

ULTRALIFE BATTERIES INC

Form 10-Q

November 07, 2007

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

þ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended September 29, 2007

or

o **Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the transition period from _____ to _____**

Commission file number 0-20852

ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

16-1387013

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2000 Technology Parkway, Newark, New York 14513

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(315) 332-7100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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 by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Common stock, \$.10 par value 15,278,212 shares of common stock outstanding, net of 727,250 treasury shares, as of November 3, 2007.

ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.
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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
 (unaudited)

	September 29, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 927	\$ 720
Trade accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$457 at September 29, 2007 and \$447 at December 31, 2006)	23,794	24,197
Inventories	29,931	27,360
Due from insurance company	148	780
Deferred tax asset - current	92	75
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,975	2,748
 Total current assets	 56,867	 55,880
 Property, plant and equipment, net	 19,623	 19,396
 Other assets:		
Goodwill	15,474	13,344
Intangible assets, net	7,251	9,072
Security deposit	73	66
	22,798	22,482
 Total Assets	 \$ 99,288	 \$ 97,758

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Current portion of debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 12,789	\$ 12,246
Accounts payable	13,331	15,925
Other current liabilities	9,175	9,639
 Total current liabilities	 35,295	 37,810

Long-term liabilities:

Debt and capital lease obligations	20,324	20,043
Other long-term liabilities	469	316
Total long-term liabilities	20,793	20,359

Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)**Shareholders' equity:**

Preferred stock, par value \$0.10 per share, authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued and outstanding

Common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, authorized 40,000,000 shares; issued - 15,991,687 at September 29, 2007 and 15,853,306 at December 31, 2006

	1,591	1,578
Capital in excess of par value	136,725	134,736
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	154	(321)
Accumulated deficit	(92,892)	(94,026)
	45,578	41,967
Less Treasury stock, at cost 727,250 shares outstanding	2,378	2,378
Total shareholders' equity	43,200	39,589

Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 99,288	\$ 97,758
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The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three-Month Periods Ended		Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenues	\$ 33,291	\$ 23,725	\$ 100,807	\$ 63,437
Cost of products sold	26,369	19,744	77,767	51,109
Gross margin	6,922	3,981	23,040	12,328
Operating expenses:				
Research and development (including \$255, \$278, \$764 and \$278, respectively, of amortization of intangible assets)	1,547	1,517	4,849	3,361
Selling, general, and administrative (including \$294, \$234, \$866 and \$234, respectively, of amortization of intangible assets)	5,177	4,601	15,685	10,415
Total operating expenses	6,724	6,118	20,534	13,776
Operating income (loss)	198	(2,137)	2,506	(1,448)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	12	19	44	104
Interest expense	(509)	(451)	(1,770)	(863)
Gain on insurance settlement				191
Miscellaneous	171	39	354	186
Income (loss) before income taxes	(128)	(2,530)	1,134	(1,830)
Income tax provision (benefit)-current		(4)		20
Income tax provision (benefit)-deferred		(828)		(401)
Total income taxes		(832)		(381)
Net income (loss)	\$ (128)	\$ (1,698)	\$ 1,134	\$ (1,449)
Earnings (loss) per share basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.10)

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Earnings (loss) per share	diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.10)
Weighted average shares outstanding	basic	15,160	14,987	15,120	14,867
Weighted average shares outstanding	diluted	15,160	14,987	15,346	14,867

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,134	\$ (1,449)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of financing fees	2,871	2,747
Amortization of intangible assets	1,630	512
Loss on asset disposal	6	124
Gain on insurance settlement		(191)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(295)	(186)
Non-cash stock-based compensation	1,532	975
Changes in deferred income taxes		(401)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	871	(3,147)
Inventories	(2,394)	2,743
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	816	304
Insurance receivable relating to fires	664	602
Income taxes payable		19
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(2,671)	1,355
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,164	4,007
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,706)	(1,030)
Payments for acquired companies, net of cash acquired	(2,457)	(7,008)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,163)	(8,038)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in revolving credit facilities	1,355	2,475
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	470	1,076
Principal payments on debt and capital lease obligations	(1,849)	(1,510)
Net cash provided by (used in) in financing activities	(24)	2,041
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	230	121
Change in cash and cash equivalents	207	(1,869)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	720	3,214
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 927	\$ 1,345

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for income taxes	\$	\$ 5
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,683	\$ 626

Noncash investing and financing activities:

Issuance of common stock and stock warrants for purchase of ABLE	\$	\$ 1,526
Issuance of convertible note payable for purchase of McDowell	\$	\$ 20,000
Purchase of property and equipment via capital lease payable	\$ 410	\$

The accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands Except Share and Per Share Amounts)
(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Ultralife Batteries, Inc. and our subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals and adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the condensed consolidated financial statements have been included. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results to be expected for a full year. Reference should be made to the consolidated financial statements contained in our Form 10-K for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2006.

The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our monthly closing schedule is a weekly-based cycle as opposed to a calendar month-based cycle. While the actual dates for the quarter-ends will change slightly each year, we believe that there are not any material differences when making quarterly comparisons.

Certain items previously reported in specific financial statement captions have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

2. ACQUISITIONS

We have accounted for the following acquisitions in accordance with the purchase method of accounting provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, whereby the purchase price paid to effect an acquisition is allocated to the acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities at fair value.

2007 Acquisitions

Innovative Solutions Consulting, Inc.

On September 28, 2007, we finalized the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Innovative Solutions Consulting, Inc. (ISC), a provider of a full range of engineering and technical services for communication electronic systems to government agencies and prime contractors.

The initial cash purchase price was \$943 (net of \$57 in cash acquired), with up to \$2,000 in additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain sales milestones. The additional cash consideration is payable in up to three annual payments and subject to possible adjustments as set forth in the Stock Purchase Agreement. The contingent payments will be recorded as an addition to the purchase price when the performance milestones are attained. The initial \$943 cash payment was financed through a combination of cash on hand and borrowings through the revolver component of our credit facility with our primary lending banks. We incurred \$13 in acquisition related costs, which are included in the initial cost of the investment of \$956, with a potential total cost of the investment of \$2,956 assuming the earn-out of all contingent consideration.

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The results of operations of ISC and the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on the acquisition date. The estimated excess of the purchase price over the net tangible and intangible assets acquired of \$271 (including \$57 in cash) was recorded as goodwill in the amount of \$742. We are in the process of completing the valuations of certain tangible and intangible assets acquired with the new business. The final allocation of the excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired is subject to revision based upon our final review of valuation assumptions. The acquired goodwill will be assigned to the communications accessories segment and is expected to be fully deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table represents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 57
Trade accounts receivables, net	535
Inventories	117
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	175
Total current assets	884
Property, plant and equipment, net	787
Goodwill	742
Total assets acquired	2,413

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Current portion of long-term debt	720
Accounts payable	333
Other current liabilities	159
Total current liabilities	1,212
Long-term liabilities:	
Debt	188
Total liabilities assumed	1,400
Total Purchase Price	\$ 1,013

The following table summarizes the unaudited pro forma financial information for the periods indicated as if the ISC acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the period being presented. The pro forma information contains the actual combined results of ISC and us, with the results prior to the acquisition date including pro forma impact of: the impact on interest expense in connection with funding the cash portion of the acquisition purchase price. These pro forma amounts do not purport to be indicative of the results that would have actually been obtained if the acquisition occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented or that may be obtained in the future.

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(in thousands, except per share data)	Three-Month Periods Ended		Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Revenues	\$ 34,271	\$ 24,468	\$ 102,909	\$ 65,999
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (107)	\$ (1,925)	\$ 784	\$ (3,126)
Earnings (Loss) per share Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.21)
Earnings (Loss) per share Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.21)

2006 Acquisitions**ABLE New Energy Co., Ltd.**

On May 19, 2006, we acquired 100% of the equity securities of ABLE New Energy Co., Ltd. (ABLE), an established manufacturer of lithium batteries located in Shenzhen, China. With more than 50 products, including a wide range of lithium-thionyl chloride and lithium-manganese dioxide batteries and coin cells, this acquisition broadens our expanding portfolio of high-energy power sources, enabling us to further penetrate large and emerging markets such as remote meter reading, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) and other markets that will benefit from these chemistries. We expect this acquisition will strengthen our global presence, facilitate our entry into the rapidly growing Chinese market, and improve our access to lower material and manufacturing costs.

The total consideration given for ABLE was a combination of cash and equity. The initial cash purchase price was \$1,896 (net of \$104 in cash acquired), with an additional \$500 cash payment contingent on the achievement of certain performance milestones, payable in separate \$250 increments, when cumulative ABLE revenues from the date of acquisition attain \$5,000 and \$10,000, respectively. The contingent payments will be recorded as an addition to the purchase price when the performance milestones are attained. In August 2007, the \$5,000 cumulative revenues milestone was attained, and as such, we have recorded the first \$250 contingent cash payment, which resulted in an increase in goodwill of \$250. The equity portion of the purchase price consisted of 96,247 shares of our common stock valued at \$1,000, based on the closing price of the stock on the closing date of the acquisition, and 100,000 stock warrants valued at \$526, for a total equity consideration of \$1,526. The fair value of the stock warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions as of May 19, 2006 (the date of acquisition):

Risk-free interest rate	4.31%
Volatility factor	61.25%
Dividends	0.00%
Weighted average expected life (years)	2.50

We have incurred \$59 in acquisition related costs, which are included in the total potential cost of the investment of \$3,981.

The results of operations of ABLE and the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on the acquisition date. The estimated excess of the purchase price over the net tangible and intangible assets acquired of \$2,268 (including \$104 in cash) was recorded as goodwill in the amount of \$1,567. The acquired goodwill

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has been assigned to the Non-Rechargeable Products segment and is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table represents the final allocation of the purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

ASSETS**Current assets:**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 104
Trade accounts receivables, net	318
Inventories	737
Prepaid expenses and other current expenses	73

Total current assets	1,232
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Property, plant and equipment, net	740
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Goodwill	1,567
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Intangible assets:

Trademarks	90
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Patents and technology	390
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Customer relationships	820
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Distributor relationships	300
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Non-compete agreements	40
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Total assets acquired	5,179
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LIABILITIES**Current liabilities:**

Accounts payable	1,085
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Other current liabilities	110
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Total current liabilities	1,195
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Long-term liabilities:

Other long-term liabilities	65
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Deferred tax liability	84
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Total liabilities assumed	1,344
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Total Purchase Price	\$ 3,835
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The trademarks intangible asset has an indefinite life and is not being amortized. The intangible assets related to patents and technology, customer relationships and distributor relationships are being amortized as the economic benefits of the intangible assets are being utilized over their weighted-average estimated useful life of eleven years. The non-compete agreements intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of three years.

McDowell Research, Ltd.

On July 3, 2006, we finalized the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of McDowell Research, Ltd. (McDowell), a manufacturer of military communications accessories located in Waco, Texas.

Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, the purchase price of approximately \$25,000 consisted of \$5,000 in cash and a \$20,000 non-transferable, subordinated convertible promissory note to be held by the sellers. The purchase price is subject to a post-closing adjustment based on a final valuation of trade accounts receivable, inventory and trade accounts payable that were acquired or assumed on the date of the closing, using a base value of \$3,000. The final net value of these assets, under our contractual obligation under the acquisition agreement, was \$6,389, resulting in a revised

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purchase price of approximately \$28,448. A cash payment of \$1,500 was made to the sellers during the first quarter of 2007 and as of September 29, 2007, we have accrued \$1,889 for the remaining final post-closing adjustment of \$3,389. As of December 31, 2006, we had accrued \$3,000 for the post-closing adjustment. The respective accruals for the post-closing adjustment are included in the Other Current Liabilities line on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The initial \$5,000 cash portion was financed through a combination of cash on hand and borrowing through the revolver component of our credit facility with our primary lending banks, which was amended to accommodate the acquisition of McDowell. The \$20,000 convertible note carries a five-year term, an annual interest rate of 4% and is convertible at \$15 per share into 1.33 million shares of our common stock, with a forced conversion feature, at our option, at any time after the 30-day average closing price of our common stock exceeds \$17.50 per share. The conversion price is subject to adjustment as defined in the subordinated convertible promissory note. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears, with all unpaid accrued interest and outstanding principal due in full on July 3, 2011. In April 2007, in connection with its dissolution, McDowell distributed the convertible note to its members in proportion to their membership interests, resulting in six separate convertible notes aggregating \$20,000. We have incurred \$59 in acquisition related costs, which are included in the approximate total cost of the investment of \$28,448.

On October 5, 2007, we announced a settlement agreement with the sellers of McDowell, which reduced the overall purchase price by approximately \$7,900, by reducing the principal amount on the convertible note from \$20,000 to \$14,000, and eliminating a \$1,889 liability related to the purchase price adjustment. In addition, the interest rate on the convertible notes was increased from 4% to 5%. The settlement agreement, including the reduction in the purchase price and related interest rate increase, is subject to termination retroactively by the sellers of McDowell, if we do not make prepayments totaling \$3,500 on the convertible notes on or before November 18, 2007. Upon payment of the \$3,500, we anticipate that we will report a one-time, non-operating gain of approximately \$7,500 to account for the purchase price reduction, net of certain adjustments related to the change in the interest rate on the convertible notes.

The results of operations of McDowell and the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are included in our consolidated financial statements beginning on the acquisition date. The estimated excess of the purchase price over the net tangible and intangible assets acquired of \$15,373 was recorded as goodwill in the amount of \$13,075. The acquired goodwill has been assigned to the Rechargeable Products and the Communications Accessories segments and is expected to be fully deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table represents the final allocation of the purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

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Current assets:

Trade accounts receivables, net	\$ 3,532
Inventories	5,155
Prepaid inventory and other current expenses	10

Total current assets	8,697
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Property, plant and equipment, net	397
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Goodwill	13,075
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Intangible assets:

Trademarks	3,000
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Patents and technology	3,201
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Customer relationships	1,990
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Non-compete agreements	166
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Total assets acquired	30,526
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LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Current portion of long-term debt	46
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Accounts payable	1,787
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Other current liabilities	208
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Total current liabilities	2,041
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Long-term liabilities:

Debt	37
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Total liabilities assumed	2,078
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Total Purchase Price	\$ 28,448
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The trademarks intangible asset has an indefinite life and is not being amortized. The intangible assets related to patents and technology and customer relationships are being amortized as the economic benefits of the intangible assets are being utilized over their weighted-average estimated useful life of thirteen years. The non-compete agreements intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of two years.

In connection with the McDowell acquisition, we entered into an operating lease agreement for real property in Waco, Texas with a partnership that is 50% owned by Thomas Hauke, who joined us as an executive officer following the completion of the McDowell acquisition. The lease term was for one year, with annual rent of \$227, payable in monthly installments. In June 2007, this lease was extended through September 2007. In September 2007, this lease was extended through October 2007. On November 1, 2007, we entered into a new operating lease agreement on a month-to-month basis for \$10 per month, due to a reduction in total square feet being utilized. During the first quarter of 2007, Mr. Hauke resigned from his position.

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The following table summarizes the goodwill activity by segment for the nine months ended September 29, 2007:

	Non-Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Total
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 1,239	\$ 2,421	\$ 9,684	\$ 13,344
Acquisition of ISC			742	742
Adjustments to purchase price allocation	328	194	776	1,298
Effect of foreign currency translations	90			90
Balance at September 29, 2007	\$ 1,657	\$ 2,615	\$ 11,202	\$ 15,474

The following table summarizes the goodwill activity by segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2006:

	Non-Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition of ABLE	516			516
Acquisition of McDowell		2,256	9,023	11,279
Adjustments to purchase price allocation	718			718
Balance at September 30, 2006	\$ 1,234	\$ 2,256	\$ 9,023	\$ 12,513

b. Other Intangible Assets

The composition of intangible assets was:

	Gross Assets	September 29, 2007 Accumulated Amortization	Net
Trademarks	\$ 3,096	\$	\$ 3,096
Patents and technology	3,617	1,392	2,225
Customer relationships	2,865	1,236	1,629
Distributor relationships	320	105	215
Non-compete agreements	209	123	86
Total intangible assets	\$ 10,107	\$ 2,856	\$ 7,251

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	December 31, 2006		
	Gross	Accumulated	
	Assets	Amortization	Net
Trademarks	\$ 3,090	\$	\$ 3,090
Patents and technology	3,737	619	3,118
Customer relationships	2,940	476	2,464
Distributor relationships	300	55	245
Non-compete agreements	204	49	155
 Total intangible assets	 \$ 10,271	 \$ 1,199	 \$ 9,072

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$549 and \$512 for the three-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively. Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$1,630 and \$512 for the nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively.

The change in the cost value of total intangible assets is a result of changes in the final valuation of intangible assets in connection with the 2006 acquisitions and the effect of foreign currency translations.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by potentially dilutive common shares, which include stock options and warrants.

Net loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The impact of conversion of dilutive securities, such as stock options and warrants, is not considered where a net loss is reported as the inclusion of such securities would be anti-dilutive. As a result, basic loss per share is the same as diluted loss per share.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is summarized as follows:

		Three-Month Periods		Nine-Month Periods	
		Ended		Ended	
		September	September	September	September
		29,	30,	29,	30,
		2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Income (a)		\$ (128)	\$ (1,698)	\$ 1,134	\$ (1,449)
Average Shares Outstanding	Basic (b)	15,160	14,987	15,120	14,867
Effect of Dilutive Securities:					
Stock Options / Warrants				215	
Restricted Stock				11	
Convertible Note Payable					
Average Shares Outstanding	Diluted (c)	15,160	14,987	15,346	14,867
EPS Basic (a/b)		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.10)
EPS Diluted (a/c)		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.10)

We had options and warrants outstanding to purchase 1,590,600 and 1,858,771 shares of common stock at September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively, which were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because these securities were anti-dilutive. We also had 1,333,333 and

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1,333,333 shares of common stock at September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively, reserved under a convertible note payable, which were also not included in the computation of diluted EPS because these securities were anti-dilutive. The anti-dilutive securities were due to the exercise and/or conversion prices being greater than the average market price of the common shares.

5. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

a. General

We have various stock-based employee compensation plans. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R) requiring that compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. The cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity award). We adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method and, accordingly, did not restate prior periods to reflect the fair value method of recognizing compensation cost. Under the modified prospective approach, SFAS 123R applies to new awards, awards that were unvested as of January 1, 2006 and to awards that were outstanding on January 1, 2006 that are subsequently modified, repurchased or cancelled.

Our shareholders have approved various equity-based plans that permit the grant of options, restricted stock and other equity-based awards. In addition, our shareholders have approved the grant of options outside of these plans.

Our shareholders approved a 1992 stock option plan for grants to key employees, directors and consultants of ours. The shareholders approved reservation of 1,150,000 shares of Common Stock for grant under the plan. During 1997, the Board of Directors and shareholders approved an amendment to the plan increasing the number of shares of Common Stock reserved by 500,000 to 1,650,000. Options granted under the 1992 plan are either Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) or Non-Qualified Stock Options (NQSOs). Key employees are eligible to receive ISOs and NQSOs; however, directors and consultants are eligible to receive only NQSOs. All ISOs vest at twenty percent per year for five years and expire on the sixth anniversary of the grant date. The NQSOs vest immediately and expire on the sixth anniversary of the grant date. On October 13, 2002, this plan expired and as a result, there are no more shares available for grant under this plan. As of September 29, 2007, there were 40,700 stock options outstanding under this plan.

Effective December 2000, we established the 2000 stock option plan which is substantially the same as the 1992 stock option plan. The shareholders approved reservation of 500,000 shares of Common Stock for grant under the plan. In December 2002, the shareholders approved an amendment to the plan increasing the number of shares of Common Stock reserved by 500,000, to a total of 1,000,000.

In June 2004, the shareholders adopted the Ultralife Batteries, Inc. 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) pursuant to which we were authorized to issue up to 750,000 shares of Common Stock and grant stock options, restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards. In June 2006, the shareholders approved an amendment to the LTIP, increasing the number of shares of Common Stock by an additional 750,000, bringing the total shares authorized under the LTIP to 1,500,000.

Options granted under the amended 2000 stock option plan and the LTIP are either ISOs or NQSOs. Key employees are eligible to receive ISOs and NQSOs; however, directors and consultants are eligible to receive only NQSOs. Most ISOs vest over a three or five year period and expire on the sixth or seventh anniversary of the grant date. All NQSOs issued to non-employee directors vest immediately and expire on either the sixth or seventh anniversary of the grant date. Some NQSOs

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issued to non-employees vest immediately and expire within three years; others have the same vesting characteristics as options given to employees. As of September 29, 2007, there were 1,764,038 stock options outstanding under the amended 2000 stock option plan and the LTIP.

On December 19, 2005, we granted the current CEO an option to purchase shares of Common Stock at \$12.96 per share outside of any of our equity-based compensation plans, subject to shareholder approval. Shareholder approval was obtained on June 8, 2006. The option to purchase 48,000 shares of Common Stock becomes exercisable in annual increments of 16,000 shares over a three-year period commencing December 9, 2006. The option expires on June 8, 2013.

b. Stock Options

In conjunction with SFAS 123R, we recorded compensation cost related to stock options of \$366 and \$1,179 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007, respectively, and \$332 and \$898 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively. As of September 29, 2007, there was \$1,984 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to outstanding stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.44 years.

We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate fair value of stock-based awards. The following weighted average assumptions were used to value options granted during the nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006:

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 29, 2007	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2006
Risk-free interest rate	4.63%	4.91%
Volatility factor	57.17%	60.20%
Dividends	0.00%	0.00%
Weighted average expected life (years)	3.75	3.64

We calculate expected volatility for stock options by taking an average of historical volatility over the past five years and a computation of implied volatility. The computation of expected term was determined based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards and vesting schedules. The interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant.

Stock option activity for the first nine months of 2007 is summarized as follows (in thousands, except shares and per share amounts):

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	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Shares under option at January 1, 2007	1,815,471	\$ 11.03		
Options granted	241,500	10.23		
Options exercised	(109,433)	4.41		
Options forfeited	(78,300)	9.80		
Options expired	(16,500)	14.82		

Shares under option at September 29, 2007	1,852,738	\$ 11.34	4.45 years	\$4,489
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Vested and expected to vest as of September 29, 2007	1,778,963	\$ 11.36	4.39 years	\$4,333
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Options exercisable at September 29, 2007	1,093,344	\$ 11.88	3.56 years	\$2,731
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The total intrinsic value of options (which is the amount by which the stock price exceeded the exercise price of the options on the date of exercise) exercised during the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007 was \$660.

Prior to adopting SFAS 123R, all tax benefits resulting from the exercise of stock options were presented as operating cash flows in the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123R requires cash flows from excess tax benefits to be classified as a part of cash flows from financing activities. Excess tax benefits are realized tax benefits from tax deductions for exercised options in excess of the deferred tax asset attributable to stock compensation costs for such options. We did not record any excess tax benefits in the first nine months of 2007 and 2006. Cash received from option exercises under our stock-based compensation plans for the nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006 was \$470 and \$572, respectively.

c. Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock grants were awarded during the nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006 with the following values:

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 29, 2007	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2006
Number of shares awarded	28,948	26,668
Weighted average fair value per share	\$ 10.57	\$ 10.30
Aggregate total value	\$ 305,980	\$ 274,787

The activity of restricted stock grants of common stock for the first nine months of 2007 is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

Weighted Average

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	Number of Shares	Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2006	72,334	\$ 10.50
Granted	28,948	10.57
Vested	(20,571)	10.40
Forfeited		
Unvested at September 29, 2007	80,711	\$ 10.56

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We recorded compensation cost related to restricted stock grants of \$135 and \$353 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007, respectively, and \$77 and \$77 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively. As of September 29, 2007, we had \$690 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock grants, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average period of approximately 1.11 years. The total fair value of these grants that vested during the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007 was \$216.

6. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of our total comprehensive income were:

	Three-Month Periods Ended		Nine-Month Periods Ended	
	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Net income (loss)	\$ (128)	\$ (1,698)	\$ 1,134	\$ (1,449)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	167	117	507	487
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of tax	(19)	(35)	(32)	(3)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 20	\$ (1,616)	\$ 1,609	\$ (965)

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost determined under the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The composition of inventories was:

	September 29, 2007	December 31, 2006
Raw materials	\$ 19,903	\$ 14,964
Work in process	6,366	9,061
Finished goods	6,246	4,541
	32,515	28,566
Less: Reserve for obsolescence	2,584	1,206
	\$ 29,931	\$ 27,360

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Major classes of property, plant and equipment consisted of the following:

	September 29, 2007	December 31, 2006
Land	\$ 123	\$ 123
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5,019	4,336

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Machinery and equipment	42,052	40,485
Furniture and fixtures	1,326	982
Computer hardware and software	2,358	2,127
Construction in progress	1,735	1,300
	52,613	49,353
Less: Accumulated depreciation	32,990	29,957
	\$ 19,623	\$ 19,396

Depreciation expense for property, plant and equipment was \$941 and \$2,796 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007, respectively, and \$912 and \$2,696 for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

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9. DEBT

Our primary credit facility consists of both a term loan component and a revolver component, and the facility is collateralized by essentially all of our assets, including all of our subsidiaries. The lenders of the credit facility are JP Morgan Chase Bank and Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, with JP Morgan Chase Bank acting as the administrative agent. The current revolver loan commitment is \$15,000. Availability under the revolving credit component is subject to meeting certain financial covenants. We are required to meet certain financial covenants under the facility, as amended, including a debt to earnings ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio, and a current assets to total liabilities ratio. In addition, we are required to meet certain non-financial covenants. The rate of interest, in general, is based upon either a LIBOR rate or Prime, plus a Eurodollar spread (dependent upon a debt to earnings ratio within a predetermined grid).

On June 30, 2004, we drew down the full \$10,000 term loan. The term loan is being repaid in equal monthly installments of \$167 over five years. On July 1, 2004, we entered into an interest rate swap arrangement in the notional amount of \$10,000 to be effective on August 2, 2004, related to the \$10,000 term loan, in order to take advantage of historically low interest rates. We received a fixed rate of interest in exchange for a variable rate. The swap rate received was 3.98% for five years. The total rate of interest paid by us is equal to the swap rate of 3.98% plus the Eurodollar spread stipulated in the predetermined grid associated with the term loan. On January 1, 2006, the adjusted rate was 6.98%. On February 14, 2007, the adjusted rate increased to 7.23%, and on August 15, 2007, the adjusted rate decreased to 6.98%. Derivative instruments are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 133,

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. The fair value of this arrangement at September 29, 2007 resulted in an asset of \$27, all of which was reflected as a short-term asset.

There have been several amendments to the credit facility during the past few years, including amendments to authorize acquisitions and modify financial covenants. Recently, effective February 14, 2007, we entered into Forbearance and Amendment Number Six to the Credit Agreement (Forbearance and Amendment) with the banks. The Forbearance and Amendment provided that the banks would forbear from exercising their rights under the credit facility arising from our failure to comply with certain financial covenants in the credit facility with respect to the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006. Specifically, we were not in compliance with the terms of the credit facility because we failed to maintain the required debt-to-earnings and EBIT-to-interest ratios provided for in the credit facility. The banks agreed to forbear from exercising their respective rights and remedies under the credit facility until March 23, 2007 (Forbearance Period), unless we breached the Forbearance and Amendment or unless another event or condition occurred that constituted a default under the credit facility. Each bank agreed to continue to make revolving loans available to us during the Forbearance Period. Pursuant to the Forbearance and Amendment, the aggregate amount of the banks' revolving loan commitment was reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000. During the Forbearance Period, the applicable revolving interest rate and the applicable term interest rate, in each case as set forth in the credit agreement, both were increased by 25 basis points. In addition to a number of technical and conforming amendments, the Forbearance and Amendment revised the definition of Change in Control in the credit facility to provide that the acquisition of equity interests representing more than 30% of the aggregate ordinary voting power represented by the issued and outstanding equity interests of us shall constitute a Change in Control for purposes of the credit facility. Previously, the equity interests threshold had been set at 20%.

Effective March 23, 2007, we entered into Extension of Forbearance and Amendment Number Seven to Credit Agreement (Extension and Amendment) with the banks. The Extension and Amendment provided that the banks agreed to extend the Forbearance Period until May 18, 2007. The Extension and Amendment also acknowledged that we continued not to be in compliance with the financial covenants identified above for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006 and did not contemplate being in compliance for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2007.

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Effective May 18, 2007, we entered into Extension of Forbearance and Amendment Number Eight to Credit Agreement (Second Extension and Amendment) with the banks. The Second Extension and Amendment provided that the banks agreed to extend the Forbearance Period until August 15, 2007. The Second Extension and Amendment also acknowledged that we continued not to be in compliance with the financial covenants identified above for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007 and did not contemplate being in compliance for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2007.

Effective August 15, 2007, we entered in Amendment Number Nine to Credit Agreement (Amendment Nine) with the banks. Amendment Nine effectively ended the Forbearance Period and extended the term of the revolving credit component of the facility to January 31, 2009 and the term of the term loan component of the facility to July 1, 2009. Amendment Nine also added several definitions and modified or replaced certain covenants. As of September 29, 2007, we were in compliance with all of the credit facility covenants, as amended.

While we believe relations with our lenders are good and we have received waivers as necessary in the past, there can be no assurance that such waivers can always be obtained. In such case, we believe we have, in the aggregate, sufficient cash, cash generation capabilities from operations, working capital, and financing alternatives at our disposal, including but not limited to alternative borrowing arrangements (e.g. asset secured borrowings) and other available lenders, to fund operations in the normal course and repay the debt outstanding under our credit facility.

As of September 29, 2007, we had \$3,667 outstanding under the term loan component of our credit facility with our primary lending bank and \$8,950 was outstanding under the revolver component. As a result of the uncertainty of our ability to comply with the modified or replaced financial covenants within the next year, we continued to classify all of the debt associated with this credit facility as a current liability on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 29, 2007. The revolver arrangement now provides for up to \$15,000 of borrowing capacity, including outstanding letters of credit. At September 29, 2007, we had no outstanding letters of credit related to this facility, as amended August 15, 2007, leaving \$6,050 of additional borrowing capacity.

As of September 29, 2007, our wholly-owned U.K. subsidiary, Ultralife Batteries (UK) Ltd., had \$4 outstanding under its revolving credit facility with a commercial bank in the U.K. This credit facility provides our U.K. operation with additional financing flexibility for its working capital needs. Any borrowings against this credit facility are collateralized with that company's outstanding accounts receivable balances. There was approximately \$910 in additional borrowing capacity under this credit facility as of September 29, 2007.

10. INCOME TAXES

The asset and liability method, prescribed by SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that may be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

For the three- and nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007, we recorded no income tax expense, due to the loss reported for U.S. operations during the period. The effective tax rate for the total consolidated company was 0%. The overall effective rate is the result of the combination of income and losses in each of our tax jurisdictions, which is particularly influenced by the fact that we have not recognized a deferred tax asset pertaining to cumulative historical losses for our U.S. operations and our U.K. subsidiary, as management does not believe it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefit of these losses. As a result, there is no provision for income taxes for the U.S. operations or the U.K. subsidiary reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006, we recorded a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, due to the determination that it was more likely than not that we would not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. At September 29, 2007, we continue to recognize a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, as we believe that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. We continually monitor the assumptions and performance results to assess the realizability of the tax benefits of the U.S. and U.K. net operating losses and other deferred tax assets.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: An interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). As a result of the adoption of FIN 48 and recognition of the cumulative effect of adoption of a new accounting principle, we recorded no increase in the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits, with no offsetting reduction in retained earnings. There was no adjustment to reflect the net difference between the related balance sheet accounts before applying FIN 48, and then as measured pursuant to FIN 48 s provisions.

The tax years 2004 to 2006 remain open to examination by United States taxing jurisdictions, and for our other major jurisdictions (UK and China), the tax years 2001 to 2006 and 2003 to 2006, respectively, remain open to routine examination by foreign taxing authorities.

We have determined that a change in ownership as defined under Internal Revenue Code Section 382 occurred during the fourth quarter of 2003 and again during the third quarter of 2005. As such, the domestic net operating loss carryforward will be subject to an annual limitation. We believe such limitation will not impact our ability to realize the deferred tax asset. In addition, certain of our NOL carryforwards are subject to U.S. alternative minimum tax such that carryforwards can offset only 90% of alternative minimum taxable income. This limitation did not have an impact on income taxes determined for 2006 and 2007.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the normal course of business. We believe that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

As of September 29, 2007, we have made commitments to purchase approximately \$320 of production machinery and equipment.

We estimate future costs associated with expected product failure rates, material usage and service costs in the development of our warranty obligations. Warranty reserves are based on historical experience of warranty claims and generally will be estimated as a percentage of sales over the warranty period. In the event the actual results of these items differ from the estimates, an adjustment to the warranty obligation would be recorded. Changes in our product warranty liability during the first nine months of 2007 were as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 522
Accruals for warranties issued	131
Settlements made	(215)
Balance at September 29, 2007	\$ 438

A retail end-user of a product manufactured by one of our customers (the Customer) made a claim against the Customer wherein it asserted that the Customer s product, which is powered by one of our batteries, does not operate according to the Customer s product specification. No claim has been filed against us. However, in the interest of fostering good customer relations, in September 2002, we agreed

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to lend technical support to the Customer in defense of its claim. Additionally, we assured the Customer that we would honor our warranty by replacing any batteries that might be determined to be defective. Subsequently, we learned that the end-user and the Customer settled the matter. In February 2005, we entered into a settlement agreement with the Customer. Under the terms of the agreement, we have agreed to provide replacement batteries for product determined to be defective, to warrant each replacement battery under our standard warranty terms and conditions, and to provide the Customer product at a discounted price for a period of time in recognition of the Customer's administrative costs in responding to the claim of the retail end-user. In consideration of the above, the Customer released us from any and all liability with respect to this matter. Consequently, we do not anticipate any further expenses with regard to this matter other than our obligation under the settlement agreement. As of September 29, 2007, we no longer have an accrual in the warranty reserve related to anticipated replacements under this agreement, due to the lack of actual claims for replacements during the past few years. Further, we do not expect the ongoing terms of the settlement agreement to have a material impact on our operations or financial condition.

In conjunction with our purchase/lease of our Newark, New York facility in 1998, we entered into a payment-in-lieu of tax agreement, which provides us with real estate tax concessions upon meeting certain conditions. In connection with this agreement, a consulting firm performed a Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, which revealed the existence of contaminated soil and ground water around one of the buildings. We retained an engineering firm, which estimated that the cost of remediation should be in the range of \$230. Through September 29, 2007, total costs incurred have amounted to approximately \$195, none of which has been capitalized. In February 1998, we entered into an agreement with a third party which provides that we and this third party will retain an environmental consulting firm to conduct a supplemental Phase II investigation to verify the existence of the contaminants and further delineate the nature of the environmental concern. The third party agreed to reimburse us for fifty percent (50%) of the cost of correcting the environmental concern on the Newark property. We have fully reserved for our portion of the estimated liability. Test sampling was completed in the spring of 2001, and the engineering report was submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review. NYSDEC reviewed the report and, in January 2002, recommended additional testing. We responded by submitting a work plan to NYSDEC, which was approved in April 2002. We sought proposals from engineering firms to complete the remedial work contained in the work plan. A firm was selected to undertake the remediation and in December 2003 the remediation was completed, and was overseen by the NYSDEC. The report detailing the remediation project, which included the test results, was forwarded to NYSDEC and to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). The NYSDEC, with input from the NYSDOH, requested that we perform additional sampling. A work plan for this portion of the project was written and delivered to the NYSDEC and approved. In November 2005, additional soil, sediment and surface water samples were taken from the area outlined in the work plan, as well as groundwater samples from the monitoring wells. We received the laboratory analysis and met with the NYSDEC in March 2006 to discuss the results. On June 30, 2006, the Final Investigation Report was delivered to the NYSDEC by our outside environmental consulting firm. In November 2006, the NYSDEC completed its review of the Final Investigation Report and requested additional groundwater, soil and sediment sampling. A work plan to address the additional investigation was submitted to the NYSDEC in January 2007 and was approved in April 2007. Additional investigation work was performed in May 2007. A preliminary report of results was prepared by our outside environmental consulting firm in August 2007 and a meeting with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH took place in September 2007. As a result of this meeting, NYSDEC and NYSDOH have requested additional investigation work. A work plan to address this additional investigation is being developed. The results of the additional investigation requested by the NYSDEC may increase the estimated remediation costs modestly. At September 29, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had \$45 and \$35, respectively, reserved for this matter.

We have had certain exigent, non-bid contracts with the government, which have been subject to an audit and final price adjustment, which have resulted in decreased margins compared with the

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original terms of the contracts. As of September 29, 2007, there were no outstanding exigent contracts with the government. As part of its due diligence, the government has conducted post-audits of the completed exigent contracts to ensure that information used in supporting the pricing of exigent contracts did not differ materially from actual results. In September 2005, the Defense Contracting Audit Agency (DCAA) presented its findings related to the audits of three of the exigent contracts, suggesting a potential pricing adjustment of approximately \$1,400 related to reductions in the cost of materials that occurred prior to the final negotiation of these contracts. We have reviewed these audit reports, have submitted our response to these audits and believe, taken as a whole, the proposed audit adjustments can be offset with the consideration of other compensating cost increases that occurred prior to the final negotiation of the contracts. While we believe that potential exposure exists relating to any final negotiation of these proposed adjustments, we cannot reasonably estimate what, if any, adjustment may result when finalized. In addition, we have received a request from the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense (DoD IG) seeking certain information and documents relating to our business with the Department of Defense. We are cooperating with the DoD IG inquiry and are furnishing the requested information and documents. At this time we have no basis for assessing whether we might face any penalties or liabilities on account of the DoD IG inquiry. The aforementioned DCAA-related adjustments could reduce margins and, along with the aforementioned DoD IG inquiry, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have been able to obtain certain grants/loans from government agencies to assist with various funding needs. In November 2001, we received approval for a \$300 grant/loan from New York State. The grant/loan was to fund capital expansion plans that we expected would lead to job creation. In this case, we were to be reimbursed after the full completion of the particular project. This grant/loan also required us to meet and maintain certain levels of employment. During 2002, since we did not meet the initial employment threshold, it appeared unlikely at that time that we would be able to gain access to these funds. However, during 2006, our employment levels had increased to a level that exceeded the minimum threshold, and we received these funds in April 2007. As this grant/loan requires us to not only meet, but maintain, our employment levels for a pre-determined time period, we currently reflect the funds that we received as a current liability, in the Other Current Liabilities line on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. In the event our employment levels are not maintained at the specified levels at December 31, 2007 and 2008, we may be required to pay back these funds.

From August 2002 through August 2006, we participated in a self-insured trust to manage our workers compensation activity for our employees in New York State. All members of this trust have, by design, joint and several liability during the time they participate in the trust. In August 2006, we left the self-insured trust and have obtained alternative coverage for our workers compensation program through a third-party insurer. In the third quarter of 2006, we confirmed that the trust was in an underfunded position (i.e. the assets of the trust were insufficient to cover the actuarially projected liabilities associated with the members in the trust). In the third quarter of 2006, we recorded a liability and an associated expense of \$350 as an estimate of our potential future cost related to the trust's underfunded status. It is likely, however, that the final amount may be more or less, depending upon the ultimate settlement of claims that remain in the trust for the period of time we were a member. It is likely to take several years before resolution of outstanding workers compensation claims are finally settled. We will continue to review this liability periodically and make adjustments accordingly as new information is collected.

12. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

We report our results in four operating segments: Non-Rechargeable Products, Rechargeable Products, Communications Accessories, and Technology Contracts. The Non-Rechargeable Products segment includes: lithium 9-volt, cylindrical and various other non-rechargeable batteries, including seawater-activated. The Rechargeable Products segment includes: our lithium ion and lithium polymer rechargeable batteries and charging systems and accessories, such as cables. In 2006, as a result of the

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acquisition of McDowell Research, we formed a new segment, Communications Accessories. The Communications Accessories segment includes: power supplies, cables and connector assemblies, RF amplifiers, amplified speakers, equipment mounts, case equipment and integrated communication systems kits. In addition, the Communications Accessories segment includes our engineering and technical services for communication and electronic systems. The Technology Contracts segment includes: revenues and related costs associated with various development contracts. We look at our segment performance at the gross margin level, and we do not allocate research and development or selling, general and administrative costs against the segments. All other items that do not specifically relate to these four segments and are not considered in the performance of the segments are considered to be Corporate charges.

Three-Month Period Ended September 29, 2007

	Non-Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Technology Contracts	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 22,819	\$ 3,252	\$ 6,733	\$ 487	\$	\$ 33,291
Segment contribution	4,360	703	1,637	222	(6,724)	198
Interest expense, net					(497)	(497)
Miscellaneous					171	171
Income taxes-current						
Income taxes-deferred						
Net income						\$ (128)
Total assets	\$ 50,725	\$ 17,770	\$ 26,440	\$ 88	\$ 4,265	\$ 99,288

Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2006

	Non-Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Technology Contracts	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 16,998	\$ 3,463	\$ 3,046	\$ 218	\$	\$ 23,725
Segment contribution	2,400	397	1,104	80	(6,118)	(2,137)
Interest expense, net					(432)	(432)
Miscellaneous					39	39
Income taxes-current					4	4
Income taxes-deferred					828	828
Net income						\$ (1,698)
Total assets	\$ 47,748	\$ 7,602	\$ 27,526	\$ 120	\$ 29,236	\$ 112,232

Nine-Month Period Ended September 29, 2007

	Non-Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Technology Contracts	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 63,785	\$ 13,342	\$ 22,912	\$ 768	\$	\$ 100,807
Segment contribution	15,109	3,008	4,608	315	(20,534)	2,506
Interest expense, net					(1,726)	(1,726)
Miscellaneous					354	354
Income taxes-current						
Income taxes-deferred						
Net income						\$ 1,134

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Total assets	\$	50,725	\$	17,770	\$	26,440	\$	88	\$	4,265	\$	99,288
						23						

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	Non- Rechargeable Products	Rechargeable Products	Communications Accessories	Technology Contracts	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 51,101	\$ 8,676	\$ 3,046	\$ 614	\$	\$ 63,437
Segment contribution	9,280	1,882	1,104	62	(13,776)	(1,448)
Interest expense, net					(759)	(759)
Miscellaneous					377	377
Income taxes-current					(20)	(20)
Income taxes-deferred					(401)	(401)
Net income						\$ (1,449)
Total assets	\$ 47,748	\$ 7,602	\$ 27,526	\$ 120	\$ 29,236	\$ 112,232

13. FIRES AT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

In May 2004 and June 2004, we experienced two fires that damaged certain inventory and property at our facilities. The May 2004 fire occurred at our Newark facility and was caused by cells that shorted out when a forklift truck accidentally tipped the cells over in an oven in an enclosed area. Certain inventory, equipment and a small portion of the building where the fire was contained were damaged. The June 2004 fire happened at our U.K. location and mainly caused damage to various inventory and the U.K. company's leased facility. The fire was contained mainly in a bunkered, non-manufacturing area designed to store various material, and there was additional smoke and water damage to the facility and its contents. It is unknown how the U.K. fire was started.

The total amount of the two losses and related expenses associated with our owned assets was approximately \$2,000. Of this total, approximately \$450 was related to machinery and equipment, approximately \$750 was related to inventory and approximately \$800 was required to repair and clean up the facilities. The insurance claim related to the fire at our Newark facility was finalized in March 2005. In the first quarter of 2006, we received notice of a final claim settlement for the U.K. facility. As a result of the final settlement for the fire at the U.K. facility, we reflected a gain of \$148 in the first quarter of 2006 related to equipment and inventory damage. In April 2006 we received payment in final settlement. In June 2006 we recorded a gain of \$43 for the favorable settlement of fire damage that pertained to our leased facilities in the U.K.

In November 2006, we experienced a fire that damaged certain inventory and property at our facility in China, which began in a battery storage area. Certain inventory and portions of buildings were damaged. We believe we maintain adequate insurance coverage for this operation. The total amount of the loss pertaining to assets and the related expenses is expected to be approximately \$849. The majority of the insurance claim is related to the recovery of damaged inventory. In July 2007, we received approximately \$637 as a partial payment on our insurance claim, which resulted in no gain or loss being recognized. As of September 29, 2007, our current assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet included a receivable from insurance companies for approximately \$148, representing additional proceeds to be received.

14. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115." SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating any potential impact of adopting this pronouncement.

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In December 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) EITF 00-19-2 which addresses an issuer's accounting for registration payment arrangements for financial instruments such as equity shares, warrants or debt instruments. This FSP specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies and FASB Interpretation No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. The financial instrument(s) subject to the registration payment arrangement shall be recognized and measured in accordance with other applicable Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles (GAAP), without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment arrangement. An entity should recognize and measure a registration payment arrangement as a separate unit of account from the financial instrument(s) subject to that arrangement. Adoption of this FSP may require additional disclosures relating to the nature of the registration payment, settlement alternatives, current carrying amount of the liability representing the issuer's obligations and the maximum potential amount of consideration, undiscounted, that the issuer could be required to transfer. This FSP shall be effective immediately for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to the date of issuance of this FSP. For registration payment arrangements and financial instruments subject to those arrangements that were entered into prior to the issuance of this FSP, this guidance shall be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement had no impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements , which establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosure about the information used to measure fair value. The statement applies whenever other statements require, or permit, assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The statement does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption encouraged. We are currently evaluating any potential impact of adopting this pronouncement.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of SFAS No. 109 (FIN 48). This statement clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Interpretation 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. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement on January 1, 2007 had no significant impact on our financial statements. See Note 10 for additional information related to the effect of the adoption of FIN 48.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets , an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities (SFAS No. 156). SFAS No. 156 requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be measured initially at fair value, if practicable, and permits for subsequent measurement using either fair value measurement with changes in fair value reflected in earnings or the amortization and impairment requirements of Statement No. 140. The subsequent measurement of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities at fair value eliminates the necessity for entities that manage the risks inherent in servicing assets and servicing liabilities with derivatives to qualify for hedge accounting treatment and eliminates the characterization of declines in fair value as impairments or direct write-downs. SFAS No. 156 is effective for an entity's first fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement had no impact on our financial statements.

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In January 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* (SFAS No. 155). SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. SFAS No. 155 also resolves issues addressed in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, *Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*. SFAS No. 155 eliminates the exemption from applying SFAS No. 133 to interests in securitized financial assets so that similar instruments are accounted for in the same manner regardless of the form of the instruments. SFAS No. 155 allows a preparer to elect fair value measurement at acquisition, at issuance, or when a previously recognized financial instrument is subject to a remeasurement (new basis) event, on an instrument-by-instrument basis. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The fair value election provided for in paragraph 4(c) of SFAS No. 155 may also be applied upon adoption of SFAS No. 155 for hybrid financial instruments that had been bifurcated under paragraph 12 of SFAS No. 133 prior to the adoption of this Statement. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year, provided the entity has not yet issued financial statements, including financial statements for any interim period for that fiscal year. Provisions of SFAS No. 155 may be applied to instruments that an entity holds at the date of adoption on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The adoption of this pronouncement had no significant impact on our financial statements.

In June 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 143-1 (FSP FAS 143-1), *Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations*. FSP FAS 143-1 addresses the accounting for obligations associated with the Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the Directive) adopted by the European Union (EU). FSP FAS 143-1 is effective the latter of the first reporting period that ends after June 8, 2005 or the date that the EU-member country adopts the law. Effective January 2, 2007, the United Kingdom, the only EU-member country in which we have significant operations, adopted the law. The adoption of this law had no significant impact on our financial statements.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 30, 2007, we entered into definitive agreements to acquire all of the outstanding shares of two affiliated companies headquartered in Clearwater, Florida: Stationary Power Services, Inc. (SPS), an infrastructure power management services company, and Reserve Power Systems, Inc. (RPS), a provider of lead-acid batteries for standby power systems. The purchase price for both companies, excluding the payment of any contingent purchase price, is anticipated to be approximately \$11,400. Under the terms of the agreements, the SPS purchase price will consist of \$6,000 in cash and a \$4,000 non-transferable subordinated convertible note to be held by the seller, and the RPS purchase price will consist of 100,000 unregistered shares of our common stock, currently valued at \$1,400, to be issued upon closing. The \$4,000 convertible note carries a three-year term and is convertible at \$15 per share of our common stock, with a forced conversion feature at \$17 per share. We are working with our banks to finalize the cash financing. The acquisitions, subject to customary closing conditions, are expected to close by the end of the fourth quarter. We anticipate that these acquisitions will be accretive in the first quarter of 2008.

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

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements. This report contains certain forward-looking statements and information that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. The statements contained in this report relating to matters that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, future demand for our products and services, addressing the process of U.S. military procurement, the successful commercialization of our products, general economic conditions, government and environmental regulation, finalization of non-bid government contracts, competition and customer strategies, technological innovations in the non-rechargeable and rechargeable battery industries, changes in our business strategy or development plans, capital deployment, business disruptions, including those caused by fires, raw materials supplies, environmental regulations, and other risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated or expected.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The financial information in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is presented in thousands of dollars, except for per share amounts.

General

We are a global provider of high-energy power systems, communications accessories, and engineering and technical services for diverse applications. We develop, manufacture and market a wide range of non-rechargeable and rechargeable batteries, charging systems and accessories for markets including defense, commercial and consumer portable electronics. Through our portfolio of standard products and engineered solutions, we are at the forefront of providing the next generation of power systems, communications accessories and technical services. Our battery technologies allow us to offer batteries and power systems that are flexibly configured, lightweight and generally capable of achieving longer operating time than many competing batteries currently available. Our communications accessories offer users a wide variety of integrated solutions that satisfy the most demanding applications. Our engineering and technical services capabilities enable us to design, integrate, and field mobile, modular and fixed-site communication and electronic systems.

We report our results in four operating segments: Non-Rechargeable Products, Rechargeable Products, Communications Accessories, and Technology Contracts. The Non-Rechargeable Products segment includes: lithium 9-volt, cylindrical and various other non-rechargeable batteries, including seawater-activated. The Rechargeable Products segment includes: our lithium ion and lithium polymer rechargeable batteries and charging systems and accessories, such as cables. In 2006, as a result of the acquisition of McDowell Research, we formed a new segment, Communications Accessories. The Communications Accessories segment includes: power supplies, cables and connector assemblies, RF Amplifiers, amplified speakers, equipment mounts, case equipment and integrated communication systems kits. In addition, the Communications Accessories segment includes our engineering and technical services for communication and electronic systems. The Technology Contracts segment includes: revenues and related costs associated with various development contracts. We look at our segment performance at the gross margin level, and we do not allocate research and development or selling, general and administrative costs against the segments. All other items that do not specifically relate to these four segments and are not considered in the performance of the segments are considered to be Corporate charges.

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We continually evaluate ways to grow, including opportunities to expand through mergers and acquisitions. On May 19, 2006, we acquired 100% of the equity securities of ABLE New Energy Co., Ltd. (ABLE), an established manufacturer of lithium batteries located in Shenzhen, China. The total consideration given was a combination of cash and equity. The initial cash portion of the purchase price of \$1,896 (net of \$104 in cash acquired), with an additional \$500 cash payment contingent on the achievement of certain performance milestones, payable in separate \$250 increments, when cumulative ABLE revenues from the date of acquisition attain \$5,000 and \$10,000, respectively. In August 2007, the \$5,000 cumulative revenues milestone was attained, and as such, we have recorded the first \$250 contingent cash payment. The equity portion of the purchase price consisted of 96,247 shares of our common stock valued at \$1,000, and 100,000 stock warrants valued at \$526, for a total equity consideration of \$1,526. (See Note 2 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.)

On July 3, 2006, we finalized the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of McDowell Research, Ltd. (McDowell), a manufacturer of military communications accessories located in Waco, Texas. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, the purchase price of approximately \$25,000 consisted of \$5,000 in cash and a \$20,000 non-transferable, subordinated convertible promissory note to be held by the sellers. In addition, the purchase price was subject to a post-closing adjustment based on a final valuation of trade accounts receivable, inventory and trade accounts payable that were acquired or assumed on the date of the closing, using a base value of \$3,000. The final net value of these assets, under our contractual obligation under the acquisition agreement, was \$6,389, resulting in a revised purchase price of approximately \$28,448. On October 5, 2007, we announced a settlement agreement with the sellers of McDowell, which reduced the overall purchase price by approximately \$7,900, by reducing the principal amount on the convertible note from \$20,000 to \$14,000, and eliminating a \$1,889 liability related to the Purchase Price Adjustment formula. In addition, the interest rate on the convertible notes was increased from 4% to 5% and we are to make prepayments totaling \$3,500 on the convertible notes on or before November 18, 2007. (See Note 2 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.)

On September 28, 2007, we finalized the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Innovative Solutions Consulting, Inc. (ISC), a provider of a full range of engineering and technical services for communication electronic systems to government agencies and prime contractors. The initial cash purchase price was \$1,000, with up to \$2,000 in additional cash consideration contingent on the achievement of certain sales milestones. The additional cash consideration is payable in up to three annual payments and subject to possible adjustments as set forth in the Stock Purchase Agreement. The initial \$1,000 cash payment was financed through a combination of cash on hand and borrowings through the revolver component of our credit facility with our primary lending banks. (See Note 2 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.)

Results of Operations***Three-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006***

Revenues. Consolidated revenues for the three-month period ended September 29, 2007 amounted to \$33,291, an increase of \$9,566, or 40%, from the \$23,725 reported in the same quarter in the prior year. Non-rechargeable product sales increased \$5,821, or 34%, from \$16,998 last year to \$22,819 this year. The increase in revenues was mainly attributable to higher sales of batteries to international defense organizations and an increase in demand from automotive telematics customers, offset in part by lower 9-volt battery revenues. Rechargeable product revenues were \$3,252 in 2007, at around the same level as \$3,463 reported in the previous year. Communications Accessories revenues increased \$3,687, or 121%, from \$3,046 to \$6,733, mainly due to strong demand of communications systems and kits sold to government/defense customers. Technology Contract revenues were \$487 in the third quarter of 2007, an increase of \$269 from the \$218 reported in the third quarter of 2006 mainly due to the timing of various contract awards and the related work being performed on such contracts.

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Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold totaled \$26,369 for the quarter ended September 29, 2007, an increase of \$6,625, or 34%, from the \$19,744 reported for the same three-month period a year ago. The gross margin on consolidated revenues for the quarter was \$6,922, an increase of \$2,941 over the \$3,981 reported in the same quarter in the prior year due mainly to higher sales and production volumes and a more favorable sales mix. As a percentage of revenues, consolidated gross margins amounted to 21% in the third quarter of 2007, an increase from 17% reported in the third quarter of 2006. Non-rechargeable product margins were \$4,360, or 19% of revenues, for the third quarter of 2007 compared with \$2,400, or 14% of revenues, in the same period in 2006. Improvements in non-rechargeable gross margins resulted mainly from higher production volumes. In our Rechargeable operations, gross margin amounted to \$703 in the third quarter of 2007, or 22% of revenues, compared to \$397, or 11% of revenues, in 2006. This increase in gross margin was attributable to a more favorable product mix. Communications Accessories margins were \$1,637, or 24% of revenues, for the third quarter of 2007, an increase of \$533 when compared with \$1,104, or 36% of revenues, in the same period in 2006. The decrease in the percentage of revenues was mainly due to operational issues incurred at our Waco, Texas operation shortly after the acquisition of McDowell in July 2006 that resulted in the procurement of premium cost inventory. As a result of the manufacturing inefficiencies, during the third quarter of 2007, we relocated a significant majority of the Waco Operations to our Newark, New York facility to instill better processes and manufacturing disciplines. The costs associated with this relocation amounted to approximately \$86. Gross margins in the Technology Contract segment amounted to \$222, or 46% of revenues in the third quarter of 2007, compared to \$80, or 37% of revenues, in 2006, an increase of \$142 mainly due to varying margins realized under different technology contracts.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the three-month period ended September 29, 2007 totaled \$6,724, an increase of \$606 from the prior year's amount of \$6,118. Overall, operating expenses as a percentage of sales decreased to 20% in the third quarter of 2007 from 26% reported in the prior year. Research and development costs were \$1,547 in 2007 consistent with the \$1,517 reported in 2006. In addition to the research and development line shown in Operating Expenses, we also consider our efforts in the Technology Contracts segment to be related to key product development efforts. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$576 to \$5,177, primarily related to higher professional fees incurred from acquisition-related activity and higher corporate costs required to operate a more diverse business. Overall, amortization expense associated with intangible assets related to the acquisitions of ABLE and McDowell caused \$549 (\$294 in selling, general, and administrative expenses and \$255 in research and development costs) in operating expenses, an increase of \$37 from the prior year amount of \$512.

Other Income (Expense). Interest expense, net, for the third quarter of 2007 was \$497, an increase of \$65 from the comparable period in 2006, mainly related to higher borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Miscellaneous income/expense amounted to income of \$171 for the third quarter of 2007 compared with income of \$39 for the same period in 2006. This increase was primarily due to foreign currency exchange gains related to the strengthening of the U.K. pound sterling compared with the U.S. dollar.

Income Taxes. We reflected no income tax expense for the third quarter of 2007 compared with a tax benefit of \$832 in the third quarter of 2006. The effective consolidated tax rate for the third quarter of 2007 was 0% compared with 33% for the same period in 2006. Since we have significant net operating loss carryforwards from our U.S. and U.K. operations, the cash outlay for income taxes is expected to be nominal for quite some time into the future.

During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006, we recorded a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, due to the determination that it was more likely than not that we would not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. At September 29, 2007, we continue to recognize a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, as we believe that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. We continually monitor the assumptions and performance

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results to assess the realizability of the tax benefits of the U.S. and U.K. net operating losses and other deferred tax assets.

Net Income (Loss). Net loss and loss per diluted share were \$128 and \$0.01, respectively, for the three months ended September 29, 2007, compared to net loss and loss per diluted share of \$1,698 and \$0.11, respectively, for the same quarter last year, primarily as a result of the reasons described above. Average common shares outstanding used to compute diluted earnings per share increased from 14,987,000 in the third quarter of 2006 to 15,160,000 in 2007, mainly due to stock option exercises and restricted stock grants.

Nine-month periods ended September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006

Revenues. Consolidated revenues for the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007 amounted to \$100,807, an increase of \$37,370, or 59%, from the \$63,437 reported in the same period in the prior year. Non-rechargeable product sales increased \$12,684, or 25%, from \$51,101 last year to \$63,785 this year. The increase in revenues was mainly attributable to an increase in sales of HiRate batteries and distribution sales of lithium sulfur-dioxide BA-5590 batteries, as well as sales attributable to the addition of ABLE in May 2006, offset in part by lower sales of small cylindrical cell products due to lower demand from the U.S. Department of Defense. Rechargeable product revenues increased \$4,666, or 54%, from \$8,676 to \$13,342, mainly due to higher shipments of multi-cell lithium ion rechargeable battery packs, particularly UBI-2590 batteries, and charger systems, sold primarily to government and defense customers. Communications Accessories revenues increased \$19,866, or 652%, from \$3,046 to \$22,912, mainly due to the fact that 2007 includes nine months of sales activity in the segment compared with only three months in 2006 as a result of the acquisition of McDowell Research in July 2006. Technology Contract revenues were \$768 in the first nine months of 2007, an increase of \$154 from the \$614 reported in the first nine months of 2006 mainly attributed to the timing of various contract awards and the related work being performed on such contracts.

Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold totaled \$77,767 for the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007, an increase of \$26,658, or 52%, from the \$51,109 reported for the same nine-month period a year ago. The gross margin on consolidated revenues for the nine-month period was \$23,040, an increase of \$10,712 over the \$12,328 reported in the same nine-month period in the prior year due mainly to higher sales volumes and improved sales mix, including the impact from the ABLE and McDowell acquisitions. As a percentage of revenues, consolidated gross margins amounted to 23% in the first nine months of 2007, an increase from 19% reported in the first nine months of 2006. Non-rechargeable product margins were \$15,109, or 24% of revenues, for the first nine months of 2007 compared with \$9,280, or 18% of revenues, in the same period in 2006. Improvements in non-rechargeable gross margins resulted from higher production and sales volumes, a more favorable sales mix and improved operating efficiencies at our U.K. manufacturing facility. In our Rechargeable operations, gross margin amounted to \$3,008 in the first nine months of 2007, or 23% of revenues, compared to \$1,882, or 22% of revenues, in 2006. This modest increase in gross margin was mainly attributable to a more favorable product mix. Communications Accessories margins were \$4,608, or 20% of revenues, for the first nine months of 2007 compared with \$1,104, or 36% of revenues, in the same period in 2006. These Communications Accessories margins in 2007 were hampered by the use of premium cost raw material inventory that was procured during the latter part of 2006. Gross margins in the Technology Contract segment amounted to \$315, or 41% of revenues in the first nine months of 2007, compared to \$62, or 10% of revenues, in the same period in 2006, an improvement of \$253 mainly due to varying margins realized under different technology contracts.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007 totaled \$20,534, an increase of \$6,758 from the prior year's amount of \$13,776. Overall, operating expenses as a percentage of sales decreased to 20% in the first nine months of 2007 from 22% reported in the prior year. Research and development costs increased \$1,488 to \$4,849 in 2007 due mainly to an increase in intangible asset amortization expense of \$486, an increase in McDowell's product

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development costs of \$657 for nine months in 2007 versus three months in 2006, as well as an increased investment in overall product development and design activity. In addition to the research and development line shown in Operating Expenses, we also consider our efforts in the Technology Contracts segment to be related to key product development efforts. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$5,270 to \$15,685, primarily related to an increase in costs associated with ABLE and McDowell of approximately \$2,200 for nine months in 2007 compared with only three months in 2006, an increase in the amortization of intangible assets in 2007 of \$632, and an overall increase in general corporate expenses related to operating a larger, more diverse business. Overall, amortization expense associated with intangible assets related to the acquisitions of ABLE and McDowell caused \$1,630 (\$866 in selling, general, and administrative expenses and \$764 in research and development costs) in operating expenses, an increase of \$1,118 from the prior year amount of \$512.

Other Income (Expense). Interest expense, net, for the first nine months of 2007 was \$1,726, an increase of \$967 from the comparable period in 2006, mainly related to interest on the \$20,000 convertible note issued to partially finance the McDowell acquisition in July 2006, and higher borrowings under our revolving credit facility. During 2006, we recorded a \$191 gain on insurance settlement related to the finalization of an insurance claim for our U.K. operations (See Note 13 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.). Miscellaneous income/expense amounted to income of \$354 for the first nine months of 2007 compared with income of \$186 for the same period in 2006. This increase was primarily due to foreign currency exchange gains related to the strengthening of the U.K. pound sterling compared with the U.S. dollar.

Income Taxes. We reflected no income tax expense for the first nine months of 2007 compared with a tax benefit of \$381 in the first nine months of 2006. The effective consolidated tax rate for the first nine months of 2007 was 0% compared with 21% for the same period in 2006. Since we have significant net operating loss carryforwards from our U.S. and U.K. operations, the cash outlay for income taxes is expected to be nominal for quite some time into the future.

During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006, we recorded a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, due to the determination that it was more likely than not that we would not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. At September 29, 2007, we continue to recognize a full valuation allowance on our net deferred tax asset, as we believe that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to utilize these benefits in the future. We continually monitor the assumptions and performance results to assess the realizability of the tax benefits of the U.S. and U.K. net operating losses and other deferred tax assets.

Net Income (Loss). Net income and earnings per diluted share were \$1,134 and \$0.07, respectively, for the nine months ended September 29, 2007, compared to net loss and loss per diluted share of \$1,449 and \$0.10, respectively, for the same period last year, primarily as a result of the reasons described above. Average common shares outstanding used to compute diluted earnings per share increased from 14,867,000 in the first nine months of 2006 to 15,346,000 in 2007, mainly due to stock option exercises and restricted stock grants.

Adjusted EBITDA

In evaluating our business, we consider and use Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, as a supplemental measure of our operating performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) before net interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus expenses that we do not consider reflective of our ongoing operations. We use Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to review and assess our operating performance and to enhance comparability between periods. We also believe the use of Adjusted EBITDA facilitates investors' use of operating performance comparisons from period to period and company to company by backing out potential differences caused by variations in such items as capital structures (affecting relative interest expense and stock-based compensation expense), the book amortization of intangible assets (affecting relative

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amortization expense), the age and book value of facilities and equipment (affecting relative depreciation expense) and other non-cash expenses. We also present Adjusted EBITDA because we believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties as a measure of financial performance. We reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most comparable financial measure under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

We use Adjusted EBITDA in our decision-making processes relating to the operation of our business together with U.S. GAAP financial measures such as income (loss) from operations. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA permits a comparative assessment of our operating performance, relative to our performance based on our U.S. GAAP results, while isolating the effects of depreciation and amortization, which may vary from period to period without any correlation to underlying operating performance, and of non-cash stock-based compensation, which is a non-cash expense that varies widely among companies. We provide information relating to our Adjusted EBITDA so that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties have the same data that we employ in assessing our overall operations. We believe that trends in our Adjusted EBITDA are a valuable indicator of our operating performance on a consolidated basis and of our ability to produce operating cash flows to fund working capital needs, to service debt obligations and to fund capital expenditures.

The term Adjusted EBITDA is not defined under U.S. GAAP, and is not a measure of operating income, operating performance or liquidity presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and when assessing our operating performance, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for net income (loss) or other consolidated statement of operations data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations include, but are not limited to, the following:

Adjusted EBITDA (1) does not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; (2) does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; (3) does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt; (4) does not reflect income taxes or the cash requirements for any tax payments; and (5) does not reflect all of the costs associated with operating our business;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized often will have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

while stock-based compensation is a component of cost of products sold and operating expenses, the impact on our consolidated financial statements compared to other companies can vary significantly due to such factors as assumed life of the stock-based awards and assumed volatility of our common stock; and

other companies may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

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We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our U.S. GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as follows for the periods presented:

	Three-Month Period Ended		Nine-Month Period Ended	
	September	September	September	September
	29,	30,	29,	30,
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ (128)	\$ (1,698)	\$ 1,134	\$ (1,449)
Add: interest expense, net	497	432	1,726	759
Less: income tax benefit		(832)		(381)
Add: depreciation expense	955	930	2,871	2,747
Add: amortization expense	549	512	1,630	512
Add: stock-based compensation expense	501	409	1,532	975
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,374	\$ (247)	\$ 8,893	\$ 3,163

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 29, 2007, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$927, an increase of \$207 from the beginning of the year. During the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007, operating activities generated \$4,164 in cash as compared to a generation of \$4,007 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006. The generation of cash from operating activities in 2007 resulted mainly from an increase in earnings before depreciation and amortization, offset in part by higher inventory balances. Inventory levels have increased since the beginning of the year due mainly to a procurement of certain raw materials that were suddenly in short supply, in order to meet anticipated customer demand.

We used \$4,163 in cash for investing activities during the first nine-month period of 2007 compared with \$8,038 in cash used for investing activities in the same period in 2006. In 2007, we made an investment of \$956 to acquire ISC and a \$1,500 payment related to the asset purchase of McDowell, whereas in 2006 we made investments of \$1,949 to acquire ABLE and \$5,059 to acquire McDowell. In addition, we spent \$1,706 to purchase plant, property and equipment in 2007, as compared with \$1,030 for the same period in 2006.

During the nine-month period ended September 29, 2007, we used \$24 in funds from financing activities compared to a generation of \$2,041 in funds in the same period of 2006. The financing activities in 2007 included a \$1,355 inflow from drawdowns on the revolver portion of our primary credit facility, offset in part by outflows for principal payments of term debt under our primary credit facility and capital lease obligations. During the first nine months of 2007, we issued approximately 109,000 shares of common stock related to the exercises of stock options for which we received approximately \$470 in cash proceeds.

Inventory turnover for the first nine months of 2007 was an annualized rate of approximately 3.0 turns per year, down from the 3.2 turns for the full year of 2006. The decline in this metric is mainly due to the timing of production and shipments, including the impact from procuring materials that were unexpectedly in short supply in late 2006, maintaining a supply of raw materials for surge production for the U.S. military, and the impact of procuring premium priced inventory at our Waco operation in the latter part of 2006. We expect this metric to improve during 2007 as production is brought more in line with shipment schedules and as we work to shorten our supply chain with our vendors. Our Days Sales Outstanding (DSOs) was an average of 55 days for the first nine months of 2007, an increase from the 2006 average of 50 days, as our customer base has expanded internationally and the credit terms for non-U.S. customers are generally more lenient than for U.S. customers.

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At September 29, 2007, we had outstanding capital lease obligations of \$430.

As of September 29, 2007, we had made commitments to purchase approximately \$320 of production machinery and equipment, which we expect to fund through operating cash flows.

Our primary credit facility consists of both a term loan component and a revolver component, and the facility is collateralized by essentially all of our assets, including all of our subsidiaries. The lenders of the new credit facility are JP Morgan Chase Bank and Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, with JP Morgan Chase Bank acting as the administrative agent. The current revolver loan commitment is \$15,000. Availability under the revolving credit component is subject to meeting certain financial covenants. We are required to meet certain financial covenants under the facility, as amended, including a debt to earnings ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio, and a current assets to total liabilities ratio. In addition, we are required to meet certain non-financial covenants. The rate of interest, in general, is based upon either a LIBOR rate or Prime, plus a Eurodollar spread (dependent upon a debt to earnings ratio within a predetermined grid)

On June 30, 2004, we drew down the full \$10,000 term loan. The term loan is being repaid in equal monthly installments of \$167 over five years. On July 1, 2004, we entered into an interest rate swap arrangement in the notional amount of \$10,000 to be effective on August 2, 2004, related to the \$10,000 term loan, in order to take advantage of historically low interest rates. We received a fixed rate of interest in exchange for a variable rate. The swap rate received was 3.98% for five years. The total rate of interest paid by us is equal to the swap rate of 3.98% plus the Eurodollar spread stipulated in the predetermined grid associated with the term loan. On January 1, 2006, the adjusted rate was 6.98%. On February 14, 2007, the adjusted rate increased to 7.23%, and on August 15, 2007, the adjusted rate decreased to 6.98%. Derivative instruments are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 133,

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. The fair value of this arrangement at September 29, 2007 resulted in an asset of \$27, all of which was reflected as a short-term asset.

There have been several amendments to the credit facility during the past few years, including amendments to authorize acquisitions and modify financial covenants. Recently, effective February 14, 2007, we entered into Forbearance and Amendment Number Six to the Credit Agreement (Forbearance and Amendment) with the banks. The Forbearance and Amendment provided that the banks would forbear from exercising their rights under the credit facility arising from our failure to comply with certain financial covenants in the credit facility with respect to the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006. Specifically, we were not in compliance with the terms of the credit facility because we failed to maintain the required debt-to-earnings and EBIT-to-interest ratios provided for in the credit facility. The banks agreed to forbear from exercising their respective rights and remedies under the credit facility until March 23, 2007 (Forbearance Period), unless we breached the Forbearance and Amendment or unless another event or condition occurred that constituted a default under the credit facility. Each bank agreed to continue to make revolving loans available to us during the Forbearance Period. Pursuant to the Forbearance and Amendment, the aggregate amount of the banks revolving loan commitment was reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000. During the Forbearance Period, the applicable revolving interest rate and the applicable term interest rate, in each case as set forth in the credit agreement, both were increased by 25 basis points. In addition to a number of technical and conforming amendments, the Forbearance and Amendment revised the definition of Change in Control in the credit facility to provide that the acquisition of equity interests representing more than 30% of the aggregate ordinary voting power represented by the issued and outstanding equity interests of us shall constitute a Change in Control for purposes of the credit facility. Previously, the equity interests threshold had been set at 20%.

Effective March 23, 2007, we entered into Extension of Forbearance and Amendment Number Seven to Credit Agreement (Extension and Amendment) with the banks. The Extension and Amendment provided that the banks agreed to extend the Forbearance Period until May 18, 2007. The Extension and Amendment also acknowledged that we continued not to be in compliance with the financial covenants

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identified above for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006 and did not contemplate being in compliance for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2007.

Effective May 18, 2007, we entered into Extension of Forbearance and Amendment Number Eight to Credit Agreement (Second Extension and Amendment) with the banks. The Second Extension and Amendment provided that the banks agreed to extend the Forbearance Period until August 15, 2007. The Second Extension and Amendment also acknowledged that we continued not to be in compliance with the financial covenants identified above for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007 and did not contemplate being in compliance for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2007.

Effective August 15, 2007, we entered in Amendment Number Nine to Credit Agreement (Amendment Nine) with the banks. Amendment Nine effectively ended the Forbearance Period and extended the term of the revolving credit component of the facility to January 31, 2009 and the term of the term loan component of the facility to July 1, 2009. Amendment Nine also added several definitions and modified or replaced certain covenants. As of September 29, 2007, we were in compliance with all of the credit facility covenants, as amended.

While we believe relations with our lenders are good and we have received waivers as necessary in the past, there can be no assurance that such waivers can always be obtained. In such case, we believe we have, in the aggregate, sufficient cash, cash generation capabilities from operations, working capital, and financing alternatives at our disposal, including but not limited to alternative borrowing arrangements (e.g. asset secured borrowings) and other available lenders, to fund operations in the normal course and repay the debt outstanding under our credit facility.

As of September 29, 2007, we had \$3,667 outstanding under the term loan component of our credit facility with our primary lending bank and \$8,950 was outstanding under the revolver component. As a result of the uncertainty of our ability to comply with the modified or replaced financial covenants, per Amendment Nine, within the next year, we continue to classify all of the debt associated with this credit facility as a current liability on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 29, 2007. The revolver arrangement now provides for up to \$15,000 of borrowing capacity, including outstanding letters of credit. At September 29, 2007, we had no outstanding letters of credit related to this facility, as amended August 15, 2007, leaving \$6,050 of additional borrowing capacity.

As of September 29, 2007, our wholly-owned U.K. subsidiary, Ultralife Batteries (UK) Ltd., had \$4 outstanding under its revolving credit facility with a commercial bank in the U.K. This credit facility provides our U.K. operation with additional financing flexibility for its working capital needs. Any borrowings against this credit facility are collateralized with that company's outstanding accounts receivable balances. There was approximately \$910 in additional borrowing capacity under this credit facility as of September 29, 2007.

During the first nine-month periods of 2007 and 2006, we issued 109,000 and 165,000 shares of common stock, respectively, as a result of exercises of stock options and warrants. We received approximately \$470 in 2007 and \$1,076 in 2006 in cash proceeds as a result of these transactions.

We continue to be optimistic about our future prospects and growth potential. We continually explore various sources of liquidity to ensure financing flexibility, including leasing alternatives, issuing new or refinancing existing debt, and raising equity through private or public offerings. Although we stay abreast of such financing alternatives, we believe we have the ability during the next 12 months to finance our operations primarily through internally generated funds or through the use of additional financing that currently is available to us.

If we are unable to achieve our plans or unforeseen events occur, we may need to implement alternative plans. While we believe we can complete our original plans or alternative plans, if necessary,

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there can be no assurance that such alternatives would be available on acceptable terms and conditions or that we would be successful in our implementation of such plans.

As described in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings of this report, we are involved in certain environmental matters with respect to our facility in Newark, New York. Although we have reserved for expenses related to this potential exposure, there can be no assurance that such reserve will be adequate. The ultimate resolution of this matter may have a significant adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which it is resolved.

With respect to our battery products, we typically offer warranties against any defects due to product malfunction or workmanship for a period up to one year from the date of purchase. With respect to our communications accessory products, we typically offer a four-year warranty. We also offer a 10-year warranty on our 9-volt batteries that are used in ionization-type smoke alarms. We provide for a reserve for these potential warranty expenses, which is based on an analysis of historical warranty issues. There is no assurance that future warranty claims will be consistent with past history, and in the event we experience a significant increase in warranty claims, there is no assurance that our reserves will be sufficient. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Outlook

Management is projecting revenue of approximately \$41,000 to \$44,000 for the fourth quarter ending December 31, 2007, based on a strong backlog position, anticipated orders and anticipated delivery schedules. Based on this revenue estimate, which excludes any incremental revenue associated with the pending acquisitions of Stationary Power Services and Reserve Power Systems, management anticipates reporting operating income of approximately \$2,700 to \$3,500, inclusive of approximately \$1,000 of non-cash expenses related to stock-based compensation and intangible asset amortization. In addition, management expects to report a one-time, non-operating gain of approximately \$7,500 in the fourth quarter related to the negotiated purchase price settlement agreement with the sellers of McDowell Research, announced on October 5.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Developments

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating any potential impact of adopting this pronouncement.

In December 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) EITF 00-19-2 which addresses an issuer's accounting for registration payment arrangements for financial instruments such as equity shares, warrants or debt instruments. This FSP specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies and FASB Interpretation No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. The financial instrument(s) subject to the registration payment arrangement shall be recognized and measured in accordance with other applicable Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles (GAAP), without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment arrangement. An entity should recognize and measure a registration payment arrangement as a separate unit of account from the financial instrument(s) subject to that arrangement. Adoption of this FSP may require additional disclosures relating to the nature of the registration payment, settlement alternatives, current carrying amount of the liability representing the issuer's obligations and the maximum potential amount of consideration, undiscounted, that the issuer could be required to transfer. This FSP shall be

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effective immediately for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to the date of issuance of this FSP. For registration payment arrangements and financial instruments subject to those arrangements that were entered into prior to the issuance of this FSP, this guidance shall be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement had no impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosure about the information used to measure fair value. The statement applies whenever other statements require, or permit, assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. The statement does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption encouraged. We are currently evaluating any potential impact of adopting this pronouncement.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an interpretation of SFAS No. 109 (FIN 48). This statement clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This Interpretation 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. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement on January 1, 2007, had no significant impact on our financial statements. (See Note 10 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.)

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* (SFAS No. 156). SFAS No. 156 requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be measured initially at fair value, if practicable, and permits for subsequent measurement using either fair value measurement with changes in fair value reflected in earnings or the amortization and impairment requirements of Statement No. 140. The subsequent measurement of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities at fair value eliminates the necessity for entities that manage the risks inherent in servicing assets and servicing liabilities with derivatives to qualify for hedge accounting treatment and eliminates the characterization of declines in fair value as impairments or direct write-downs. SFAS No. 156 is effective for an entity's first fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of this pronouncement had no impact on our financial statements.

In January 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* (SFAS No. 155). SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. SFAS No. 155 also resolves issues addressed in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, *Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*. SFAS No. 155 eliminates the exemption from applying SFAS No. 133 to interests in securitized financial assets so that similar instruments are accounted for in the same manner regardless of the form of the instruments. SFAS No. 155 allows a preparer to elect fair value measurement at acquisition, at issuance, or when a previously recognized financial instrument is subject to a remeasurement (new basis) event, on an instrument-by-instrument basis. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The fair value election provided for in paragraph 4(c) of SFAS No. 155 may also be applied upon adoption of SFAS No. 155 for hybrid financial instruments that had been bifurcated under paragraph 12 of SFAS No. 133 prior to the adoption of this Statement. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year, provided the entity has not yet issued financial statements, including financial statements for any

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interim period for that fiscal year. Provisions of SFAS No. 155 may be applied to instruments that an entity holds at the date of adoption on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The adoption of this pronouncement had no significant impact on our financial statements.

In June 2005, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 143-1 (FSP FAS 143-1), Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations. FSP FAS 143-1 addresses the accounting for obligations associated with the Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the Directive) adopted by the European Union (EU). FSP FAS 143-1 is effective the latter of the first reporting period that ends after June 8, 2005 or the date that the EU-member country adopts the law. Effective January 2, 2007, the United Kingdom, the only EU-member country in which we have significant operations, adopted the law. The adoption of this law had no significant impact on our financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management exercises judgment in making important decisions pertaining to choosing and applying accounting policies and methodologies in many areas. Not only are these decisions necessary to comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, but they also reflect management's view of the most appropriate manner in which to record and report our overall financial performance. All accounting policies are important, and all policies described in Note 1 (Summary of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies) in our Annual Report on Form 10-K should be reviewed for a greater understanding of how our financial performance is recorded and reported.

During the first nine months of 2007, there were no significant changes in the manner in which our significant accounting policies were applied or in which related assumptions and estimates were developed.

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Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK (Dollars in thousands)

We are exposed to various market risks in the normal course of business, primarily interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Our primary interest rate risk is derived from our outstanding variable-rate debt obligations. In July 2004, we hedged a portion of this risk by entering into an interest rate swap arrangement in connection with the term loan component of our new credit facility. Under the swap arrangement, effective August 2, 2004, we received a fixed rate of interest in exchange for a variable rate. The swap rate received was 3.98% for five years and will be adjusted accordingly for a Eurodollar spread incorporated in the credit agreement. As of September 29, 2007, a one basis point change in the Eurodollar spread would have a less than \$1 value change. (See Note 9 in Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.)

We are subject to foreign currency risk, due to fluctuations in currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. We monitor the relationship between the U.S. dollar and other currencies on a continuous basis and adjust sales prices for products and services sold in these foreign currencies as appropriate to safeguard against the fluctuations in the currency effects relative to the U.S. dollar.

We maintain manufacturing operations in the U.S., the U.K. and China, and export products internationally. We purchase materials and sell our products in foreign currencies, and therefore currency fluctuations may impact our pricing of products sold and materials purchased. In addition, our foreign subsidiaries maintain their books in local currency, which is translated into U.S. dollars for our consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation Of Disclosure Controls And Procedures Our president and chief executive officer (principal executive officer) and our vice president - finance and chief financial officer (principal financial officer) have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, the president and chief executive officer and vice president - finance and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date.

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting In the beginning of the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, we completed our acquisition of substantially all of the assets of McDowell Research, Ltd., a manufacturer of military communications accessories located in Waco, Texas. During the second half of 2006, we performed a limited assessment of McDowell's internal control over financial reporting (ICFR). We have gained a basic understanding of the internal control structure within McDowell, which previously was a closely-held, private company.

Based on this limited assessment, we believe that the following deficiencies that existed as of the end of fiscal year 2006 would result in material weaknesses in McDowell's ICFR if not appropriately remediated during 2007:

- a) Ineffective information systems and related control processes surrounding such systems;
- b) Inadequate controls and supporting documentation for inventory valuations;
- c) Lack of routine and complete reconciliations of general ledger accounts to detailed supporting documentation; and
- d) Levels of staffing that would promote sufficient segregation of duties and assure a sufficient level of expertise in manufacturing accounting and proper application of generally accepted accounting principles.

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We are in the process of integrating McDowell into our business and assimilating McDowell's operations, services, products and personnel with our management policies, procedures and strategies. In connection with this integration process, during the third quarter of 2007, we relocated a significant majority of the Waco Operations to our Newark, New York facility to instill better processes and manufacturing disciplines. We are in the process of remediating the noted internal control deficiencies and expect to complete the implementation of the necessary changes by the end of 2007.

There has been no other change in the internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this quarterly report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings (Dollars in thousands)

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the normal course of business. We believe that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In conjunction with our purchase/lease of our Newark, New York facility in 1998, we entered into a payment-in-lieu of tax agreement, which provides us with real estate tax concessions upon meeting certain conditions. In connection with this agreement, a consulting firm performed a Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment, which revealed the existence of contaminated soil and ground water around one of the buildings. We retained an engineering firm, which estimated that the cost of remediation should be in the range of \$230. Through September 29, 2007, total costs incurred have amounted to approximately \$195, none of which has been capitalized. In February 1998, we entered into an agreement with a third party which provides that we and this third party will retain an environmental consulting firm to conduct a supplemental Phase II investigation to verify the existence of the contaminants and further delineate the nature of the environmental concern. The third party agreed to reimburse us for fifty percent (50%) of the cost of correcting the environmental concern on the Newark property. We have fully reserved for our portion of the estimated liability. Test sampling was completed in the spring of 2001, and the engineering report was submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review. NYSDEC reviewed the report and, in January 2002, recommended additional testing. We responded by submitting a work plan to NYSDEC, which was approved in April 2002. We sought proposals from engineering firms to complete the remedial work contained in the work plan. A firm was selected to undertake the remediation and in December 2003 the remediation was completed, and was overseen by the NYSDEC. The report detailing the remediation project, which included the test results, was forwarded to NYSDEC and to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). The NYSDEC, with input from the NYSDOH, requested that we perform additional sampling. A work plan for this portion of the project was written and delivered to the NYSDEC and approved. In November 2005, additional soil, sediment and surface water samples were taken from the area outlined in the work plan, as well as groundwater samples from the monitoring wells. We received the laboratory analysis and met with the NYSDEC in March 2006 to discuss the results. On June 30, 2006, the Final Investigation Report was delivered to the NYSDEC by our outside environmental consulting firm. In November 2006, the NYSDEC completed its review of the Final Investigation Report and requested additional groundwater, soil and sediment sampling. A work plan to address the additional investigation was submitted to the NYSDEC in January 2007 and was approved in April 2007. Additional investigation work was performed in May 2007. A preliminary report of results was prepared by our outside environmental consulting firm in August 2007 and a meeting with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH took place in September 2007. As a result of this meeting, NYSDEC and NYSDOH have requested additional investigation work. A work plan to address this additional investigation is being developed. The results of the additional investigation requested by the NYSDEC may increase the estimated remediation costs modestly. At September 29, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had \$45 and \$35, respectively, reserved for this matter.

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Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Stock Purchase Agreement by and among Innovative Solutions Consulting, Inc., Michele A. Aloisio, Marc DeLaVergne, Thomas R. Knowlton, Kenneth J. Wood, W. Michael Cooper, and the Registrant, dated September 12, 2007
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

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

ULTRALIFE BATTERIES, INC.

(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2007

By: /s/ John D. Kavazanjian
John D. Kavazanjian
President and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: November 7, 2007

By: /s/ Robert W. Fishback
Robert W. Fishback
Vice President - Finance and Chief
Financial Officer

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Index to Exhibits

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