original cost of property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	2007	2006
	----	----
Land	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Building and improvements	4,478,437	4,354,242
Machinery and equipment	6,528,069	6,595,080

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Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	143,221	141,650
	-----	-----
	11,194,727	11,135,972
Accumulated depreciation	(8,260,217)	(8,253,520)
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,934,510	\$ 2,882,452
	=====	=====

Depreciation expense was \$504,243 and \$532,735, during the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

### Note 5. Line of credit

At June 30, 2007, the Company has an uncommitted and unused Line of Credit with a financial institution. The agreement provides that the Company may borrow up to \$3,000,000. The line provides for interest at the borrower's choice of (I) prime minus .75% or (II) LIBOR plus 1.80% for periods of 1, 2, or 3 months. Any borrowing under the line of credit will be collateralized by accounts receivable.

### Note 6. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs charged to cost of sales during the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$79,836 and \$121,000, respectively.

### Note 7. Pension Expense

Under terms of a negotiated union contract, the Company is obligated to make contributions to a union-sponsored defined benefit pension plan covering eligible employees. Such contributions and expenses are based upon hours worked at a specified rate and amounted to \$94,890 in fiscal 2007 and \$88,138 in fiscal 2006.

The Company sponsors a 401(k) plan with employee and employer matching contributions. The employer match is 10% of the employee contribution and was \$32,262 and \$32,590, for fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively.

### Note 8. Provision for Income Taxes

A summary of the components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	2007	2006
	----	----
Current tax expense - federal	\$ 1,282,953	\$ 823,563
Current tax expense - state	139,265	85,351
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(60,448)	(100,376)
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,361,770	\$ 808,538
	=====	=====

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of "temporary differences" between the

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amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts measured by tax laws and regulations. These "temporary differences" are determined in accordance with SFAS No. 109.

The combined U.S. federal and state effective income tax rates of 34.9% and 34.2%, for 2007 and 2006 respectively, differed from the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate for the following reasons:

	2007	2006
	----	----
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from:		
State franchise tax, net of federal income tax benefit	2.4	2.4
Foreign exportation benefit	(0.2)	(0.8)
ESOP cost versus Fair Market Value	1.0	1.0
Dividend on allocated ESOP shares	(1.2)	(1.8)
Qualified Production Activities	(1.0)	(1.0)
Stock-based compensation	0.4	--
Other	(0.5)	0.4
	-----	-----
Effective tax rate	34.9%	34.2%
	=====	=====

For the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 deferred income tax benefit of \$(60,448) and \$(100,376), respectively, result from the changes in temporary differences for each year. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 are presented as follows:

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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### Note 8. Provision for Income Taxes, Continued

	2007	2006
	----	----
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued expenses .....	\$ 159,204	\$ 142,269
ESOP .....	56,323	30,328
Stock-based compensation .....	4,850	--
Other .....	13,612	12,500
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets .....	233,989	185,097
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment - principally due to differences in depreciation methods ...	235,224	256,980
Inventory - effect on uniform capitalization ..	--	(10,201)
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities ..	235,223	246,779
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability .....	\$ 1,235	\$ 61,682
	=====	=====

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers

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whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projection for future taxable income over the period in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these temporary differences without consideration of a valuation allowance.

### Note 9. Significant Customers

A significant portion of the Company's business is the production of military and industrial electronic equipment for use by the U.S. and foreign governments and certain industrial customers. Sales to two domestic customers accounted for 30% and 29% of total sales in fiscal 2007. Sales to three domestic customers accounted for 35%, 17%, and 13% of total sales in fiscal 2006.

Export sales in fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2006 were approximately \$3,747,000 and \$3,392,000, respectively.

### Note 10. Stock Rights Plan

The Company has a Shareholder Rights Plan that expires on December 31, 2009. Under this plan, common stock purchase rights were distributed as a dividend at the rate of one right for each share of common stock outstanding as of or issued subsequent to April 14, 1989. Each right entitles the holder thereof to buy one-half share of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$25 per share subject to adjustment. The rights are exercisable only if a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the Company's common stock or commences a tender or exchange offer which, if consummated, would result in the offeror individually or, together with all affiliates and associates thereof, being the beneficial owner of 15% or more of the Company's common stock.

If a 15% or larger shareholder should engage in certain self-dealing transactions or a merger with the Company in which the Company is the surviving corporation and its shares of common stock are not changed or converted into equity securities of any other person, or if any person were to become the beneficial owner of 15% or more of the Company's common stock, then each right not owned by such shareholder or related parties of such shareholder (all of which will be void) will entitle its holder to purchase, at the right's then current exercise price, shares of the Company's common stock having a value of twice the right's exercise price. In addition, if the Company is involved in any other merger or consolidation with, or sells 50% or more of its assets or earning power to another person, each right will entitle its holder to purchase, at the right's then current exercise price, shares of common stock of such other person having a value of twice the right's exercise price.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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### Note 10. Stock Rights Plan, Continued

The Company generally is entitled to redeem the rights at one cent per right at any time until the 15th day (or 25th day if extended by the Company's Board of Directors) following public announcement that a 15% position has been acquired



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or the commencement of a tender or exchange offer which, if consummated, would result in the offer or, together with all affiliates and associates thereof, being the beneficial owner of 15% or more of the Company's common stock.

### Note 11. Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company sponsors a leveraged employee stock ownership plan (the "ESOP") that covers all nonunion employees who work 1,000 or more hours per year and are employed on June 30. Prior to July 15, 2005, the ESOP owned 230,120 shares, all of which were allocated to employees. On July 15, 2005, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of such date, the Company, by selling 150,000 shares of its common stock, par value \$0.33-1/3 per share, to the Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp. Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust, provided more shares to be allocated to employees for services rendered over the next 15 years. The ESOP paid \$28.90 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,335,000. The determination of the purchase price was based on a fairness opinion obtained by an independent valuation firm. The ESOP borrowed from the Corporation an amount equal to the purchase price. The loan will be repaid in fifteen (15) equal annual installments of principal and the unpaid balance will bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.25% per annum, the "prime rate" as quoted in The Wall Street Journal on the date of closing. The above ESOP information has not been adjusted for the stock split completed December 30, 2005.

The Board of Directors of the Company had approved a purchase price per share equal to a 5% discount on the average trading price of the Company's common stock on the American Stock Exchange on the date before closing, but in no event greater than the fair market value as determined by an independent valuation firm retained by the ESOP. The average trading price of the Company's common stock on the American Stock Exchange on July 14, 2005 was \$30.72.

In making the sale, the Company relied on the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, because the shares sold were offered only to the ESOP.

After giving effect to the transaction, the ESOP owned 380,120 shares of the Company's 1,158,294 outstanding shares of common stock as of July 15, 2005.

The Company makes annual contributions to the ESOP equal to the ESOP's debt service less dividends on unallocated shares received by the ESOP. All dividends on unallocated shares received by the ESOP are used to pay debt service. Dividends on allocated ESOP shares are recorded as a reduction of retained earnings. As the debt is repaid, shares are released and allocated to active employees, based on the proportion of debt service paid in the year. The Company accounts for its ESOP in accordance with Statement of Position 93-6. Accordingly, the shares purchased by the ESOP are reported as Unearned ESOP Shares in the statement of financial position. As shares are released or committed-to-be-released, the Company reports compensation expense equal to the current average market price of the shares, and the shares become outstanding for earnings-per-share (EPS) computations. ESOP compensation expense was \$472,125 for the year ended June 30, 2007. The ESOP shares as of June 30, 2007 were as follows:

Allocated Shares	451,296
Committed-to-be-released shares	--
Unreleased shares	249,167
	-----
 Total shares held by the ESOP	 700,463
	=====
 Fair value of unreleased shares at June 30, 2007	 \$6,002,433
	=====

Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

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Note 12. Stock-based Compensation

Prior to July 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation plan under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB Opinion No. 25") and related interpretations, as permitted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure. Accordingly, no stock-based compensation expense was recognized in the Statement of Income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, as all options granted under the Company's stock-based employee compensation plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As permitted by SFAS No. 123, stock-based compensation expense was included as a pro forma disclosure in the notes to the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Effective July 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, using the modified prospective transition method. Under that transition method, compensation cost recognized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 includes compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of July 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123. Results for prior periods have not been restated, as allowed for under the modified prospective transition method.

Total stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Statement of Income for the fiscal years ended 2007 and 2006, was \$170,698 and \$0, respectively, before income taxes. The related total deferred tax benefit was approximately \$13,480 and \$0, respectively for the same periods. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company presented all tax benefits for deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options as operating cash flows in the Statements of Cash Flows. SFAS No. 123(R) requires the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options to be classified and reported as both an operating cash outflow and a financing cash inflow on a prospective basis upon adoption.

As of June 30, 2007 there was approximately \$171,024 of unrecognized compensation cost, before income tax, related to stock option awards that are expected to be recognized as expense over the next 2 years. The total deferred tax benefit related to these awards is approximately \$13,282.

The 2000 Stock Option Plan is the Company's only stock option plan. The Board of Directors may grant options to acquire shares of common stock to employees of the Company at the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. Generally, options granted have a two year vesting period based on two years of continuous service and have a ten year contractual life. Option grants provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control. Shares issued to satisfy option grants are issued from Treasury stock. Options authorized for issuance under the 2000 Stock Option Plan totaled 275,300. As of June 30, 2007, of the options authorized for issuance, 138,800 were granted and are outstanding, 37,400 of which are vested and exercisable. Options available for future grants at June 30, 2007 total 75,400.

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SFAS No. 123(R) requires the use of a valuation model to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards. The Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes option valuation model, which incorporates various assumptions including those for volatility, expected life and interest rates.

The table below outlines the weighted average assumptions that the Company used to calculate stock-based employee compensation for the year ended June 30, 2007:

	Year Ended June 30, 2007
-----	
Dividend yield	2.53%
Expected stock price volatility	21.80%
Risk-free interest rate	4.42%
Expected option life (in years)	5.0
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the period	\$ 4.007

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.

Notes to Financial Statements

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### Note 12. Stock-based Compensation, Continued

The Company pays dividends quarterly and anticipates that it will be able to continue to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Expected stock price volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury issues with an equivalent term approximating the expected life of the options. The expected option life (in years) represents the estimated period of time until exercise and is based on the safe harbor calculation under SFAS No. 123.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income per share for the year ended June 30, 2006 as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation:

	Year Ended June 30, 2006
-----	
Net income, as reported	\$ 1,558,016
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related income taxes	(88,411)
-----	
Pro forma net income	\$ 1,469,605
=====	
Income per share:	
Basic - as reported	\$ .77
Basic - pro forma	\$ .73
Diluted - as reported	\$ .76
Diluted - pro forma	\$ .72

The table below outlines the weighted average assumptions as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation for the year ended June 30, 2006:

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	Year Ended June 30, 2006
Dividend yield	2.36%
Expected stock price volatility	21.72%
Risk-free interest rate	4.35%
Expected option life (in years)	5.4
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the period	\$4.049

The following table summarizes stock option activity during the year ended June 30, 2007:

Employee Stock Options Plan			
	Number of Shares Subject To Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
Balance at July 1, 2006	146,200	\$14.02	8
Granted	37,800	18.29	10
Exercised	(28,600)	10.05	--
Forfeited or expired	(16,600)	15.92	--
Balance at June 30, 2007	138,800	15.77	8
Exercisable at June 30, 2007	37,400	10.18	6

The intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$121,825, during the twelve months ended June 30, 2007. The intrinsic value of stock options outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2007 was \$520,111.

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Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp.  
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Financial Instruments/Concentration of Credit Risk

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, approximated fair value as of June 30, 2007 and 2006 because of the relatively short maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. At times such investments may be in excess of FDIC insurance limits. As disclosed in note 9, a significant portion of the Company's business is the production of military and industrial electronic equipment for use by the U.S. and foreign governments and certain industrial customers. The related accounts receivable balance of the Company's total trade accounts receivable balance, represented at June 30, 2007 by three customers was 51%, and 63% by three customers at June 30, 2006.

Although the Company's exposure to credit risk associated with nonpayment of these balances is affected by the conditions or occurrences within the U.S. and

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foreign governments, the Company believes that its trade accounts receivable credit risk exposure is limited. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customer's financial conditions and requires collateral, such as progress payments, in certain circumstances. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information.

### Note 14. Related Parties

The Company paid a law firm in which a director of the Company is a partner, a total of \$0 and \$19,658, for legal services during fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Included in the payment of \$19,658 for fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was \$9,085 held in trust and paid to other service providers.

The shares of common stock owned by the ESOP Trust are voted by the Trustees in the manner directed by the ESOP Committee. The Trustees, Howard Pinsley and Peggy A. Murphy, are the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and Secretary of the Company, respectfully. See note 11 for additional information regarding the ESOP.

### Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company at certain times enters into standby letters of credit agreements with financial institutions primarily relating to the guarantee of future performance on certain contracts. Contingent liabilities on outstanding standby letters of credit agreements aggregated to zero at June 30, 2007.

### Note 16. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2007				
Net Sales .....	\$6,071,906	\$6,119,320	\$8,059,695	\$7,405,438
Gross profit .....	1,397,308	1,258,221	1,616,134	1,788,304
Net income .....	543,050	479,911	714,030	807,729
Net income per share -				
Basic .....	.27	.23	.35	.39
Diluted .....	.26	.23	.34	.39
2006				
Net Sales .....	\$4,560,574	\$5,056,083	\$4,677,808	\$6,557,105
Gross profit .....	880,290	947,360	1,042,265	1,672,174
Net income .....	217,744	274,260	365,057	700,955
Net income per share -				
Basic .....	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.34
Diluted .....	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.34

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### Item 8. Changes in and disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure

None

### Item 8A. Controls and Procedures

(a) The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule

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13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Based on such evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

(b) There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 8B. Other information

None.

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### PART III

The information called for by "Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Registrant", "Item 10. Executive Compensation", "Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters", "Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services", is hereby incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders, (scheduled to be held on November 30, 2007) to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Item 13. Exhibits

- 3.1 Certificate of incorporation and all amendments thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Espey's Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004 and Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2004)
- 3.2 By-laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Espey's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004)
- 4.1 Amended and Restated Rights Agreement, dated March 31, 1989, as amended February 12, 1999 and December 31, 1999, between Espey Mfg. & Electronics Corp. and Registrar and Transfer Company (incorporated by reference to Espey's Form 8-K dated December 20, 1999)
- 4.2 Description of Capital Stock (Incorporated by reference to Espey's Report on Form 8-K dated October 7, 2005)
- 10.1 2000 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Espey's Definitive Proxy Statement dated December 6, 1999 for the January 4, 2000 annual meeting)
- 10.2 Executive Officer contract (filed herewith)
- 11.1 Statement re: Computation of Per Share Net income (filed herewith)
- 14.1 Code of ethics (incorporated by reference to Espey's website [www.espey.com](http://www.espey.com))  
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- 23.1 Consent of Rotenberg & Co., LLP (filed herewith)
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
- 31.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)
- 32.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)

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S I G N A T U R E S

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 and 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.

ESPEY MFG. & ELECTRONICS CORP.

/s/Howard Pinsley  
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Howard Pinsley  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer

/s/Howard Pinsley  
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Howard Pinsley

President  
(Chief Executive Officer)  
September 5, 2007

/s/David O'Neil  
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David O'Neil

Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer)  
September 5, 2007

/s/Katrina Sparano  
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Katrina Sparano

Assistant Treasurer  
(Principal Accounting Officer)  
September 5, 2007)

/s/Barry Pinsley  
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Barry Pinsley

Director  
September 5, 2007

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/s/Seymour Saslow  
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Seymour Saslow

Director  
September 5, 2007

/s/Michael W. Wool  
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Michael W. Wool

Director  
September 5, 2007

/s/Paul J. Corr  
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Paul J. Corr

Director  
September 5, 2007

/s/Alvin O. Sabo  
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Alvin O. Sabo

Director  
September 5, 2007

/s/Carl Helmetag  
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Carl Helmetag

Director  
September 5, 2007