

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-Q
August 02, 2013
Table of Contents

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-15295

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

25-1843385
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1049 Camino Dos Rios
Thousand Oaks, California
(Address of principal executive offices)
(805) 373-4545

91360-2362
(Zip Code)

(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the 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.

Class Outstanding at July 30, 2013
Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share 37,435,579 shares

Table of Contents

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Part I	
<u>Financial Information</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>32</u>
Part II	
<u>Other Information</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>33</u>

Table of Contents

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND JULY 1, 2012

(Unaudited - Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net Sales	\$601.0	\$518.5	\$1,170.4	\$1,012.5
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	383.6	343.0	749.0	671.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	152.5	115.8	297.6	226.2
Total costs and expenses	536.1	458.8	1,046.6	897.3
Income before other expense and income taxes	64.9	59.7	123.8	115.2
Other income/(expense), net	—	1.4	(0.5	) 1.0
Interest and debt expense, net	(5.1	) (4.1	) (10.5	) (8.1
Income before income taxes	59.8	57.0	112.8	108.1
Provision for income taxes	16.5	17.4	29.7	32.9
Net income	43.3	39.6	83.1	75.2
Noncontrolling interest	(0.4	) (0.1	) 0.2	—
Net income attributable to Teledyne	\$42.9	\$39.5	\$83.3	\$75.2
Basic earnings per common share	\$1.15	\$1.08	\$2.24	\$2.06
Weighted average common shares outstanding	37.3	36.6	37.2	36.6
Diluted earnings per common share	\$1.13	\$1.06	\$2.20	\$2.02
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	38.0	37.3	37.9	37.3

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

Table of Contents

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE SECOND QUARTER AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND JULY 1, 2012
 (Unaudited - Amounts in millions, except per-share amounts)

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$43.3	\$39.6	\$83.1	\$75.2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	(10.6	) (9.1	) (29.4	) 2.5
Hedge activity and interest rate swap	(0.9	) (1.4	) (1.8	) 0.5
Pension and postretirement benefit adjustments	10.9	—	11.1	(0.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(0.6	) (10.5	) (20.1	) 2.9
Comprehensive income	42.7	29.1	63.0	78.1
Less amounts attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax:				
Net loss (income)	(0.4	) (0.1	) 0.2	—
Foreign exchange translation adjustment	1.6	—	2.6	—
Other comprehensive loss (income), net of tax	1.2	(0.1	) 2.8	—
Comprehensive income attributable to Teledyne	\$43.9	\$29.0	\$65.8	\$78.1

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

Table of ContentsTELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Current period unaudited - Amounts in millions, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2013	December 30, 2012
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$70.1	\$45.8
Accounts receivable, net	346.7	350.3
Inventories, net	293.7	281.2
Deferred income taxes, net	33.9	39.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	33.9	27.7
Total current assets	778.3	744.8
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$345.8 at June 30, 2013 and \$327.9 at December 30, 2012	354.4	349.5
Goodwill, net	1,006.8	990.2
Acquired intangibles, net	270.4	265.7
Other assets, net	104.2	56.2
Total Assets	\$2,514.1	\$2,406.4
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$156.5	\$148.6
Accrued liabilities	244.5	256.7
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	1.9	2.0
Total current liabilities	402.9	407.3
Long-term debt and capital leases	626.2	556.2
Accrued pension obligation	10.1	57.0
Accrued postretirement benefits	12.2	12.8
Other long-term liabilities	182.1	169.7
Total Liabilities	1,233.5	1,203.0
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; outstanding shares-none	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; authorized 125 million shares; issued and outstanding shares; 37,416,824 at June 30, 2013 and 37,162,697 at December 30, 2012	0.4	0.4
Additional paid-in capital	314.7	297.8
Retained earnings	1,206.3	1,123.0
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(293.5	) (273.4
Total Teledyne Stockholders' Equity	1,227.9	1,147.8
Noncontrolling interest	52.7	55.6
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,280.6	1,203.4
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$2,514.1	\$2,406.4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.		

Table of Contents

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND JULY 1, 2012
 (Unaudited - Amounts in millions)

	Six Months 2013	2012	
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$83.1	\$75.2	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	44.0	34.9	
Deferred income taxes	21.5	(4.0))
Stock option expense	4.6	3.6	
Excess income tax benefits from stock options exercised	(2.7)	(3.4))
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of businesses acquired:			
Accounts receivable	15.0	(19.6))
Inventories	(8.0)	(11.9))
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5.6	(0.5))
Accounts payable	1.4	20.3	
Accrued liabilities	(10.2)	(24.9))
Income taxes payable, net	(11.7)	23.5)
Long-term assets	(3.8)	(0.4))
Other long-term liabilities	2.2	4.8	
Accrued pension obligation	(82.5)	(48.1))
Accrued postretirement benefits	(0.5)	(0.5))
Other operating, net	(1.9)	0.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	56.1	49.3	
Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(36.3)	(27.7))
Purchase of businesses and other investments	(73.7)	(64.2))
Proceeds from the sale of businesses and disposal of fixed assets	0.1	1.1	
Net cash used in investing activities	(109.9)	(90.8))
Financing Activities			
Net proceeds from debt	69.9	4.9	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	7.2	9.4	
Excess income tax benefits from stock options exercised	2.7	3.4	
Issuance of cash flow hedges	(1.7)	0.5)
Net cash provided by financing activities	78.1	18.2	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24.3	(23.3))
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	45.8	49.4	
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	\$70.1	\$26.1	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.			

Table of Contents

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2013

Note 1. General

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Teledyne Technologies Incorporated (“Teledyne” or the “Company”) pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and disclosures normally included in notes to consolidated financial statements have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, but resultant disclosures are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as they apply to interim reporting. The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto in Teledyne’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012 (“2012 Form 10-K”).

In the opinion of Teledyne’s management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly, in all material respects, Teledyne’s consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2013 and the consolidated results of operations, consolidated comprehensive income second quarter and six months then ended and consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended. The results of operations and cash flows for the period ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or cash flows to be expected for any subsequent quarter or the full fiscal year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective December 31, 2012, the Company adopted recently issued accounting guidance on the testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. The guidance allows entities to first perform a qualitative assessment to determine the likelihood of an impairment for an indefinite-lived intangible asset and whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment assessment currently required. The Company’s adoption of this guidance, effective December 31, 2012, did not have any impact on Teledyne’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Effective December 31, 2012, the Company adopted recently issued accounting guidance which updates the presentation of reclassifications from comprehensive income to net income in consolidated financial statements. Under this new guidance, an entity is required to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) either by the respective line items of net income or by cross-reference to other required disclosures. The new guidance does not change the requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. As the new guidance relates to presentation only, the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company’s results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Table of Contents

The changes in AOCI by component, net of tax, for the second quarter and first six months ended June 30, 2013 are as follows (in millions):

	Foreign Currency Translation	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	
Balance as of March 31, 2013	\$(36.0)	)\$(2.8)	)\$(254.1	)\$(292.9)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(10.6)	) (1.1)	)—	(11.7))
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	0.2	10.9	11.1	
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(10.6)	) (0.9)	) 10.9	(0.6))
Balance as of June 30, 2013	\$(46.6)	)\$(3.7)	)\$(243.2	)\$(293.5)

	Foreign Currency Translation	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Postretirement Benefits	Total	
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$(17.2)	)\$(1.9)	)\$(254.3	)\$(273.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(29.4)	) (2.1)	) 0.2	(31.3))
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	0.3	10.9	11.2	
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(29.4)	) (1.8)	) 11.1	(20.1))
Balance as of June 30, 2013	\$(46.6)	)\$(3.7)	)\$(243.2	)\$(293.5)

The reclassifications out of AOCI for the second quarter and first six months of 2013 are as follows (in millions):

	Amount Reclassified from AOCI Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2013	Amount Reclassified from AOCI Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	Statement of Income Presentation
Loss on cash flow hedges:			
Loss recognized in income on derivatives	\$0.2	\$0.4	Other expense
Income tax benefit	—	(0.1)	) Income tax benefit
Total	\$0.2	\$0.3	
Amortization of defined benefit pension and postretirement plan items:			
Amortization of prior service cost	\$(2.6)	) \$(2.6)	) Pension expense
Amortization of net actuarial loss	20.3	20.3	Pension expense
Total before tax	17.7	17.7	
Tax benefit	(6.8)	) \$(6.8)	) Income tax benefit
Total	\$10.9	\$10.9	

Note 2. Business Combinations and Investments, Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

Teledyne spent \$73.7 million and \$64.2 million on acquisitions in the first six months of 2013 and 2012, respectively. On May 8, 2013, a subsidiary of Teledyne acquired Axiom IC B.V. (“Axiom”), for an initial payment of \$4.0 million, net of cash acquired, with an additional \$1.3 million expected to be paid in equal installments over three years. Axiom is a fabless semiconductor company that develops high-performance CMOS mixed-signal integrated circuits. Axiom is located in the Netherlands and is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

On March 1, 2013 Teledyne acquired all the outstanding shares of RESON A/S (“RESON”) for \$69.7 million, net of cash acquired. RESON, headquartered in Slangerup, Denmark, provides multibeam sonar systems and specialty acoustic sensors for hydrography, global marine infrastructure and offshore energy operations. RESON had sales of €50.8 million for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and is part of the Instrumentation segment.

On August 3, 2012, Teledyne acquired LeCroy Corporation (“LeCroy”) for \$301.3 million, net of cash acquired. LeCroy, headquartered in Chestnut Ridge, New York is a leading supplier of oscilloscopes, protocol analyzers and signal integrity test solutions. LeCroy is part of the Instrumentation segment.

On April 2, 2012, Teledyne acquired a majority interest in the parent company of Optech Incorporated (“Optech”) for \$27.9 million, net of \$4.8 million in cash acquired. The purchase increased Teledyne’s ownership percentage to 51 percent from the original 19 percent interest purchased in the first quarter of 2011. With the April 2012 purchase, we now consolidate Optech’s financial results into Teledyne’s results with an appropriate adjustment for the minority ownership. At the time of the purchase, the value of Optech’s total equity was based on the same per share price as those shares purchased by Teledyne to obtain the majority interest in 2012 and the value of the non-controlling interest was 49.0% of Optech’s total equity and was equal to \$49.8 million. The minority ownership of Optech was \$48.1 million and \$49.8 million at June 30, 2013 and December 30, 2012, respectively. Optech is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

On February 25, 2012, Teledyne acquired VariSystems Inc. (“VariSystems”) for \$34.9 million, net of cash acquired. Teledyne paid a \$1.4 million purchase price adjustment in the second quarter of 2012. VariSystems, headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, supplies custom harsh environment interconnects used in energy exploration and production. VariSystems is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

Teledyne funded the purchases primarily from borrowings under its credit facility and cash on hand. The results of these acquisitions have been included in Teledyne’s results since the dates of the respective acquisitions.

For a description of the Company’s other acquisition activity for the year ended December 30, 2012, please refer to Note 3 of the Teledyne 2012 Form 10-K.

Teledyne’s goodwill was \$1,006.8 million at June 30, 2013 and \$990.2 million at December 30, 2012. The increase in the balance of goodwill in 2013 resulted from the RESON and Axiom acquisitions partially offset by the impact of exchange rate changes and also reflected a \$4.9 million reduction related to a purchase accounting adjustment for the LeCroy acquisition. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company identified an immaterial misclassification of assets in purchase accounting related to the 2012 acquisition of LeCroy after the measurement period had ended. The Company identified long term deferred tax assets of \$4.9 million that were present at the acquisition date but were not separately identified in the purchase price allocation. The Company increased long term deferred tax assets by \$4.9 million and reduced goodwill by the same amount in the second quarter of 2013. Management has determined that this adjustment to the balance sheet is not material to the previously issued financial statements. Teledyne’s net acquired intangible assets were \$270.4 million at June 30, 2013 and \$265.7 million at December 30, 2012. The increase in the balance of acquired intangible assets in 2013 primarily resulted from the RESON acquisition, partially offset by amortization and the impact of exchange rate changes. The Company’s cost to acquire RESON and Axiom has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values as of the date of the completion of the acquisition. The differences between the fair value of the consideration paid and the estimated fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired has been recorded as goodwill. The Company has completed the process of specifically identifying the amounts assigned to assets and liabilities and acquired intangible assets and the related impact on goodwill for the RESON and Axiom acquisitions.

The following is a summary at the acquisition date of the estimated fair values allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the acquisitions made in 2013 (in millions):

Current assets	\$26.5
Property, plant and equipment	3.9
Goodwill	38.5
Acquired intangible assets	25.8
Current liabilities	(16.0)
Long-term liabilities	(5.0)
Net assets acquired	\$73.7

The following table is a summary at the acquisition date of the acquired intangible assets and weighted average useful life in years for the acquisitions made in 2013 (dollars in millions):

Intangibles subject to amortization	Amount	Weighted Average Useful Life in Years
Proprietary Technology	\$10.6	10.0
Customer List/Relationships	6.8	12.0
Backlog	0.4	0.8
Total intangibles subject to amortization	17.8	9.5
Intangibles not subject to amortization		
Trademarks and trade names	8.0	n/a
Total intangibles not subject to amortization	8.0	
Total acquired intangible assets	\$25.8	

Note 3. Derivative Instruments

Teledyne transacts business in various foreign currencies and has international sales and expenses denominated in foreign currencies, subjecting the Company to foreign currency risk. The Company's primary foreign currency risk management objective is to protect the United States dollar value of future cash flows and minimize the volatility of reported earnings. The Company utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the volatility of cash flows primarily related to forecasted revenue and expenses denominated in Canadian dollars. These contracts are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges.

Cash Flow Hedging Activities

The effectiveness of the cash flow hedge contracts, excluding time value, is assessed prospectively and retrospectively on a monthly basis using regression analysis, as well as using other timing and probability criteria. To receive hedge accounting treatment, all hedging relationships are formally documented at the inception of the hedges and must be highly effective in offsetting changes to future cash flows on hedged transactions. The effective portion of the cash flow hedge contracts' gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of these hedges is initially reported, net of tax, as a component of AOCI in stockholders' equity until the underlying hedged item is reflected in our consolidated statements of income, at which time the effective amount in AOCI is reclassified to cost of sales in our consolidated statements of income. The Company expects to reclassify a loss of approximately \$1.8 million over the next 12 months based on the June 30, 2013 exchange rate.

Table of Contents

In the event that the gains or losses in AOCI are deemed to be ineffective, the ineffective portion of gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value, if any, is reclassified to other income and expense. In the event that the underlying forecasted transactions do not occur, or it becomes remote that they will occur, within the defined hedge period, the gains or losses on the related cash flow hedges will be reclassified from AOCI to other income and expense. During the current reporting period, all forecasted transactions occurred and, therefore, there were no such gains or losses reclassified to other income and expense. As of June 30, 2013, Teledyne had foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges to buy Canadian dollars and to sell U.S. dollars totaling \$63.7 million and these contracts had a negative fair value of \$1.6 million. These foreign currency forward contracts have maturities ranging from September 2013 to February 2014.

Non-Designated Hedging Activities

In addition, the Company utilizes foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate foreign exchange rate risk associated with foreign-currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities, including intercompany receivables and payables. As of June 30, 2013, Teledyne had foreign currency contracts of this type in the following pairs (in millions):

Contracts to Buy		Contracts to Sell	
Currency	Amount	Currency	Amount
Canadian Dollars	C\$ 36.1	U.S. Dollars	US\$35.3
Great Britain Pounds	£ 9.3	U.S. Dollars	US\$14.2
U.S. Dollars	US\$9.5	Euros	€ 7.3
U.S. Dollars	US\$1.8	Japanese Yen	¥ 175.0
U.S. Dollars	US\$0.7	Korean Won	839.0
Euros	€ 2.6	Canadian Dollars	C\$ 3.5
Canadian Dollars	C\$ 1.1	Japanese Yen	¥ 112.0

The gains and losses on these derivatives which are not designated as hedging instruments are intended to, at a minimum, partially offset the transaction gains and losses recognized in earnings. Under ASC 815, all derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. As discussed below, the accounting for gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value depends on the use of the derivative and whether it is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting. Teledyne does not use foreign currency forward contracts for speculative or trading purposes.

The effect of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2012 was as follows (in millions):

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net gain (loss) recognized in AOCI (a)	\$(1.5)	\$(2.4)	\$(2.7)	\$(0.6)
Net loss reclassified from AOCI into cost of sales (a)	\$(0.2)	\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)	\$(0.5)
Net foreign exchange gain recognized in other income and expense (b)	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.3

(a) Effective portion

(b) Amount excluded from effectiveness testing

The effect of derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges recognized in other income and expense for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$0.7 million and \$1.6 million of expense, respectively. The effect of derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges recognized in other income and expense for the second quarter and six months ended July 1, 2012 was \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million of expense, respectively.

Table of Contents

Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments are presented below. All fair values for these derivatives were measured using Level 2 information as defined by the accounting standard hierarchy (in millions):

Asset/(Liability) Derivatives	Balance sheet location	June 30, 2013	December 30, 2012
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Cash flow forward contracts	Other assets	\$—	\$0.8
Cash flow forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	(1.6) —
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		(1.6	) 0.8
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Non-designated forward contracts	Other current assets	0.1	0.1
Non-designated forward contracts	Accrued liabilities	(0.8	) (0.2
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		(0.7	) (0.1
Total asset/(liability) derivatives		\$(2.3	) \$0.7

Note 4. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share were computed based on net earnings. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period was used in the calculation of basic earnings per share. This number of shares was increased by contingent shares that could be issued under various compensation plans as well as by the dilutive effect of stock options based on the treasury stock method in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

For the second quarter and first six months of 2013 and 2012, no stock options were excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share. The following table sets forth the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share (amounts in millions, except per share data):

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income attributable to Teledyne	\$42.9	\$39.5	\$83.3	\$75.2
Basic earnings per share:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	37.3	36.6	37.2	36.6
Basic earnings per common share	\$1.15	\$1.08	\$2.24	\$2.06
Diluted earnings per share:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	37.3	36.6	37.2	36.6
Dilutive effect of exercise of options outstanding	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	38.0	37.3	37.9	37.3
Diluted earnings per common share	\$1.13	\$1.06	\$2.20	\$2.02

Table of Contents

Note 5. Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Teledyne has long-term incentive plans pursuant to which it has granted non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and performance shares to certain employees. The Company also has non-employee director stock compensation plans, pursuant to which non-qualified stock options and common stock have been issued to its directors.

Stock Incentive Plan

The following disclosures are based on stock options granted to Teledyne's employees and directors. The Company recorded a total of \$2.8 million and \$4.6 million in stock option compensation expense for the second quarter and first six months of 2013, respectively. For the second quarter and first six months of 2012, the company recorded a total of \$2.0 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Employee stock option grants are charged to expense evenly over the three year vesting period. In 2013, the Company currently expects approximately \$11.2 million in stock option compensation expense based on stock options already granted and current assumptions regarding the estimated fair value of stock option grants expected to be issued during the remainder of the year. However, our assessment of the estimated compensation expense will be affected by our stock price and actual stock option grants during the remainder of the year as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables and the related tax impact. These variables include, but are not limited to, the volatility of our stock price and employee stock option exercise behaviors. The Company issues shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

The Company uses a combination of its historical stock price volatility and the volatility of exchange traded options, if any, on the Company stock to compute the expected volatility for purposes of valuing stock options issued. The period used for the historical stock price corresponded to the expected term of the options and was seven years, three months. The period used for the exchange traded options, if any, included the longest-dated options publicly available, generally three months. The expected dividend yield is based on Teledyne's practice of not paying dividends. The risk-free rate of return is based on the yield of U. S. Treasury Strips with terms equal to the expected life of the options as of the grant date. The expected life in years is based on historical actual stock option exercise experience.

The following assumptions were used in the valuation of stock options granted in 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012	
Expected dividend yield	—	—	
Expected volatility	31.9	% 34.1	%
Risk-free interest rate	0.9	% 1.1	%
Expected life in years	7.3	6.7	

Based on the assumptions in the table above, the grant date weighted average fair value of employee stock options granted in 2013 and 2012 was \$27.17 and \$23.90, respectively.

Stock option transactions for Teledyne's employee stock option plans for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	2013		2012	
	Second Quarter	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Six Months	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Shares		Shares	
Beginning balance	2,036,528	\$46.35	2,203,005	\$45.90
Granted	573,724	\$75.17	573,724	\$75.17
Exercised	(57,041)	\$40.58	(189,649)	\$37.72
Canceled or expired	(1,731)	\$58.56	(35,600)	\$55.81
Ending balance	2,551,480	\$52.95	2,551,480	\$52.95
Options exercisable at end of period	1,536,134	\$42.81	1,536,134	\$42.81

Table of Contents

Stock option transactions for Teledyne's non-employee director stock option plans for the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	2013		Six Months	
	Second Quarter	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Beginning balance	311,765	\$39.40	308,908	\$39.35
Granted	36,242	\$74.96	39,429	\$72.51
Exercised	(3,403)	) \$10.11	(3,403)	) \$10.11
Canceled or expired	—	\$—	(330)	) \$40.70
Ending balance	344,604	\$43.43	344,604	\$43.43
Options exercisable at end of period	298,918	\$39.49	298,918	\$39.49

Performance Share Plan and Restricted Stock Award Program

The first of three annual installments of the 2009 to 2011 Performance Share Plan was paid entirely in cash in the first quarter of 2012. For the second installment, 23,519 shares of Teledyne common stock were issued in the first quarter of 2013. Also in the first quarter of 2013, the restriction was removed for 39,687 shares of Teledyne common stock and 944 shares were forfeited related to the 2010 to 2012 Restricted Stock Award Program.

Note 6. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid money-market mutual funds and bank deposits with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Cash equivalents totaled \$0.1 million at June 30, 2013 and \$2.4 million at December 30, 2012.

Note 7. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, less progress payments. Inventories are valued under the FIFO method, LIFO method and average cost method. Inventories at cost determined on the average cost or the FIFO methods, were \$226.1 million at June 30, 2013 and \$214.3 million at December 30, 2012. The remainder of the inventories using the LIFO method were \$93.5 million at June 30, 2013 and \$91.5 million at December 30, 2012. Interim LIFO calculations are based on the Company's estimates of expected year-end inventory levels and costs since an actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method can be made only at the end of each year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time. Because these are subject to many factors beyond the Company's control, interim results are subject to the final year-end LIFO inventory valuation. Inventories consist of the following (in millions):

Balance at	June 30, 2013	December 30, 2012
Raw materials and supplies	\$135.9	\$129.4
Work in process	145.4	145.9
Finished goods	38.3	30.5
	319.6	305.8
Progress payments	(8.7)	) (7.3)
LIFO reserve	(17.2)	) (17.3)
Total inventories, net	\$293.7	\$281.2

Table of Contents

Note 8. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

The following table presents the balance of selected components of Teledyne's balance sheet (in millions):

Balance sheet items	Balance sheet location	June 30, 2013	December 30, 2012
Deferred compensation assets	Other assets, net	\$39.4	\$37.8
Prepaid pension asset	Other assets, net	\$45.0	\$—
Salaries and wages	Accrued liabilities	\$94.5	\$101.6
Customer deposits and credits	Accrued liabilities	\$59.2	\$66.5
Deferred compensation liabilities	Other long-term liabilities	\$39.2	\$36.1
Deferred income taxes	Other long-term liabilities	\$46.5	\$33.3

Some of the Company's products are subject to specified warranties and the Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties. The adequacy of the pre-existing warranty liabilities is assessed regularly and the reserve is adjusted as necessary based on a review of historic warranty experience with respect to the applicable business or products, as well as the length and actual terms of the warranties, which are typically one year. The product warranty reserve is included in current and long term accrued liabilities on the balance sheet. Changes in the Company's product warranty reserve during the first six months of 2013 and 2012 are as follows (in millions):

	Six Months	
	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of year	\$17.8	\$13.3
Accruals for product warranties charged to expense	4.5	5.0
Cost of product warranty claims	(2.8	) (2.6
Acquisitions	0.2	0.7
Balance at end of period	\$19.7	\$16.4

Note 9. Income Taxes

The income tax provision is calculated using an estimated annual effective tax rate, based upon expected annual income, permanent items, statutory rates and planned tax strategies in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. However, losses in certain jurisdictions and discrete items, such as the resolution of uncertain tax positions, are treated separately.

The Company's effective income tax rate for the second quarter and first six months of 2013 was 27.6% and 26.3%, respectively. The Company's effective income tax rate for the second quarter and first six months of 2012 was 30.5% and 30.4%, respectively. The second quarter and first six months of 2013 included net tax benefits for discrete items of \$0.9 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, compared with net tax benefits for discrete items of \$1.2 million for the first six months of 2012. The net tax benefits in 2013 primarily relate to the retroactive reinstatement of certain tax benefits and credits from the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 signed into law on January 2, 2013. Excluding net tax benefits in all periods, the effective tax rates would have been 29.1% for the second quarter of 2013 and 29.5% for the first six months of 2013 and 30.7% for the second quarter of 2012 and 31.6% for the first six months of 2012. The decrease in the effective tax rates in both periods primarily reflected a change in the proportion of domestic and foreign income.

The Company has substantially concluded on all U.S. federal income tax matters for all years through 2008, California income tax matters for all years through 2006 and all material Canadian income tax matters for all years through 2004. The Company is currently under audit in Canada for tax periods 2006 through 2011 and in California for tax years 2007 through 2009. The Company does not believe that the resolution of any of the audits will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. Substantially all other material state, local and foreign income tax matters have been concluded for years through 2006. The Company's intention is to indefinitely reinvest the earnings of its material foreign subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

Note 10. Long-Term Debt and Capital Leases

In March 2013, the Company amended its \$550.0 million credit facility to increase the borrowing capacity to \$750.0 million and extend the maturity date from February 2016 to March 1, 2018. The other material terms of the credit facility, including covenants, remain unchanged. Excluding interest and fees, no payments are due under the credit facility until it matures. In October 2012, Teledyne entered into \$200.0 million of term loans that mature in October 2015. The proceeds were applied against the then \$550.0 million revolving credit facility. The credit agreements require the Company to comply with various financial and operating covenants, including maintaining certain consolidated leverage and interest coverage ratios. Borrowings under our credit facility and term loans are at variable rates which are, at our option, tied to a Eurocurrency rate equal to LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus an applicable rate or a base rate as defined in our credit agreements. Eurocurrency rate loans may be denominated in U.S. dollars or an alternative currency as defined in the agreement. Eurocurrency or LIBOR based loans under the facility typically have terms of one, two, three or six months and the interest rate for each such loan is subject to change if the loan is continued or converted following the applicable maturity date. The Company has not drawn any loans with a term longer than three months under the credit facility. Base rate loans have interest rates that primarily fluctuate with changes in the prime rate. Interest rates are also subject to change based on our consolidated leverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement. The credit agreement also provides for facility fees that vary between 0.125% and 0.30% of the credit line, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio as calculated from time to time.

Available borrowing capacity under the \$750.0 million credit facility, which is reduced by borrowings and certain outstanding letters of credit, was \$584.6 million at June 30, 2013. The credit agreement requires the Company to comply with various financial and operating covenants and at June 30, 2013, the Company was in compliance with these covenants. Teledyne also has a \$5.0 million uncommitted credit line which permits credit extensions up to \$5.0 million plus an incremental \$2.0 million solely for standby letters of credit. No amounts were outstanding under this credit line at June 30, 2013 or December 30, 2012. This credit line is utilized, as needed, for periodic cash needs. Teledyne estimates the fair value of its long-term debt based on debt of similar type, rating and maturity and at comparable interest rates. The estimated fair value of Teledyne's long-term debt at June 30, 2013 and December 30, 2012, approximated the carrying value.

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in millions):

Balance at	June 30, 2013	December 30, 2012
4.04% Notes due September 2015	\$75.0	\$75.0
4.74% Notes due September 2017	100.0	100.0
5.30% Notes due September 2020	75.0	75.0
Term loans due October 2015, weighted average rate of 1.59%	200.0	200.0
Other debt at various rates due through 2018 (excluding the current portion)	13.3	14.3
\$750.0 million revolving credit facility, weighted average rate of 2.34% at June 30, 2013 and 2.82% at December 30, 2012	151.4	79.1
Total long-term debt	\$614.7	\$543.4

As June 30, 2013 the Company has \$12.9 million in capital leases, of which \$1.4 million is current. At December 30, 2012 the Company had \$14.3 million in capital leases, of which \$1.5 million was current. At June 30, 2013, Teledyne had \$14.6 million in outstanding letters of credit.

Note 11. Lawsuits, Claims, Commitments, Contingencies and Related Matters

For a further description of the Company's commitments and contingencies, reference is made to Note 15 of the Company's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012, included in our 2012 Form 10-K.

At June 30, 2013, the Company's reserves for environmental remediation obligations totaled \$3.2 million, of which \$0.3 million is included in current accrued liabilities. The Company periodically evaluates whether it may be able to recover a portion of future costs for environmental liabilities from its insurance carriers and from third parties. The

timing of expenditures depends on a number of factors that vary by site, including the nature and extent of contamination, the number of potentially responsible parties, the timing of regulatory approvals, the complexity of the investigation and remediation, and the standards for remediation. The Company expects that it will expend present accruals over many years, and will complete remediation of all sites with which it has been identified in up to 30 years.

A number of other lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be asserted against the Company, including those pertaining to product liability, acquisitions, patent infringement, commercial contracts, employment and employee benefits.

Table of Contents

While the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and some of these lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be determined adversely to the Company, management does not believe that the disposition of any such pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. The resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations for that period.

In March 2009, Cold Creek Enterprises, Inc. and Bob DaSilva commenced a lawsuit against DALSA Corporation and certain related entities in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The claims originate from the interest of Mr. DaSilva's company in DALSA Digital Camera Inc., a joint venture entered into in November 2004 and a discontinued business of DALSA since the third quarter of 2008. The lawsuit seeks various forms of relief, including damages in excess of CAD \$20.0 million. The lawsuit is being vigorously defended, and a counterclaim has been filed against the plaintiff.

Note 12. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefits

Teledyne's pension expense was \$4.4 million and \$8.7 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2013, respectively, compared with pension expense of \$1.6 million and \$3.3 million the second quarter and first six months of 2012, respectively. The increase in pension expense primarily reflected the impact of using a 4.4 percent discount rate to determine the benefit obligation for the domestic plan in 2013 compared with a 5.5 percent discount rate used in 2012. Pension expense allocated to contracts pursuant to U.S. Government Cost Accounting Standards ("CAS") was \$3.6 million and \$7.2 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2013, respectively, compared with \$2.7 million and \$5.9 million for the second quarter and first six months of 2012, respectively. Pension expense determined under CAS can generally be recovered through the pricing of products and services sold to the U.S. Government. Teledyne made voluntary cash pension contributions totaling \$83.0 million to its domestic pension plan in the first six months of 2013, compared with voluntary cash pension contributions of \$50.0 million to its domestic pension plan in the first six months of 2012. No further cash pension contributions are planned for the remainder of 2013 for the domestic pension plan.

The Company sponsors several postretirement defined benefit plans that provide health care and life insurance benefits for certain eligible retirees. The following tables set forth the components of net periodic pension benefit expense for Teledyne's pension plans and postretirement benefit plans for the second quarter and six months of 2013 and 2012 (in millions):

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Pension Benefits				
Service cost — benefits earned during the period	\$3.8	\$3.1	\$7.6	\$6.3
Interest cost on benefit obligation	9.5	10.3	19.1	20.6
Expected return on plan assets	(18.0)	(16.8)	(36.1)	(33.5)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1.1)	(1.1)	(2.3)	(2.3)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	10.2	6.1	20.4	12.2
Net periodic benefit expense	\$4.4	\$1.6	\$8.7	\$3.3
	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Postretirement Benefits				
Interest cost on benefit obligation	\$0.1	\$0.2	0.3	0.4
Amortization of prior service cost	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Amortization of net actuarial gain	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net periodic benefit (income) expense	\$—	\$—	\$(0.1)	\$—

Note 13. Industry Segments

Teledyne is a leading provider of sophisticated instrumentation, digital imaging products and software, aerospace and defense electronics, and engineered systems. Our customers include government agencies, aerospace prime contractors, energy exploration and production companies, major industrial companies and airlines.

In the second quarter of 2013, the Company changed the reporting structure of two of its interconnect business units. The two interconnect business units were formerly reported as part of the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment and are now reported as part of the Instrumentation segment. These business units primarily serve energy production markets and are now managed by and integrated with our other interconnect businesses within Teledyne Oil & Gas,

which is part of the marine instrumentation product line. Previously reported segment data has been restated to reflect this change. Total sales for the two

Table of Contents

business units transferred to the Instrumentation segment from the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment were \$55.3 million and \$31.6 million for fiscal year 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company has four reportable segments: Instrumentation; Digital Imaging; Aerospace and Defense Electronics; and Engineered Systems. The Company manages, evaluates and aggregates its operating segments for segment reporting purposes primarily on the basis of product and service type, production process, distribution methods, type of customer, management organization, sales growth potential and long-term profitability. The Instrumentation segment provides monitoring and control equipment for marine, environmental, scientific, industrial and defense applications, electronic test and measurement instruments and harsh environment interconnect products. The Digital Imaging segment includes high performance sensors, cameras and systems, within the visible, infrared and X-ray spectra, for use in industrial, government and medical applications, as well as MEMS. It also includes our sponsored and centralized research laboratories benefiting government programs and businesses. The Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment provides sophisticated electronic components and subsystems and communications products, including defense electronics, harsh environment interconnects, data acquisition and communications equipment for aircraft and components and subsystems for wireless and satellite communications, as well as general aviation batteries. The Engineered Systems segment provides innovative systems engineering and integration, advanced technology application, software development and manufacturing solutions for defense, space, environmental and energy applications. The Engineered Systems segment also designs and manufactures electrochemical energy systems and small turbine engines.

Segment operating profit includes other income and expense directly related to the segment, but excludes noncontrolling interest, interest income and expense, gains and losses on the disposition of assets, sublease rental income and non-revenue licensing and royalty income, domestic and foreign income taxes and corporate office expenses.

The following table presents Teledyne's interim industry segment disclosures for net sales and operating profit including other segment income. The table also provides a reconciliation of segment operating profit and other segment income to total net income attributable to common stockholders (amounts in millions):

	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012	% Change		Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	% Change	
Net sales:								
Instrumentation (a)	\$257.7	\$179.6	43.5	%	\$490.4	\$354.8	38.2	%
Digital Imaging	104.3	110.9	(6.0)	)%	206.7	205.1	0.8	%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics (a)	169.5	151.6	11.8	%	332.6	301.8	10.2	%
Engineered Systems	69.5	76.4	(9.0)	)%	140.7	150.8	(6.7))%
Total net sales	\$601.0	\$518.5	15.9	%	\$1,170.4	\$1,012.5	15.6	%
Segment operating profit:								
Instrumentation (a)	\$41.1	\$30.7	33.9	%	\$77.7	\$66.3	17.2	%
Digital Imaging	7.9	7.5	5.3	%	13.1	11.8	11.0	%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics (a)	20.6	21.8	(5.5)	)%	40.8	40.7	0.2	%
Engineered Systems	5.7	7.4	(23.0)	)%	12.1	13.6	(11.0))%
Total segment operating profit	75.3	67.4	11.7	%	143.7	132.4	8.5	%
Corporate expense	(10.4)	(7.7)	35.1	%	(19.9)	(17.2)	15.7	%
Other income/(expense), net	—	1.4	(100.0)	)%	(0.5)	1.0	*	
Interest and debt expense, net	(5.1)	(4.1)	24.4	%	(10.5)	(8.1)	29.6	%
Income before income taxes	59.8	57.0	4.9	%	112.8	108.1	4.3	%
Provision for income taxes	16.5	17.4	(5.2)	)%	29.7	32.9	(9.7))%
Net income	43.3	39.6	9.3	%	83.1	75.2	10.5	%
Noncontrolling interest	(0.4)	(0.1)	300.0	%	0.2	—	*	
Net income attributable to Teledyne	\$42.9	\$39.5	8.6	%	\$83.3	\$75.2	10.8	%

* not meaningful

Our previously reported 2012 segment data has been restated to reflect a revised segment reporting structure (a) adopted in the second quarter of 2013. The change only impacted the Instrumentation and Aerospace and Defense Electronics Segment.

Table of Contents

Product Lines

The Instrumentation segment includes three product lines: Environmental Instrumentation, Marine Instrumentation and Test and Measurement Instrumentation. The Digital Imaging segment contains one product line as does the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment. The Engineered Systems segment includes three product lines: Engineered Products and Services, Turbine Engines and Energy Systems.

The tables below provide a summary of the sales by product line for the Instrumentation segment and the Engineered Systems segment (in millions):

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Instrumentation				
Environmental Instrumentation	\$65.7	\$65.7	\$127.9	\$130.3
Marine Instrumentation	145.6	113.9	272.7	224.5
Test and Measurement Instrumentation	46.4	—	89.8	—
Total	\$257.7	\$179.6	\$490.4	\$354.8

	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Engineered Systems				
Engineered Products and Services	\$53.7	\$60.7	\$112.3	\$117.9
Turbine Engines	8.7	6.0	14.7	12.9
Energy Systems	7.1	9.7	13.7	20.0
Total	\$69.5	\$76.4	\$140.7	\$150.8

Note 14. Subsequent Event

In the third quarter of 2013, a subsidiary of Teledyne purchased the remaining 49% interest in Nova Research, Inc. (“Nova Sensors”) that it did not already own for \$4.9 million. Nova Sensors is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Teledyne Technologies Incorporated provides enabling technologies for industrial growth markets. We have evolved from a company that was primarily focused on aerospace and defense to one that serves multiple markets that require advanced technology and high reliability. These markets include deepwater oil and gas exploration and production, oceanographic research, air and water quality environmental monitoring, factory automation and medical imaging. Our products include monitoring instrumentation for marine and environmental applications, harsh environment interconnects, electronic test and measurement equipment, digital imaging sensors and cameras, aircraft information management systems, and defense electronic and satellite communication subsystems. We also supply engineered systems for defense, space, environmental and energy applications. We differentiate ourselves from many of our direct competitors by having a customer and company sponsored applied research center that augments our product development expertise.

Strategy/Overview

Our strategy continues to emphasize growth in our core markets of instrumentation, digital imaging, aerospace and defense electronics and engineered systems. Our core markets are characterized by high barriers to entry and include specialized products and services not likely to be commoditized. We intend to strengthen and expand our core businesses with targeted acquisitions and through product development. We aggressively pursue operational excellence to continually improve our margins and earnings. Operational excellence includes the rapid integration of the businesses we acquire. Using complementary technology across our businesses and internal research and development, we seek to create new products to grow our company and expand our addressable markets. We continue to evaluate our businesses to ensure that they are aligned with our strategy.

Our second quarter 2013 sales were \$601.0 million, compared with sales of \$518.5 million for the same period of 2012, an increase of 15.9%. Net income attributable to Teledyne of \$42.9 million (\$1.13 per diluted share) for the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$39.5 million (\$1.06 per diluted share) for the second quarter of 2012, an increase of 8.6%.

Our Recent Acquisitions

On May 8, 2013, a subsidiary of Teledyne acquired Axiom IC B.V. ("Axiom"), for an initial payment of \$4.0 million, net of cash acquired, with an additional \$1.3 million expected to be paid in equal installments over three years. Axiom is a fabless semiconductor company that develops high-performance CMOS mixed-signal integrated circuits. Axiom is located in the Netherlands and is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

On March 1, 2013, Teledyne acquired all the outstanding shares of RESON for \$69.7 million, net of cash acquired. RESON headquartered in Slangerup, Denmark, provides multibeam sonar systems and specialty acoustic sensors for hydrography, global marine infrastructure and offshore energy operations. RESON had sales of €50.8 million for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, and is part of the Instrumentation segment.

On August 3, 2012, Teledyne acquired LeCroy Corporation ("LeCroy") for \$301.3 million, net of cash acquired. LeCroy, headquartered in Chestnut Ridge, New York is a leading supplier of oscilloscopes, protocol analyzers and signal integrity test solutions. LeCroy had sales of \$178.1 million for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 and is part of the Instrumentation segment.

On April 2, 2012, Teledyne acquired a majority interest in the parent company of Optech Incorporated ("Optech") for \$27.9 million, net of \$4.8 million in cash acquired. The purchase increased Teledyne's ownership percentage to 51 percent from the original 19 percent interest purchased in the first quarter of 2011. With the April 2012 purchase, we now consolidate Optech's financial results into Teledyne's results with an appropriate adjustment for the minority ownership. At the time of the purchase, the value of Optech's total equity was based on the same per share price as those shares purchased by Teledyne to obtain the majority interest in 2012 and the value of the non-controlling interest was 49.0% of Optech's total equity and was equal to \$49.8 million. The minority ownership of Optech was

\$48.1 million and \$49.8 million at June 30, 2013 and December 30, 2012, respectively. Optech is part of the Digital Imaging segment.

Table of Contents

On February 25, 2012, Teledyne acquired VariSystems for \$34.9 million, net of cash acquired. Teledyne paid a \$1.4 million purchase price adjustment in the second quarter of 2012. VariSystems, headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, supplies custom harsh environment interconnects used in energy exploration and production. VariSystems is part of the Instrumentation segment.

For our fiscal year 2012, we made two other acquisitions. We acquired the parent company of PDM Neptec Limited (“PDM Neptec”) and BlueView Technologies, Inc. (“BlueView”) in the third quarter.

In the third quarter of 2013, a subsidiary of Teledyne purchased the remaining 49% interest in Nova Research, Inc. (“Nova Sensors”) that it did not already own for \$4.9 million. Nova Sensors is part of the Digital Imaging segment. Teledyne funded the purchases from borrowings under its credit facility and cash on hand. The results of these acquisitions have been included in Teledyne's results since the dates of the respective acquisitions.

For a further description of the Company's acquisition activity for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012, please refer to Note 3 of our 2012 Form 10-K (“2012 Form 10-K”).

Results of Operations

(in millions)	Second Quarter		Six Months	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net Sales	\$601.0	\$518.5	\$1,170.4	\$1,012.5
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	383.6	343.0	749.0	671.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	152.5	115.8	297.6	226.2
Total costs and expenses	536.1	458.8	1,046.6	897.3
Income before other expense and income taxes	64.9	59.7	123.8	115.2
Other income/(expense), net	—	1.4	(0.5	) 1.0
Interest and debt expense, net	(5.1	) (4.1	) (10.5	) (8.1
Income before income taxes	59.8	57.0	112.8	108.1
Provision for income taxes	16.5	17.4	29.7	32.9
Net income	43.3	39.6	83.1	75.2
Noncontrolling interest	(0.4	) (0.1	) 0.2	—
Net income attributable to Teledyne	\$42.9	\$39.5	\$83.3	\$75.2

Second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012

Our second quarter 2013 sales were \$601.0 million, compared with sales of \$518.5 million for the same period of 2012, an increase of 15.9%. Net income attributable to Teledyne was \$42.9 million (\$1.13 per diluted share) for the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$39.5 million (\$1.06 per diluted share) for the second quarter of 2012, an increase of 8.6%.

The second quarter of 2013, compared with the same period in 2012, reflected higher sales in the Instrumentation and the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segments, partially offset by lower sales in the Digital Imaging and the Engineered Systems segments. The increase in sales included the impact of acquisitions as well as higher organic sales. Incremental revenue in the second quarter of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$67.3 million. The second quarter of 2013, compared with the same period in 2012, reflected higher operating profit in the Instrumentation and Digital Imaging segments, partially offset by lower operating profit in the Aerospace and Defense Electronics and the Engineered Systems segments.

Segment earnings increased to \$75.3 million for the second quarter of 2013, from \$67.4 million for the same period of 2012. Segment earnings reflected the impact of higher sales, partially offset by \$0.5 million in higher intangible asset amortization, \$2.1 million of severance and facility consolidation costs and higher net pension expense of \$1.9 million. The incremental operating profit included in the results for the second quarter of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$2.2 million which included \$2.1 million in additional intangible asset amortization. We expect approximately \$9.1 million in severance and facility consolidation costs for fiscal year 2013, of which \$4.2 million has been incurred through the second quarter of 2013.

Table of Contents

The second quarter of 2013 included pension expense of \$4.4 million, compared with pension expense of \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2012. The increase in pension expense primarily reflected the impact of using a 4.4 percent discount rate to determine the benefit obligation for the domestic plan in 2013 compared with a 5.5 percent discount rate used in 2012. Pension expense allocated to contracts pursuant to U.S. Government Cost Accounting Standards (“CAS”) was \$3.6 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$2.7 million in the second quarter of 2012. Pension expense determined allowable under CAS can generally be recovered through the pricing of products and services sold to the U.S. Government.

In the second quarter of 2013 and 2012, we recorded a total of \$2.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, in stock option compensation expense. Employee stock option grants are expensed evenly over the three year vesting period. The table below presents sales and cost of sales by segment and total company:

(Dollars in millions)	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012		
Instrumentation				
Sales	\$257.7	\$179.6		
Cost of sales	\$142.7	\$109.4		
Cost of sales % of sales	55.4	% 60.9		%
Digital Imaging				
Sales	\$104.3	\$110.9		
Cost of sales	\$64.6	\$71.6		
Cost of sales % of sales	61.9	% 64.5		%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics				
Sales	\$169.5	\$151.6		
Cost of Sales	\$118.2	\$99.9		
Cost of sales % of sales	69.7	% 65.9		%
Engineered Systems				
Sales	\$69.5	\$76.4		
Costs of sales	\$58.1	\$62.1		
Cost of sales % of sales	83.6	% 81.3		%
Total Company				
Sales	\$601.0	\$518.5		
Costs of sales	\$383.6	\$343.0		
Cost of sales % of sales	63.8	% 66.2		%

Cost of sales increased by \$40.6 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared with the second quarter of 2012, which primarily reflected the impact of higher sales, as well as, severance and facility consolidation costs. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the second quarter of 2013 decreased to 63.8% from 66.2% in the second quarter of 2012 and reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a lower cost of sales percentage than the average for our other businesses, partially offset by higher pension expense.

Certain contracts are accounted for under the percentage of completion (“POC”) method and related contract cost and revenue estimates for significant contracts are generally reviewed and reassessed quarterly. The aggregate effects of these changes in estimates on contracts accounted for under the POC accounting method, in the second quarter of 2013 and 2012, were \$4.1 million and \$5.9 million of favorable operating income and \$5.1 million and \$6.8 million of unfavorable operating income, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, increased by \$36.7 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared with the second quarter of 2012, due to recent acquisitions which included \$24.8 million at LeCroy and \$0.5 million in higher intangible asset amortization expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the second quarter of 2013, as a percentage of sales, increased to 25.4%, compared with 22.3% in the second quarter of 2012 and reflected higher research and development expense and also reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a higher selling, general and administrative expense percentage than the average for our other businesses. Corporate expense was \$10.4 million for the second

quarter of 2013, compared with \$7.7 million for the second quarter of 2012 and reflected higher compensation and professional fees expense.

Table of Contents

Interest expense, net of interest income, was \$5.1 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$4.1 million for the second quarter of 2012. The increase in interest expense primarily reflected the impact of higher outstanding debt levels. Other income and expense was less than \$0.1 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared with income of \$1.4 million. Other income and expense in the second quarter of 2012 included a \$0.6 million gain on the purchase of the majority interest in the parent company of Optech.

The income tax provision is calculated using an estimated annual effective tax rate, based upon estimates of annual income, permanent items, statutory tax rates and planned tax strategies in the various jurisdictions in which we operate except that certain loss jurisdictions and discrete items, such as the resolution of uncertain tax positions, are treated separately. The Company's effective income tax rate for the second quarter of 2013 was 27.6% compared with 30.5% for the second quarter of 2012. The decrease in the effective tax rates in 2013 from 2012, reflected a change in the proportion of domestic and international income, as well as net tax benefits for discrete items of \$0.9 million in the second quarter of 2013. Excluding the net tax benefits in 2013, the effective tax rate would have been 29.1% for the second quarter of 2013. The Company's effective tax rate for 2013 is expected to be 29.5%, based on the projected mix of earnings before tax by jurisdiction, excluding the impact of any matters that would be treated as discrete. The decrease in the effective tax rates primarily reflected a change in the proportion of domestic and foreign income. First six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012

Teledyne's first six months of 2013 sales were \$1,170.4 million, compared with sales of \$1,012.5 million for the same period of 2012, an increase of 15.6%. Net income attributable to Teledyne was \$83.3 million (\$2.20 per diluted share) for the first six months of 2013, compared with \$75.2 million (\$2.02 per diluted share) for the first six months of 2012, an increase of 10.8%.

The first six months of 2013, compared with the same period in 2012, reflected higher sales in each business segment except the Engineered Systems segment. Incremental revenue in the first six months of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$126.5 million.

Segment earnings increased to \$143.7 million for the first six months of 2013, from \$132.4 million for the same period of 2012, and reflected improved results in each business segment except the Engineered Systems segment. Segment earnings reflected the impact of higher sales, partially offset by \$1.3 million in higher intangible asset amortization, \$4.2 million of severance and facility consolidation costs and higher net pension expense of \$4.1 million. The incremental operating profit included in the results for the first six months of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$3.9 million which included \$3.6 million in additional intangible asset amortization.

The first six months of 2013 included pension expense of \$8.7 million, compared with \$3.3 million in the first six months of 2012. Pension expense allocated to contracts pursuant to CAS was \$7.2 million in the first six months of 2013, compared with \$5.9 million in the first six months of 2012. The increase in 2013 pension expense primarily reflected the impact of using a 4.4 percent discount rate to determine the benefit obligation for the domestic plan in 2013 compared with a 5.5 percent discount rate used in 2012.

In the first six months of 2013 and 2012, we recorded a total of \$4.6 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, in stock option compensation expense.

Table of Contents

The table below presents sales and cost of sales by segment and total company:

(Dollars in millions)	Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	
Instrumentation			
Sales	\$490.4	\$354.8	
Cost of sales	\$269.1	\$213.3	
Cost of sales % of sales	54.9	% 60.1	%
Digital Imaging			
Sales	\$206.7	\$205.1	
Cost of sales	\$131.7	\$134.2	
Cost of sales % of sales	63.7	% 65.4	%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics			
Sales	\$332.6	\$301.8	
Cost of sales	\$230.9	\$200.4	
Cost of sales % of sales	69.4	% 66.4	%
Engineered Systems			
Sales	\$140.7	\$150.8	
Cost of sales	\$117.3	\$123.2	
Cost of sales % of sales	83.4	% 81.7	%
Total Company			
Sales	\$1,170.4	\$1,012.5	
Cost of sales	\$749.0	\$671.1	
Cost of sales % of sales	64.0	% 66.3	%

Cost of sales increased by \$77.9 million in the first six months of 2013, compared with the first six months of 2012, which primarily reflected the impact of higher sales and \$3.8 million of severance and facility consolidation costs. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the first six months of 2013, was 64.0%, compared 66.3% for the first six months of 2012 and reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a lower cost of sales percentage than the average for our other businesses and also reflected higher pension expense.

Certain contracts are accounted for under the POC method and related contract cost and revenue estimates for significant contracts are generally reviewed and reassessed quarterly. The aggregate effects of changes in estimates on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion accounting method, in the first six months of 2013 and 2012 were \$9.2 million and \$6.6 million of favorable operating income and \$11.2 million and \$8.1 million of unfavorable operating income, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, in total dollars were higher by \$71.4 million in the first six months of 2013, compared with the first six months of 2012, and reflected the impact of higher sales, due to recent acquisitions which included \$50.0 million at LeCroy and \$1.3 million in higher intangible asset amortization expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first six months of 2013, as a percentage of sales, increased to 25.4%, compared with 22.3% in the first six months of 2012 and reflected the impact of higher research and development expense and also reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a higher selling, general and administrative expense percentage than the average for our other businesses. Corporate expense was \$19.9 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with \$17.2 million for the first six months of 2011, and reflected higher professional fees and compensation expense.

Table of Contents

Interest expense, net of interest income, was \$10.5 million in the first six months of 2013, compared with \$8.1 million for the first six months of 2012. The increase in interest expense primarily reflected the impact of higher outstanding debt levels. Other income and expense in the first six months of 2012 also included a \$0.6 million gain on the purchase of the majority interest in the parent company of Optech.

The Company's effective income tax rate for the first six months of 2013 was 26.3%, compared with 30.4% for the first six months of 2012. The first six months of 2013 included net tax benefits for discrete items of \$3.6 million compared with net tax benefits for discrete items of \$1.2 million for the first six months of 2012. The net tax benefits in 2013 primarily relate to the retroactive reinstatement of certain tax benefits and credits from the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 signed into law on January 2, 2013. Excluding net tax benefits in both periods, the effective tax rates would have been 29.5% for the first six months of 2013 and 31.6% for the first six months of 2012. The decrease in the effective tax rates primarily reflected a change in the proportion of domestic and foreign income.

Segment Results

In the second quarter of 2013, the Company changed the reporting structure of two of its interconnect business units. The two interconnect business units were formerly reported as part of the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment and are now reported as part of the Instrumentation segment. These business units primarily serve energy production markets and are now managed by and integrated with our other interconnect businesses within Teledyne Oil & Gas, which is part of the marine instrumentation product line. Previously reported segment data has been restated to reflect this change. Total sales for the two business units transferred to the Instrumentation segment from the Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment were \$55.3 million and \$31.6 million for fiscal year 2012 and 2011, respectively. The following table sets forth the sales and operating profit for each segment (amounts in millions):

	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012	% Change		Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	% Change	
Net sales:								
Instrumentation	\$257.7	\$179.6	43.5	%	\$490.4	\$354.8	38.2	%
Digital Imaging	104.3	110.9	(6.0)	)%	206.7	205.1	0.8	%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics	169.5	151.6	11.8	%	332.6	301.8	10.2	%
Engineered Systems	69.5	76.4	(9.0)	)%	140.7	150.8	(6.7))%
Total net sales	\$601.0	\$518.5	15.9	%	\$1,170.4	\$1,012.5	15.6	%
Segment operating profit:								
Instrumentation	\$41.1	\$30.7	33.9	%	\$77.7	\$66.3	17.2	%
Digital Imaging	7.9	7.5	5.3	%	13.1	11.8	11.0	%
Aerospace and Defense Electronics	20.6	21.8	(5.5)	)%	40.8	40.7	0.2	%
Engineered Systems	5.7	7.4	(23.0)	)%	12.1	13.6	(11.0))%
Total segment operating profit	75.3	67.4	11.7	%	143.7	132.4	8.5	%
Corporate expense	(10.4	) (7.7	) 35.1	%	(19.9	) (17.2	) 15.7	%
Other income/(expense), net	—	1.4	(100.0)	)%	(0.5	) 1.0	*	
Interest expense, net	(5.1	) (4.1	) 24.4	%	(10.5	) (8.1	) 29.6	%
Income before income taxes	59.8	57.0	4.9	%	112.8	108.1	4.3	%
Provision for income taxes	16.5	17.4	(5.2)	)%	29.7	32.9	(9.7))%
Net income	43.3	39.6	9.3	%	83.1	75.2	10.5	%
Noncontrolling interest	(0.4	) (0.1	) 300.0	%	0.2	—	*	
Net income attributable to Teledyne	\$42.9	\$39.5	8.6	%	\$83.3	\$75.2	10.8	%

* not meaningful

Table of Contents

Instrumentation

	Second Quarter	Second Quarter	Six Months	Six Months	
(Dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2013	2012	
Sales	\$257.7	\$179.6	\$490.4	\$354.8	
Cost of sales	\$142.7	\$109.4	\$269.1	\$213.3	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$73.9	\$39.5	\$143.6	\$75.2	
Operating profit	\$41.1	\$30.7	\$77.7	\$66.3	
Cost of sales % of sales	55.4	% 60.9	% 54.9	% 60.1	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses % of sales	28.7	% 22.0	% 29.3	% 21.2	%
Operating profit % of sales	15.9	% 17.1	% 15.8	% 18.7	%

Second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012

The Instrumentation segment's second quarter 2013 sales were \$257.7 million, compared with \$179.6 million in the second quarter of 2012, an increase of 43.5%. Second quarter 2013 operating profit was \$41.1 million, compared with operating profit of \$30.7 million in the second quarter of 2012, an increase of 33.9%.

The second quarter 2013 sales increase resulted from higher sales of both marine and electronic test and measurement instrumentation. The higher sales of \$31.7 million for marine instrumentation reflected increased sales of marine acoustic sensors and systems, as well as interconnect systems used in offshore energy production, and also included a total of \$20.7 million in incremental revenue from recent acquisitions including the March 2013 acquisition of RESON. Increased sales of \$46.4 million for electronic test and measurement instrumentation resulted from the August 2012 acquisition of LeCroy. Sales for environmental instrumentation were \$65.7 million for both quarters. The increase in operating profit reflected the impact of higher sales, partially offset by \$1.2 million in higher intangible asset amortization. The incremental operating profit included in the results for the second quarter of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$2.6 million, which included \$2.1 million in additional intangible asset amortization. Second quarter cost of sales increased by \$33.3 million, compared with the second quarter of 2012, and reflected the impact of higher sales and product mix differences. The decrease in the cost of sales percentage to 55.4 percent from 60.9 percent largely reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a lower cost of sales percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment. Second quarter selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, increased by \$34.4 million, compared with the second quarter of 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of acquisitions, primarily LeCroy. The LeCroy acquisition represented \$24.8 million of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, and included \$9.2 million in research and development expenses. The increase in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 28.7 percent in the second quarter of 2013 from 22.0 percent in the second quarter of 2012, largely reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a higher selling, general and administrative expense percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment.

First six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012

The Instrumentation segment's first six months of 2013 sales were \$490.4 million, compared with \$354.8 million for the first six months of 2012, an increase of 38.2%. First six months of 2013 operating profit was \$77.7 million, compared with operating profit of \$66.3 million for the first six months of 2012, an increase of 17.2%.

The first six months of 2013 sales increased \$135.6 million, which resulted from higher sales of both marine and electronic test and measurement instrumentation. The higher sales of \$48.2 million for marine instrumentation reflected increased sales of marine acoustic sensors and systems, as well as interconnect systems used in offshore energy production, and also included a total of \$30.1 million in incremental revenue from recent acquisitions including the March 2013 acquisition of RESON. Increased sales of \$89.8 million for electronic test and measurement instrumentation resulted from the August 2012 acquisition of LeCroy. Sales for environmental instrumentation decreased by \$2.4 million. The increase in operating profit reflected the impact of higher sales, partially offset by \$2.5 million in higher intangible asset amortization. The incremental operating profit included in the results for the first six months of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$4.7 million, which included \$3.2 million in additional intangible asset

amortization.

The first six months of 2013 cost of sales increased by \$55.8 million, compared with the first six months of 2012, and reflected the impact of higher sales and product mix differences. The decrease in the cost of sales percentage largely reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a lower cost of sales percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment. The first six months of 2013, selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and

25

Table of Contents

bid and proposal expense, increased by \$68.4 million, compared with the first six months of 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of acquisitions, primarily LeCroy. The LeCroy acquisition represented \$50.0 million of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, and included \$18.6 million in research and development expenses. The increase in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 29.3 percent in the first six months of 2013 from 21.2 percent in the first six months of 2012, largely reflected the impact of the LeCroy acquisition which carries a higher selling, general and administrative expense percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment.

Digital Imaging

	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012	Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	
(Dollars in millions)					
Sales	\$104.3	\$110.9	\$206.7	\$205.1	
Cost of sales	\$64.6	\$71.6	\$131.7	\$134.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$31.8	\$31.8	\$61.9	\$59.1	
Operating profit	\$7.9	\$7.5	\$13.1	\$11.8	
Cost of sales % of sales	61.9	% 64.5	% 63.7	% 65.4	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses % of sales	30.5	% 28.7	% 30.0	% 28.8	%
Operating profit % of sales	7.6	% 6.8	% 6.3	% 5.8	%

Second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012

The Digital Imaging segment's second quarter 2013 sales were \$104.3 million, compared with \$110.9 million in the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of 6.0%. Operating profit was \$7.9 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared with operating profit of \$7.5 million in the second quarter of 2011, an increase of 5.3%.

The 2013 sales decrease primarily reflected lower sales of imagers for remote sensing, LIDAR systems and MEMS products, partially offset by increased sales of infrared sensors and optics. Operating profit in 2013 primarily reflected improved profitability for LIDAR systems, partially offset by \$0.4 million in severance costs.

Cost of sales decreased by \$7.0 million, compared with the second quarter of 2013, and primarily reflected the impact of lower sales and product mix differences. The lower cost of sales percentage in 2013 primarily reflected product mix differences. Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, were \$31.8 million in both quarters and reflected higher research and development expenses, offset by lower general and administrative expenses. The increase in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 30.5 percent in the second quarter of 2013 from 28.7 percent in the second quarter of 2012, reflected the impact of lower sales and flat selling, general and administrative expense.

First six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012

The Digital Imaging segment's first six months of 2013 sales were \$206.7 million, compared with \$205.1 million for the first six months of 2012, an increase of 0.8%. Operating profit increased by 11.0% to \$13.1 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with operating profit of \$11.8 million for the first six months of 2012.

The first six months of 2013 sales increase reflected higher sales of LIDAR systems, primarily from the acquisition of Optech, and increased sales of infrared sensors and optics, partially offset by lower sales of imagers for remote sensing and MEMS products. The increase in operating profit reflected improved margins across multiple product lines. The incremental operating loss for the first six months of 2013 from recent acquisitions was \$0.8 million which included \$0.4 million in additional intangible asset amortization.

Cost of sales decreased by \$2.5 million, compared with the first six months of 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of product mix differences. The decrease in the cost of sales percentage reflected the impact of the Optech acquisition, which carries a lower cost of sales percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment. The first six months of 2013, selling, general and administrative expenses, increased to \$61.9 million, compared with \$59.1 million in the first six months of 2012, and primarily reflected the impact of the Optech acquisition. The

increase in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 30.0 percent in the first six months of 2013 from 28.8 percent in the first six months of 2012, largely reflected the impact of the Optech acquisition which carries a higher selling, general and administrative expense percentage than the average for our other businesses in this segment.

Table of Contents

Aerospace and Defense Electronics

	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012	Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	
(Dollars in millions)					
Sales	\$169.5	\$151.6	\$332.6	\$301.8	
Cost of sales	\$118.2	\$99.9	\$230.9	\$200.4	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$30.7	\$29.9	\$60.9	\$60.7	
Operating profit	\$20.6	\$21.8	\$40.8	\$40.7	
Cost of sales % of sales	69.7	% 65.9	% 69.4	% 66.4	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses % of sales	18.1	% 19.7	% 18.3	% 20.1	%
Operating profit % of sales	12.2	% 14.4	% 12.3	% 13.5	%

Second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012

The Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment's second quarter 2013 sales were \$169.5 million, compared with \$151.6 million in the second quarter of 2012, an increase of 11.8%. Operating profit was \$20.6 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared with operating profit of \$21.8 million in the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of 5.5%.

The 2013 sales increase reflected higher sales of \$11.3 million from microwave and interconnect systems. The increase also resulted from increased sales of \$6.2 million from avionics products and electronic relays and \$0.4 million of greater sales of electronic manufacturing service products. Operating profit in 2013 decreased and reflected \$1.5 million for severance and facility consolidation costs associated with certain defense electronics businesses and \$0.4 million in higher net pension expense, partially offset by the impact of higher sales. We expect additional severance and facility consolidation costs associated with certain defense electronics businesses in the third quarter and full year of 2013.

Second quarter cost of sales increased by \$18.3 million, compared with the second quarter of 2012, and reflected the impact of higher sales, severance and facility consolidation costs and product mix differences. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the second quarter of 2013 increased to 69.7% from 65.9% in the second quarter of 2012 and reflected the impact of severance and facility consolidation costs and product mix differences. Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, increased slightly to \$30.7 million in the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$29.9 million in the second quarter of 2012. The decrease in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 18.1 percent in the second quarter of 2013, compared with 19.7 percent in the second quarter of 2012 reflected the impact of higher sales while selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively flat.

First six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012

The Aerospace and Defense Electronics segment's first six months of 2013 sales were \$332.6 million, compared with \$301.8 million for the first six months of 2012, an increase of 10.2%. Operating profit increased slightly to \$40.8 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with operating profit of \$40.7 million for the first six months of 2012.

The first six months of 2013 sales increase reflected higher sales of \$21.6 million from microwave and interconnect systems. The increase also resulted from increased sales of \$7.3 million from avionics products and electronic relays and \$1.9 million of greater sales of electronic manufacturing service products. Operating profit in 2013 reflected \$3.6 million for severance and facility consolidation costs associated with certain defense electronics businesses and \$1.2 million in higher net pension expense, partially offset by the impact of higher sales.

The first six months of 2013 cost of sales increased by \$30.5 million, compared with the first six months of 2012, and reflected the impact of higher sales, severance and facility consolidation costs and product mix differences. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the first six months of 2013 increased to 69.4% from 66.4% in the first six months of 2012 reflected the impact of severance and facility consolidation costs and product mix differences. Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, increased slightly to \$60.9 million in the first six months of 2013, compared with \$60.7 million for the first six months of 2012. The

decrease in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 18.3 percent in the in the first six months of 2013, compared with 20.1 percent in the first six months of 2012 reflected the impact of higher sales while selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively flat.

Table of Contents

Engineered Systems

	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2012	Six Months 2013	Six Months 2012	
(Dollars in millions)					
Sales	\$69.5	\$76.4	\$140.7	\$150.8	
Cost of sales	\$58.1	\$62.1	\$117.3	\$123.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$5.7	\$6.9	\$11.3	\$14.0	
Operating profit	\$5.7	\$7.4	\$12.1	\$13.6	
Cost of sales % of sales	83.6	% 81.3	% 83.4	% 81.7	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses % of sales	8.2	% 9.0	% 8.0	% 9.3	%
Operating profit % of sales	8.2	% 9.7	% 8.6	% 9.0	%

Second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012

The Engineered Systems segment's second quarter 2013 sales were \$69.5 million, compared with \$76.4 million in the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of 9.0%. Operating profit was \$5.7 million for the second quarter 2013, compared with operating profit of \$7.4 million in the second quarter of 2012, a decrease of 23.0%.

The second quarter 2013 sales decrease reflected lower sales of engineered products and services of \$7.0 million and lower energy systems sales of \$2.6 million, partially offset by higher sales of \$2.7 million related to turbine engines. Operating profit in the second quarter of 2013 reflected the impact of lower sales and \$1.1 million in higher net pension expense.

Second quarter cost of sales decreased by \$4.0 million, compared with the second quarter of 2012, and reflected the impact of lower sales partially offset by higher pension expense. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the second quarter of 2013 increased to 83.6% from 81.3% in the second quarter of 2012 and reflected higher pension expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, decreased to \$5.7 million for the second quarter of 2013, compared with \$6.9 million for the second quarter of 2012, and reflected the impact of lower sales and lower research and development expenses. The decrease in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 8.2 percent in the second quarter of 2013, compared with 9.0 percent in the second quarter of 2012, primarily reflected the impact of lower research and development expenses of \$1.1 million.

First six months of 2013 compared with the first six months of 2012

The Engineered Systems segment's first six months of 2013 sales were \$140.7 million, compared with \$150.8 million for the first six months of 2012, a decrease of 6.7%. Operating profit was \$12.1 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with operating profit of \$13.6 million for the first six months of 2012, a decrease of 11.0%.

The first six months of 2013 sales decreased \$10.1 million, which reflected lower sales of \$5.6 million from engineered products and services and lower sales of energy systems of \$6.3 million, partially offset by higher turbine engines sales of \$1.8 million. The sales decrease from engineered products and services, primarily reflected lower sales of space and defense programs as well as nuclear programs. Operating profit in the first six months of 2013 primarily reflected the impact of lower sales and \$2.2 million in higher net pension expense.

The first six months of 2013 cost of sales decreased by \$5.9 million, compared with the first six months of 2012, and reflected the impact of lower sales, higher pension expense and product mix differences. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the first six months of 2013 increased to 83.4%, compared with 81.7% in the first six months of 2012 and reflected product mix differences and higher pension expense. Selling, general and administrative expenses, including research and development and bid and proposal expense, decreased to \$11.3 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with \$14.0 million for the first six months of 2012, and reflected the impact of lower sales and lower research and development expenses. The decrease in the selling, general and administrative expense percentage to 8.0 percent in the first six months of 2013, compared with 9.3 percent in the first six months of 2012, primarily reflected the impact of lower research and development expenses of \$1.4 million.

Table of Contents

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$56.1 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with net cash provided by operating activities of \$49.3 million for the same period of 2012. The higher cash provided by operating activities in the first six months of 2013 reflected higher accounts receivable collections in 2013, cash provided from the 2012 LeCroy acquisition, partially offset by higher cash contributions to the domestic pension plan. In 2013, we made a voluntary \$83.0 million cash contribution to the domestic pension plan in the first quarter, compared with a voluntary \$50.0 million cash contribution to the domestic pension plan in the first quarter of 2012. No further cash pension contributions are planned for the remainder of 2013 for the domestic pension plan. The first six months of 2013 also reflected higher income tax payments of \$17.3 million compared with the first six months of 2012.

Our net cash used by investing activities was \$109.9 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with net cash used by investing activities of \$90.8 million for the first six months of 2012. The 2013 amount includes the acquisition of RESON and Axiom and the 2012 amount includes the acquisition of VariSystems and Optech.

Capital expenditures for the first six months of 2013 and 2012 were \$36.3 million and \$27.7 million, respectively.

Our goodwill was \$1,006.8 million at June 30, 2013 and \$990.2 million at December 30, 2012. The increase in the balance of goodwill in 2013 resulted from the RESON and Axiom acquisition partially offset by the impact of exchange rate changes and also reflected a \$4.9 million reduction related to a purchase accounting adjustment for the LeCroy acquisition. In the second quarter of 2013, the Company identified an immaterial misclassification of assets in purchase accounting related to the 2012 acquisition of LeCroy after the measurement period had ended. The Company identified long term deferred tax assets of \$4.9 million that were present at the acquisition date but were not separately identified in the purchase price allocation. The Company increased long term deferred tax assets by \$4.9 million and reduced goodwill by the same amount in the second quarter of 2013. Management has determined that this adjustment to the balance sheet is not material to the previously issued financial statements. Teledyne's net acquired intangible assets were \$270.4 million at June 30, 2013 and \$265.7 million at December 30, 2012. The increase in the balance of acquired intangible assets in 2013 primarily resulted from the RESON acquisition, partially offset by amortization and the impact of exchange rate changes. The Company's cost to acquire RESON and Axiom has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values as of the date of the completion of the acquisition. The differences between the fair value of the consideration paid and the estimated fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired has been recorded as goodwill. The Company has completed the process of specifically identifying the amounts assigned to assets and liabilities and acquired intangible assets and the related impact on goodwill for the RESON and Axiom acquisitions.

Financing activities provided cash of \$78.1 million for the first six months of 2013, compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$18.2 million for the first six months of 2012. Cash provided by financing activities for the first six months of 2013 and 2012 included net borrowings of \$69.9 million and \$4.9 million, respectively. Proceeds from the exercise of stock options were \$7.2 million and \$9.4 million for the first six months of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The first six months of 2013 and 2012 included \$2.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, in excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises.

Working capital was \$375.4 million at June 30, 2013, compared with \$337.5 million at December 30, 2012. The increase in working capital primarily reflected the impact of current year acquisitions and higher cash balances.

Our principal cash and capital requirements are to fund working capital needs, capital expenditures, income tax payments, pension contributions, debt service requirements and the stock repurchase program, as well as acquisitions. It is anticipated that operating cash flow, together with available borrowings under the credit facility described below, will be sufficient to meet these requirements over the next twelve months. We may need to raise additional capital to support acquisitions. We currently expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$90.0 million in 2013, of which \$36.3 million has been spent in the first six months of 2013.

In March 2013, the company amended its \$550.0 million credit facility to increase the borrowing capacity to \$750.0 million and extended the maturity date from February 2016 to March 1, 2018, and includes lower applicable interest rates. The other material terms of the credit facility, including covenants, remain unchanged. Excluding interest and

fees, no payments are due under the credit facility until it matures. In October 2012, Teledyne entered into \$200.0 million of term loans that mature in October 2015. The proceeds were applied against the then \$550.0 million revolving credit facility. The credit agreements require the Company to comply with various financial and operating covenants, including maintaining certain consolidated leverage and interest coverage ratios. Borrowings under our credit facility and term loans are at variable rates which are, at our option, tied to a Eurocurrency rate equal to LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus an applicable rate or a base rate as defined in our credit agreements. Eurocurrency rate loans may be denominated in U.S. dollars or an alternative currency as defined in the agreement. Eurocurrency or LIBOR based loans under the facility typically have terms of one, two, three or six months and the interest rate for each such loan is subject to change if the loan is continued or converted following the

Table of Contents

applicable maturity date. The Company has not drawn any loans with a term longer than three months under the credit facility. Base rate loans have interest rates that primarily fluctuate with changes in the prime rate. Interest rates are also subject to change based on our consolidated leverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement. The credit agreement also provides for facility fees that vary between 0.125% and 0.30% of the credit line, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio as calculated from time to time.

Total debt at June 30, 2013, includes \$151.4 million outstanding under the \$750.0 million credit facility, \$250.0 million in private placement notes, \$200.0 million in term loans and \$13.3 million in other debt. The Company also has \$12.9 million in capital leases, of which \$1.4 million is current. At June 30, 2013, Teledyne had \$14.6 million in outstanding letters of credit. Available borrowing capacity under the \$750.0 million credit facility, which is reduced by borrowings and certain outstanding letters of credit, was \$584.6 million at June 30, 2013. The credit agreements require the Company to comply with various financial and operating covenants and at June 30, 2013 the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

As of June 30, 2013 the Company had a significant amount of margin between required financial covenant ratios and our actual ratios. At June 30, 2013 the required financial ratios and the actual ratios were as follows:

\$750.0 million Credit Facility expires March 2018 and \$200.0 million term loans due October 2015		
Financial Covenants	Requirement	Actual Measure
Consolidated Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/EBITDA) (1)	No more than 3.25 to 1	1.8 to 1
Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (EBITDA/Interest) (2)	No less than 3.0 to 1	16.8 to 1

\$250.0 million Private Placement Notes due 2015, 2017 and 2020		
Financial Covenants	Requirement	Actual Measure
Consolidated Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/EBITDA) (1)	No more than 3.25 to 1	1.8 to 1
Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (EBITDA/Interest) (2)	No less than 3.0 to 1	16.8 to 1

1) The Consolidated Leverage Ratio is equal to Net Debt/EBITDA as defined in our private placement note purchase agreement and our \$750.0 million credit agreement.

2) The Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio is equal to EBITDA/Interest as defined in our private placement note purchase agreement and our \$750.0 million credit agreement.

Teledyne also has a \$5.0 million uncommitted credit line which permits credit extensions up to \$5.0 million plus an incremental \$2.0 million solely for standby letters of credit. There were no amounts outstanding under this credit line at June 30, 2013. This credit line is utilized, as needed, for periodic cash needs.

Our liquidity is not dependent upon the use of off-balance sheet financial arrangements. We have no off-balance sheet financing arrangements that incorporate the use of special purpose entities or unconsolidated entities.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our critical accounting policies are those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and may potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Our critical accounting policies are the following: revenue recognition; accounting for pension plans; accounting for business combinations, goodwill and other long-lived assets; and accounting for income taxes.

For additional discussion of the application of the other critical accounting policies and other accounting policies, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Policies and Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Teledyne's 2012 Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Safe Harbor Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

From time to time we make, and this report contains, forward looking statements, as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, relating to earnings, growth opportunities, product sales, capital expenditures, pension matters, stock option compensation expense, interest expense, severance and facility consolidation costs, taxes, and strategic plans. Forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as “estimate”, “project”, “predict”, “believes” or “expect”, that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. All statements made in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations that are not historical in nature should be considered forward-looking.

Actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Many factors could change the anticipated results, including: disruptions in the global economy; changes in demand for products sold to the defense electronics, instrumentation, digital imaging, energy exploration and production, commercial aviation, semiconductor and communications markets; funding, continuation and award of government programs; and cuts to defense spending resulting from future deficit reduction measures, including potential automatic cuts to defense spending that may be triggered by the Budget Control Act of 2011. Increasing fuel costs could negatively affect the markets of our commercial aviation businesses. Lower oil and natural gas prices, as well as instability in the Middle East or other oil producing regions, and new regulations or restrictions relating to energy production, including with respect to hydraulic fracturing, could negatively affect the Company’s businesses that supply the oil and gas industry. In addition, financial market fluctuations affect the value of the Company’s pension assets.

Changes in the policies of U.S. and foreign governments could result, over time, in reductions and realignment in defense or other government spending and further changes in programs in which the company participates.

While the company’s growth strategy includes possible acquisitions, we cannot provide any assurance as to when, if or on what terms any acquisitions will be made. Acquisitions involve various inherent risks, such as, among others, our ability to integrate acquired businesses, retain customers and achieve identified financial and operating synergies.

There are additional risks associated with acquiring, owning and operating businesses internationally, including those arising from U.S. and foreign policy changes and exchange rate fluctuations.

While we believe our internal and disclosure control systems are effective, there are inherent limitations in all control systems, and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Readers are urged to read our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a more complete description of our Company, its businesses, its strategies and the various risks that we face. Various risks are identified in Teledyne’s 2012 Form 10-K and this Form 10-Q.

We assume no duty to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or otherwise.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Except as set forth below, there were no material changes to the information provided under “Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk” included in our 2012 Form 10-K.

Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and interest rates.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used primarily to hedge anticipated exposures. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Notwithstanding our efforts to mitigate portions of our foreign currency exchange rate risks, there can be no assurance that our hedging activities will adequately protect us against the risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. A hypothetical 10 percent price change in the U.S. dollar from its value at June 30, 2013 would result in a decrease or increase in the fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts to buy Canadian dollars and to sell U.S. dollars by approximately \$6.4 million. For additional information please see Derivative Instruments discussed in Note 3 to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Interest Rate Exposure

We are exposed to market risk through the interest rate on our borrowings under our \$750.0 million credit facility and our \$200.0 million in term loans. Borrowings under our credit facility and our term loans are at variable rates which are, at our option, tied to a Eurocurrency rate equal to LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus an applicable rate or a base rate as defined in our credit agreement. Eurocurrency rate loans may be denominated in U.S. dollars or an alternative currency as defined in the agreement. Eurocurrency or LIBOR based loans under the facility typically have terms of one, two, three or six months and the interest rate for each such loan is subject to change if the loan is continued or converted following the applicable maturity date. The Company has not drawn any loans with a term longer than three months under the credit facility. Base rate loans have interest rates that primarily fluctuate with changes in the prime rate. Interest rates are also subject to change based on our consolidated leverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement. As of June 30, 2013 we had \$151.4 million in outstanding indebtedness under our credit facility and term loans. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in an increase in annual interest expense of approximately \$1.5 million, assuming the \$151.4 million in debt was outstanding for the full year.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in such reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, with the participation and assistance of other members of management, have reviewed the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures, as of June 30, 2013, are effective.

In connection with our evaluation during the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013, we have made no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting. There also were no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses identified for which corrective action needed to be taken.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Item 1 of Part I, "Financial Statements — Note 11 — Lawsuits, Claims, Commitments and Related Matters."

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our 2012 Form 10-K in response to Item 1A to Part 1 of Form 10-K. See also Part I Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, for updated disclosures about interest rate exposure.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

On October 25, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to 2,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. No shares were repurchased under the program in 2012 or 2013. As of June 30, 2013, 1,841,438 shares remained available for repurchase pursuant to this program.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1	302 Certification – Robert Mehrabian
Exhibit 31.2	302 Certification – Susan L. Main
Exhibit 32.1	906 Certification – Robert Mehrabian
Exhibit 32.2	906 Certification – Susan L. Main
Exhibit 101 (INS)	XBRL Instance Document
Exhibit 101 (SCH)	XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (CAL)	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
Exhibit 101 (LAB)	XBRL Label Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (PRE)	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (DEF)	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document

Table of Contents

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.

TELEDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

DATE: August 2, 2013

By: /s/ Susan L. Main
Susan L. Main, Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Authorized
Officer)

Table of Contents

Teledyne Technologies Incorporated

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
Exhibit 31.1	302 Certification – Robert Mehrabian
Exhibit 31.2	302 Certification – Susan L. Main
Exhibit 32.1	906 Certification – Robert Mehrabian
Exhibit 32.2	906 Certification – Susan L. Main
Exhibit 101 (INS)	XBRL Instance Document
Exhibit 101 (SCH)	XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (CAL)	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
Exhibit 101 (DEF)	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (LAB)	XBRL Label Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document
Exhibit 101 (PRE)	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document XBRL Schema Document