

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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 March 31, 2020

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 000-52008

LUNA INNOVATIONS INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

54-1560050
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

301 First Street SW, Suite 200
Roanoke, VA 24011
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(540) 769-8400
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	LUNA	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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: As of May 6, 2020, there were 30,486,577 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

LUNA INNOVATIONS INCORPORATED
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Luna Innovations Incorporated
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,324	\$ 25,006
Accounts receivable, net	15,519	16,269
Receivable from sale of HSOR business	—	2,501
Contract assets	2,612	2,759
Inventory, net	11,191	10,294
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,575	1,287
Total current assets	57,221	58,116
Property and equipment, net	3,306	3,466
Intangible assets, net	9,853	10,194
Goodwill	10,542	10,542
Long-term contract assets	486	449
Other assets	2,009	2,341
Deferred tax asset	1,542	1,416
Total assets	\$ 84,959	\$ 86,524
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,490	\$ 2,787
Accrued liabilities	9,243	10,369
Contract liabilities	3,569	3,888
Total current liabilities	15,302	17,044
Other long-term liabilities	1,880	2,011
Total liabilities	17,182	19,055
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.001, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 32,126,368 and 31,788,896 shares issued, 30,486,577 and 30,149,105 shares outstanding at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	32	32
Treasury stock at cost, 1,639,791 shares at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019	(4,337)	(4,337)
Additional paid-in capital	89,446	88,022
Accumulated deficit	(17,364)	(16,248)
Total stockholders' equity	67,777	67,469
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 84,959	\$ 86,524

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

Luna Innovations Incorporated
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Products and licensing	\$ 10,326	\$ 8,192
Technology development	6,815	6,641
Total revenues	17,141	14,833
Cost of revenues:		
Products and licensing	3,862	3,249
Technology development	4,915	4,816
Total cost of revenues	8,777	8,065
Gross profit	8,364	6,768
Operating expense:		
Selling, general and administrative	6,377	6,207
Research, development and engineering	1,597	1,458
Total operating expense	7,974	7,665
Operating income/(loss)	390	(897)
Other income/(expense):		
Investment income	59	171
Other income/(expense)	9	(2)
Interest expense	—	(11)
Total other income	68	158
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	458	(739)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	138	(1,865)
Net income from continuing operations	320	1,126
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax of \$464	(1,436)	—
Net (loss)/income	(1,116)	1,126
Preferred stock dividend	—	83
Net (loss)/income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (1,116)	\$ 1,043
Net income per share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03
Net loss per share from discontinued operations:		
Basic	\$ (0.05)	\$ —
Diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ —
Net (loss)/income per share attributable to common stockholders:		
Basic	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.03
Weighted average shares:		
Basic	30,380,345	28,039,080
Diluted	32,549,487	33,479,935

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

Luna Innovations Incorporated
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(in thousands, except share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities		
Net (loss)/income	\$ (1,116)	\$ 1,126
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	679	617
Share-based compensation	226	343
Bad debt expense	14	—
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,436	—
Deferred taxes	(127)	—
Tax benefit from release of valuation allowance	—	(1,889)
Change in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	737	1,053
Contract assets	111	(429)
Inventory	(897)	(528)
Other current assets	(287)	(41)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(760)	1,196
Contract liabilities	(318)	149
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	(302)	1,597
Cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(74)	(215)
Intangible property costs	(91)	(61)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	600	—
Acquisition of General Photonics Corporation	—	(19,004)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	435	(19,280)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities		
Payments on finance lease obligations	(13)	(7)
Payments of debt obligations	—	(375)
Proceeds from the exercise of options and warrants	1,198	185
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	1,185	(197)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	25,006	42,460
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	\$ 26,324	\$ 24,580
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1	\$ 12
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ —
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Contingent liability for business combination	\$ —	\$ 900
Dividend on preferred stock, 19,823 shares of common stock issuable for the three months ended March 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 83

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

Luna Innovations Incorporated
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Luna Innovations Incorporated (“we,” “Luna Innovations” or the “Company”), headquartered in Roanoke, Virginia, was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1990 and reincorporated in the State of Delaware in April 2003.

We are a leader in advanced optical technology, providing high performance fiber optic test, measurement and control products for the telecommunications and photonics industries and distributed fiber optic sensing products for industries utilizing composite and other advanced materials, such as the automotive, aerospace, energy and infrastructure industries. Our distributed fiber optic sensing products help designers and manufacturers more efficiently develop new and innovative products by providing valuable information such as highly detailed stress, strain, and temperature measurements of a new design or manufacturing process. In addition, our distributed fiber optic sensing products are used to monitor the structural integrity or operational health of critical assets, including large civil structures such as bridges. Our communications test and control products accelerate the development of advanced fiber optic components and networks by providing fast and highly accurate characterization of components and networks.

We also provide applied research services, typically under research programs funded by the U.S. government, in areas of advanced materials, sensing, and healthcare applications. Our business model is designed to accelerate the process of bringing new and innovative products to market. We use our in-house technical expertise across a range of technologies to perform applied research services for companies and for government funded projects. We continue to invest in product development and commercialization, which we anticipate will lead to increased product sales growth.

Unaudited Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial statements and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for annual financial statements. The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and in the opinion of management reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring accruals considered necessary to present fairly our financial position at March 31, 2020, results of operations and changes in stockholders' equity for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2020, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2020. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 was derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to result in a global slowdown of economic activity. While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to our business and operating results presents additional uncertainty, we continue to use reasonably available information to assess certain accounting matters including, but not limited to, accounts receivable, inventory and the carrying value of goodwill and other long-lived tangible and intangible assets. While the assessments have not resulted in any material impacts to our financial statements as of March 31, 2020, we believe the full impact of the pandemic remains uncertain and ongoing developments related to the pandemic may cause material impacts to our consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated interim financial statements, including our significant accounting policies, should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2019, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 13, 2020.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment on an annual basis, as of October 1 of each year, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable. Purchased intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment as described above.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between marketplace participants. Various valuation approaches can be used to

determine fair value, each requiring different valuation inputs. The following hierarchy classifies the inputs used to determine fair value into three levels:

- Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which significant value drivers are observable.
- Level 3—Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which significant value drivers are unobservable.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying amount of lease liabilities approximate fair value because these financial instruments bear interest at rates that approximate current market rates for similar agreements with similar maturities and credit. We consider the terms of the Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") debt facility including its interest rate of prime plus 1%, to be at market based upon similar instruments that would be available to us.

Net Income/(Loss) Per Share

Basic per share data is computed by dividing our net income/(loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share data is computed by dividing net income/(loss) by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period increased to include, if dilutive, the number of additional common share equivalents that would have been outstanding if potential shares of common stock had been issued using the treasury stock method. Diluted per share data would also include the potential common share equivalents relating to convertible securities by application of the if-converted method.

The effects of 2.2 million and 5.4 million common stock equivalents are included for the diluted per share data for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Stock options and deferred stock units credited to our directors under our non-employee deferred compensation plan are included in our common stock equivalents for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019. In addition, accrued stock dividends and preferred stock are also included for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04: *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*, which simplifies the test for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test which previously measured a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting segment's goodwill with the carrying amount. We adopted ASU 2017-04, effective January 1, 2020. As a result of adopting the new rules, we compare the estimated fair value of our reporting segments to their respective carrying values when evaluating the recoverability of goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting segment exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge will be recognized for the amount by which its carrying value exceeds the reporting segment's fair value; however the loss recognized will not exceed the goodwill allocated to the reporting segment. The adoption of ASU 2017-04 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13 *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*, which amends the disclosure requirements in ASC 820 by adding, changing, or removing certain disclosures. The ASU applies to all entities that are required under this guidance to provide disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair value measurements. We adopted these amendments, effective January 1, 2020. The adoption of ASU 2018-13 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15 *Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That is a Service Contract*, which aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. We adopted ASU 2018-15, effective January 1, 2020. The adoption of ASU 2018-15 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Pronouncements, not yet adopted

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12 *Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*, which removes certain exceptions to the general principles of the accounting for income taxes and also improves consistent application of and simplification of other areas when accounting for income taxes. The guidance is effective for us beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, while early adoption is permitted. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of ASU 2019-12, but we do not expect the adoption of these new accounting rules to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13: *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) - Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which requires companies to measure financial assets at an amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The new accounting rules eliminate the probable initial recognition threshold and, instead, reflect an entity's current estimate of all expected credit losses. ASU 2016-13 is applicable to our trade receivables. This pronouncement was amended under ASU 2019-10 to allow an extension on the adoption date for entities that qualify as a small reporting company. We have elected this extension and the effective date for us to adopt this standard will be for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-13, but we do not expect the adoption of these new accounting rules to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements

2. Discontinued Operations

On August 9, 2017, we completed the sale of our high speed optical receivers ("HSOR") business, which was part of our Products and Licensing segment, to an unaffiliated third party for an initial purchase price of \$33.5 million, of which \$29.5 million in cash was received, and \$4.0 million was placed into escrow until December 15, 2018 for possible working capital adjustments to the purchase price and potential satisfaction of certain post-closing indemnification obligations (the "Transaction"). As of December 31, 2019, \$1.5 million of the escrow had been received with \$2.5 million remaining in escrow pending resolution of a dispute. In March 2020, we settled the dispute resulting in us receiving \$0.6 million and the buyer receiving \$1.9 million. We have recorded a loss from discontinued operations of \$1.4 million, net of tax benefit, for the three months ended March 31, 2020, to reflect the settlement of the dispute. There were no results from discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

The following table presents a summary of the transactions related to the sale of the HSOR business in the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2020	
<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Settlement of HSOR receivable	\$	1,900
Loss on sale		1,900
Allocated income tax benefit		(464)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of related income tax	\$	1,436

3. Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets, net at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Patent costs	\$	5,383	\$	5,291
Developed technology		9,800		9,800
In-process research & development		1,580		1,580
Customer base		700		700
Trade names and trademarks		550		550
		18,013		17,921
Accumulated amortization		(8,159)		(7,727)
	\$	9,853	\$	10,194

Amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Estimated aggregate amortization, based on the net value of intangible assets at March 31, 2020, for each of the next five years and beyond is as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,		
2020 - remaining 9 months	\$	1,265
2021		1,669
2022		1,519
2023		1,446
2024		1,256
2025 & beyond		2,698
Total	\$	<u>9,853</u>

4. Goodwill

Goodwill was approximately \$10.5 million at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and has been allocated to the Products and Licensing segment.

5. Inventory, net

Inventory consists of finished goods, work-in-process and raw materials valued at the lower of cost (determined on the first-in, first-out basis) or net realizable value.

Components of inventory were as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Finished goods	\$ 2,074	\$ 1,695
Work-in-process	1,431	1,008
Raw materials	7,686	7,591
Total inventory, net	<u>\$ 11,191</u>	<u>\$ 10,294</u>

6. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued compensation	\$ 5,755	\$ 6,416
Accrued professional fees	145	113
Accrued income tax	607	716
Current operating lease liability	1,055	1,283
Current finance lease liability	41	50
Royalties	76	365
Accrued liabilities - other	564	426
Contingent liability - General Photonics	1,000	1,000
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 9,243</u>	<u>\$ 10,369</u>

7. Debt

Silicon Valley Bank Facility

We maintained a Loan and Security Agreement with SVB (the "Credit Facility") under which we had a term loan with an original borrowing amount of \$6.0 million (the "Original Term Loan"). The Original Term Loan carried a floating annual interest rate equal to SVB's prime rate then in effect plus 2%. The Original Term Loan matured and was repaid in May 2019.

On October 10, 2019, we entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with SVB, which amended and restated in its entirety our previous Credit Facility. Under the Loan Agreement, SVB agreed to make advances available up to \$10.0 million (the "Revolving Line"). If we borrow from the Revolving Line, such borrowing would carry a floating annual interest rate equal to the greater of (i) the Prime Rate (as defined in the Loan Agreement) then in effect plus 1% or (ii) 6%. Amounts borrowed under the Revolving Line may be repaid and, prior to the Revolving Line Maturity Date (defined below), reborrowed. The Revolving Line terminates on October 10, 2020 (the "Revolving Line Maturity Date"), unless earlier terminated by us. As of March 31, 2020, no amounts have been borrowed under this Loan Agreement.

Amounts due under the Loan Agreement are secured by our assets, including all personal property, inventory and bank accounts; however, intellectual property is not secured under the Loan Agreement. The inventory used to secure the amount due does not include demo or loaner equipment with an aggregate book value up to \$1.0 million. The Loan Agreement requires us to observe a number of financial and operational covenants, including maintenance of a specified Liquidity Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Loan Agreement), protection and registration of intellectual property rights and customary negative covenants. If any event of default occurs SVB may declare due immediately all borrowings under the Credit Facility and foreclose on the collateral. Furthermore, an event of default under the Credit Facility would result in an increase in the interest rate on any amounts outstanding. As of March 31, 2020, there were no events of default on the Credit Facility.

Interest expense, net for the three months ended March 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>
	<u>2019</u>
Interest expense on Term Loans	\$ 7
Amortization of debt issuance costs	3
Other interest expense	1
Total interest expense, net	<u>\$ 11</u>

8. Leases

We recognize right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for those leases classified as operating or finance leases with terms greater than twelve months.

We have operating leases for our facilities, which have remaining terms ranging from 1 to 5 years. Most of our leases do not have an option to extend the lease period beyond the stated term unless the new term is agreed by both parties. They also do not have an early termination clause included. Our operating lease agreements do not contain any material restrictive covenants. Some of our operating lease agreements contain variable payment provisions that provide for rental increases based on consumer price indices. The change in rent expense resulting from changes in these indices are included within variable rent.

We also have finance leases for equipment which have remaining terms ranging from 1 to 4 years. These lease agreements are for general office equipment with a 5-year useful life. These lease agreements do not have an option to extend the lease beyond the stated terms nor do they have an early termination clause. These lease agreements do not have any variable payment provisions included. The finance lease costs consist of interest expense and amortization, and are included primarily in selling, general and administrative expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

The discount rate for both our operating and finance leases was not readily determinable in the specific lease agreements. As a result, our incremental borrowing rate was used as the discount rate when establishing the ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities.

Our lease components included in the consolidated balance sheet were as follows:

Lease component	Classification	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Assets			
ROU assets - operating lease	Other assets	\$ 1,917	\$ 2,236
ROU assets - finance lease	Other assets	57	70
Total ROU assets		\$ 1,974	\$ 2,306
Liabilities			
Current operating lease liability	Accrued liabilities	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,283
Current finance lease liability	Accrued liabilities	41	50
Long-term operating lease liability	Other liabilities	1,860	1,988
Long-term finance lease liability	Other liabilities	20	23
Total lease liabilities		\$ 2,976	\$ 3,344

Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Rent expense consists of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating lease costs	\$ 412	\$ 404
Variable rent costs	(39)	(36)
Total rent expense	\$ 373	\$ 368

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases were as follows as of March 31, 2020 (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2020 - remaining 9 months	\$ 1,468
2021	641
2022	545
2023	545
2024	544
Total future minimum lease payments	3,743
Less: Interest	828
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 2,915
Current operating lease liability	\$ 1,055
Long-term operating lease liability	1,860
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 2,915

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable finance leases were as follows as of March 31, 2020 (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,		
2020 - remaining 9 months	\$	56
2021		11
2022		10
2023		5
Total future minimum lease payments		82
Less: Interest		21
Total finance lease liabilities	\$	61
<hr/>		
Current finance lease liability	\$	41
Long-term finance lease liability		20
Total finance lease liabilities	\$	61

Other information related to leases is as follows:

<i>(in thousands, except weighted-average data)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 14	\$ 13
Interest on lease liabilities	1	2
Total finance lease cost	\$ 15	\$ 15
Other information:		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 378	\$ 404
Finance cash flows from finance leases	\$ 13	\$ 7
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities	\$ —	\$ 15
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years) - operating leases	3.7	4.0
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years) - finance leases	1.9	2.7
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases	7%	7%
Weighted-average discount rate - finance leases	7%	7%

At March 31, 2020, we had no operating or finance leases that have not yet commenced.

9. Capital Stock and Share-Based Compensation

We recognize share-based compensation expense based upon the fair value of the underlying equity award on the date of the grant. For restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, we recognize expense based upon the price of our underlying stock at the date of the grant. We have elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to value any option or warrant awards granted. We recognize share-based compensation for such awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury interest rates, the terms of which are consistent with the expected life of the stock options. The expected life is based upon historical experience of homogeneous groups within our company. We also assume an expected dividend yield of zero for all periods, as we have never paid a dividend on our common stock and do not have any plans to do so in the future.

Stock Options

A summary of the stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2020 is presented below:

	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
	Number of Shares	Price per Share Range	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1)
<i>(in thousands, except share, per share and weighted-average data)</i>							
Balance, January 1, 2020	3,160,397	\$1.18 - \$7.37	\$ 2.72	\$ 14,460	1,835,799	\$ 2.28	\$ 9,198
Granted	20,000	\$7.59	\$ 7.59				
Exercised	(316,504)	\$1.27 - \$4.43	\$ 3.79				
Canceled	(12,660)	3.37	\$ 3.37				
Balance, March 31, 2020	<u>2,851,233</u>	<u>\$1.18 - \$7.59</u>	<u>\$ 2.63</u>	<u>\$ 10,142</u>	<u>1,632,952</u>	<u>\$ 2.06</u>	<u>\$ 6,691</u>

- (1) The intrinsic value of an option represents the amount by which the market value of the stock exceeds the exercise price of the option of in-the-money options only. The aggregate intrinsic value is based on the closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market, as applicable, on the respective dates.

At March 31, 2020, the outstanding stock options to purchase an aggregate of 2.9 million shares had a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 6.3 years, and the exercisable stock options to purchase an aggregate of 1.6 million shares had a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 4.5 years. The fair value of shares underlying vested options was \$10.0 million at March 31, 2020. The fair value of shares underlying options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2020 was \$2.4 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 we recognized \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million in share-based compensation expense, respectively, which is included in our selling, general and administrative expense in the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements. We expect to recognize \$2.7 million in share-based compensation expense over the weighted-average remaining service period of 2.7 years for stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2020.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

Historically, we have granted shares of restricted stock to certain employees that have vested in three equal annual installments on the anniversary dates of their grant. However, beginning in 2019, we altered our approach for these grants to replace the grant of restricted stock subject to time-based vesting with the grant of a combination of restricted stock units ("RSUs") subject to time-based vesting and performance-based vesting. Each RSU represents the contingent right to receive a single share of our common stock upon the vesting of the award. For the three months ended March 31, 2020, we granted an aggregate of 138,650 RSUs to certain employees. Of the RSUs granted during the three months ended March 31, 2020, 76,700 of such RSUs are subject to time-based vesting and are scheduled to vest in three equal annual installments on the anniversary dates of the grant. The remaining 61,950 RSUs are performance-based awards that will vest based on our achievement of long-term performance goals, in particular, based on our levels of 2022 revenue and operating income. The 61,950 shares issuable upon vesting of the performance-based RSUs represent the maximum payout under our performance-based awards, based upon 150% of our target performance for 2022 revenue and operating income (the payout of such awards based on target performance for 2022 revenue and operating income would be 41,300 shares). In the case of the time-based and performance-based RSUs, vesting is also subject to the employee's continuous service with us through vesting. During the three months ended March 31, 2020, no shares of restricted stock vested.

In addition, in conjunction with our 2018 and 2019 Annual Meetings of Stockholders, we granted RSUs to certain members of our Board of Directors in respect of the annual equity compensation under our non-employee director compensation policy (other members of our Board of Directors elected to receive their annual equity compensation for Board service in the form of stock units under our Deferred Compensation Plan as described below). RSUs granted to our non-employee Directors vest at the earlier of the one-year anniversary of their grant or the next annual stockholders' meeting. During the three months ended March 31, 2020, 55,668 RSUs vested.

The following table summarizes the number of unvested shares underlying our restricted stock awards and RSUs and the value of our unvested restricted stock awards and RSUs:

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Number of Unvested Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Grant Date Fair Value of Unvested Shares
Balance, January 1, 2020	502,102	\$ 3.32	\$ 1,665
Granted	138,650	6.43	892
Vested	(55,668)	3.27	(182)
Balance, March 31, 2020	585,084	\$ 4.06	\$ 2,375

Non-employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan

We maintain a non-employee director deferred compensation plan (the “Deferred Compensation Plan”) that permits our non-employee directors to defer receipt of certain of the compensation that they receive for serving on our board and board committees. The Deferred Compensation Plan has historically permitted the participants to elect to defer cash fees to which they were entitled for board and committee service. For participating directors, in lieu of payment of cash fees, we credit their accounts under the Deferred Compensation Plan with a number of stock units based on the trading price of our common stock as of the date of the deferral. These stock units vest immediately, although the participating directors do not receive the shares represented by such units until a future qualifying event.

Pursuant to our Deferred Compensation Plan, non-employee directors can elect to defer the receipt of some or all of the equity compensation that they receive for board and committee service. Stock units representing this equity compensation vest at the earlier of the one-year anniversary of their grant or the next annual stockholders' meeting.

The following is a summary of our stock unit activity under the Deferred Compensation Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2020:

(in thousands, except share and weighted-average data)

	Number of Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share	Intrinsic Value Outstanding
Balance, January 1, 2020	629,003	\$ 2.09	\$ 4,585
Granted	7,114	7.38	44
Balance, March 31, 2020	636,117	\$ 2.15	\$ 3,912

As of March 31, 2020, 37,546 of the outstanding stock units had not yet vested.

The following table details our equity transactions during the three months ended March 31, 2020:

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$			
<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>									
Balance, January 1, 2020, as previously reported	—	\$ —	30,149,105	\$ 32	1,639,791	\$ (4,337)	\$ 88,022	\$ (16,248)	\$ 67,469
Exercise of stock options	—	—	316,504	—	—	—	1,198	—	1,198
Share-based compensation	—	—	55,668	—	—	—	501	—	502
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,116)	(1,116)
Forfeitures of restricted stock	—	—	(34,700)	—	—	—	(275)	—	(276)
Balance, March 31, 2020	—	\$ —	30,486,577	\$ 32	1,639,791	\$ (4,337)	\$ 89,446	\$ (17,364)	\$ 67,777

The following table details our equity transactions during the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	\$	Shares	\$	Shares	\$			
<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>									
Balance, January 1, 2019, as previously reported	1,321,514	\$ 1	27,956,401	\$ 30	1,253,105	\$ (2,117)	\$ 85,745	\$ (21,305)	\$ 62,354
Exercise of stock options	—	—	189,312	—	—	—	185	—	185
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	—	343
Stock dividends to Carilion Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	(83)	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,126	1,126
Balance, March 31, 2019	1,321,514	\$ 1	28,145,713	\$ 30	1,253,105	\$ (2,117)	\$ 86,356	\$ (20,262)	\$ 64,008

10. Revenue Recognition

Our operations are divided into two operating segments—“Products and Licensing” and “Technology Development”.

The Products and Licensing segment derives its revenues from product sales, funded product development and technology licenses.

The Technology Development segment provides applied research to customers in our areas of focus. Our engineers and scientists collaborate with our network of government, academic and industry experts to identify technologies and ideas with promising market potential. We then compete to win fee-for-service contracts from government agencies and industrial customers who seek innovative solutions to practical problems that require new technology. The Technology Development segment derives its revenues primarily from services.

Disaggregation of Revenue

We disaggregate our revenue from contracts with customers by geographic locations, customer-type, contract type, timing of recognition, and major categories for each of our segments, as we believe it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The details are listed in the table below for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019:

Three Months Ended March 31,

(in thousands)	2020			2019		
	Products and Licensing	Technology Development	Total	Products and Licensing	Technology Development	Total
(unaudited)						
Total Revenue by Geographic Location						
United States	\$ 4,624	\$ 6,815	\$ 11,439	\$ 3,920	\$ 6,641	\$ 10,561
Asia	3,756	—	3,756	2,406	—	2,406
Europe	1,713	—	1,713	1,655	—	1,655
Canada, Central and South America	206	—	206	181	—	181
All Others	27	—	27	30	—	30
Total	\$ 10,326	\$ 6,815	\$ 17,141	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,641	\$ 14,833

Total Revenue by Major Customer Type						
Sales to the U.S. government	\$ 116	\$ 6,688	\$ 6,804	\$ 785	\$ 6,476	\$ 7,261
U.S. direct commercial sales and other	4,508	127	4,635	3,135	165	3,300
Foreign commercial sales & other	5,702	—	5,702	4,272	—	4,272
Total	\$ 10,326	\$ 6,815	\$ 17,141	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,641	\$ 14,833

Total Revenue by Contract Type						
Fixed-price contracts	\$ 10,326	\$ 3,768	\$ 14,094	\$ 8,192	\$ 3,663	\$ 11,855
Cost-type contracts	—	3,047	3,047	—	2,978	2,978
Total	\$ 10,326	\$ 6,815	\$ 17,141	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,641	\$ 14,833

Total Revenue by Timing of Recognition						
Goods transferred at a point in time	\$ 10,241	\$ —	\$ 10,241	\$ 7,595	\$ —	\$ 7,595
Goods/services transferred over time	85	6,815	6,900	597	6,641	7,238
Total	\$ 10,326	\$ 6,815	\$ 17,141	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,641	\$ 14,833

Total Revenue by Major Products/Services						
Technology development	\$ —	\$ 6,815	\$ 6,815	\$ —	\$ 6,641	\$ 6,641
Test, measurement and sensing systems	9,761	—	9,761	7,343	—	7,343
Other	565	—	565	849	—	849
Total	\$ 10,326	\$ 6,815	\$ 17,141	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,641	\$ 14,833

Contract Balances

Our contract assets consist of unbilled amounts for technology development contracts as well as custom product contracts. Also included in contract assets are royalty revenue and carrying amounts of right of returned inventory. Long-term contract assets include the fee withholding on cost reimbursable contracts that will not be billed within a year. Contract liabilities include excess billings, subcontractor accruals, warranty expense, extended warranty revenue, right of return refund, and customer deposits. For the three months ended March 31, 2020, net contract assets/(liabilities) decreased \$0.2 million, due primarily to a slight decrease in contract assets in addition to a larger decrease in contract liabilities. The decrease in contract assets is a result of our Fixed-Price contracts that have reached milestones as designated in their respective contracts.

The following table shows the components of our contract balances as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Contract assets	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,208
Contract liabilities	3,569	3,888
Net contract liabilities	\$ (471)	\$ (680)

Performance Obligations

Unfulfilled performance obligations represent amounts expected to be earned on executed contracts. Indefinite delivery and quantity contracts and unexercised options are not reported in total unfulfilled performance obligations. Unfulfilled performance obligations include funded obligations, which is the amount for which money has been directly authorized by the U.S. government and for which a purchase order has been received by a commercial customer, and unfunded obligations represent firm orders for which funding has not yet been appropriated. The approximate value of our Products and Licensing segment's unfulfilled performance obligations was \$14.3 million at March 31, 2020. We expect to satisfy 57% of the performance obligations in 2020, 17% in 2021 and the remainder by 2024. The approximate value of our Technology Development segment's unfulfilled performance obligations was \$29.0 million at March 31, 2020. We expect to satisfy 58% of the performance obligations in 2020, 33% in 2021 and the remainder by 2022.

11. Income Taxes

We and our subsidiaries file U.S. Federal income tax returns and income tax returns in various state, local and foreign jurisdictions.

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, our effective income tax rate was 30.24% compared to 252.30% for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Our effective income tax rate has fluctuated primarily because there was a valuation allowance release in 2019.

The effective tax rate for 2020 differs from the Federal statutory rate of 21%, primarily as a result of state taxes and permanent differences related to equity compensation.

The effective tax rate for 2019 differs from the Federal statutory rate of 21%, primarily as a result of the partial release of the valuation allowance related to the net operating loss carryforwards expected to be used to offset taxable income in the period and certain discrete items.

We consider both positive and negative evidence when evaluating the recoverability of our deferred tax assets ("DTAs"). The assessment is required to determine whether based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not (i.e. greater than a 50% probability) that all or some portion of the DTAs will be realized in the future. As of March 31, 2020, our valuation allowance was \$0.4 million that relate to our dormant entities.

On March 27, 2020, the United States enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). The CARES Act includes significant business tax provisions that, among other things, include the removal of certain limitations on utilization of net operating losses, increase the loss carryback period for certain losses to five years, and inc

rease the ability to deduct interest expense, as well as amending certain provisions of the previously enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We do not expect the CARES Act to have a significant impact on our tax obligations.

12. Reportable Segments

Through March 31, 2020, our Chief Executive Officer and his direct reports collectively represented our chief operating decision makers, and they evaluated segment performance based primarily on revenues and operating income or loss. The accounting policies of our segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see Note 1 to our Financial Statements, "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on March 13, 2020).

The table below presents revenues and operating income/(loss) for reportable segments:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
<i>(in thousands)</i>	(unaudited)	
Revenues:		
Products and licensing	\$ 10,326	\$ 8,192
Technology development	6,815	6,641
Total revenues	<u>\$ 17,141</u>	<u>\$ 14,833</u>
Products and licensing operating income/(loss)	\$ 19	\$ (961)
Technology development operating income	371	64
Total operating income/(loss)	<u>\$ 390</u>	<u>\$ (897)</u>
Depreciation, products and licensing	\$ 135	\$ 159
Depreciation, technology development	\$ 111	\$ 98
Amortization, products and licensing	\$ 404	\$ 332
Amortization, technology development	\$ 29	\$ 28

The table below presents assets for reportable segments:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in thousands)</i>	(unaudited)	
Total segment assets:		
Products and licensing	\$ 46,440	\$ 48,724
Technology development	38,519	37,800
Total assets	<u>\$ 84,959</u>	<u>\$ 86,524</u>
Property plant and equipment, and intangible assets, products and licensing	\$ 21,690	\$ 22,122
Property plant and equipment, and intangible assets, technology development	\$ 2,011	\$ 2,080

The U.S. government accounted for 40% and 49% of total consolidated revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

International revenues (customers outside the United States) accounted for 33% and 29% of total consolidated revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Customers in China represented 11% of total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2020, while no other single country, outside of the United States, represented more than 10% of total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

We are from time to time involved in certain legal proceedings in the ordinary course of conducting our business. While the ultimate liability pursuant to these actions cannot currently be determined, we believe it is not reasonably possible that these legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2018, we received a notice of claim (the "Claim") from Macom Technology Solutions, Inc. ("Macom"), who acquired our HSOR business in August 2017 pursuant to an asset purchase agreement. Under the asset purchase agreement, we agreed to indemnify Macom for certain matters, including, among other things, the collection of accounts receivable from certain major customers, and placed \$4.0 million of the purchase price into an escrow account for the potential settlement of any valid indemnity claims. As of December 31, 2019, \$1.5 million of the escrow had been received with \$2.5 million remaining in escrow pending resolution of the dispute. In March 2020, we settled the dispute resulting in us receiving \$0.6 million and Macom receiving \$1.9 million. We have recorded a loss from discontinued operations of \$1.4 million, net of income tax benefit, to reflect the settlement of the dispute.

On July 31, 2018, we sold the assets associated with our Opto components business to an unaffiliated third party. The asset purchase agreement provides for additional consideration of up to \$1.0 million contingent upon the achievement of a specified revenue level by the sold business during the 18 months following the sale. In addition, the asset purchase agreement provides for a potential adjustment to the consideration paid, either positive or negative, to the extent that working capital transferred to the buyer is greater or less than a specified target amount. We did not receive any of the additional \$1.0 million of consideration because the minimum revenue targets were not achieved.

On March 1, 2019, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of General Photonics Corporation ("GP"), a leading provider of innovative components, modules and test equipment focused on the generation, measurement and control of polarized light critical in fiber optic-based applications for aggregate consideration of \$19.0 million with an earn-out provision of up to \$1.0 million. Of the purchase price, \$17.1 million was paid at closing and \$1.9 million was placed into escrow for possible working capital adjustments to the purchase price and potential satisfaction of certain post-closing indemnification obligations. As of March 31, 2020, we expect to pay, and have included in our accrued liabilities, \$1.0 million in additional cash consideration as a result of the successful completion of the earn-out provision.

We executed non-cancelable purchase orders totaling \$1.9 million in the third quarter of 2019 for multiple shipments of tunable lasers to be delivered over an 18-month period. At March 31, 2020, approximately \$0.8 million of these commitments remained and are expected to be delivered by December 31, 2020.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors, to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to which we have agreed to reimburse the officers and directors for legal expenses in the event of litigation and regulatory matters. The terms of these indemnification agreements provide for no limitation to the maximum potential future payments. We have a directors and officers insurance policy that may, in certain instances, mitigate the potential liability and payments.

14. Subsequent Event

On April 28, 2020, we were granted a loan (the "Loan") from SVB in the aggregate amount of \$4.5 million, pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program (the "PPP") under Division A, Title I of the CARES Act, which was enacted March 27, 2020.

On May 4, 2020, we returned the full amount of the proceeds of the loan to SVB. The decision to return the proceeds was based on the revised guidance issued by the U.S. Department of Treasury and the Small Business Administration subsequent to our application for the PPP Loan.

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" under Items 2 and 3, respectively, of Part I of this report, and the section entitled "Risk Factors" under Item 1A of Part II of this report, may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of these statutes, including those relating to future events or our future financial

performance. In some cases, you can identify these forward looking statements by words such as “intends,” “will,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “may,” “might,” “estimates,” “believes,” “should,” “projects,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue,” or the negative of those words and other comparable words, and other words or terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance. Similarly, statements that describe our business strategy, goals, prospects, opportunities, outlook, objectives, plans or intentions are also forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions and may relate to, but are not limited to, expectations of future operating results or financial performance, capital expenditures, introduction of new products, regulatory compliance and plans for growth and future operations, the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, operations and financial results, as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing.

These statements are based on current expectations and assumptions regarding future events and business performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual events or results to be materially different from any future events or results expressed or implied by these statements. These factors include those set forth in the following discussion and within Item 1A “Risk Factors” of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and elsewhere within this report.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes to those statements included elsewhere in this report. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results and timing of selected events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report.

Overview of Our Business

We are a leader in advanced optical technology, providing high performance fiber optic test, measurement and control products for the telecommunications and photonics industries and distributed fiber optic sensing products for industries utilizing composite and other advanced materials, such as the automotive, aerospace, energy and infrastructure industries. Our distributed fiber optic sensing products help designers and manufacturers more efficiently develop new and innovative products by providing valuable information such as highly detailed stress, strain, and temperature measurements of a new design or manufacturing process. In addition, our distributed fiber optic sensing products are used to monitor the structural integrity or operational health of critical assets, including large civil structures such as bridges. Our communications test and control products accelerate the development of advanced fiber optic components and networks by providing fast and highly accurate characterization of components and networks.

We also provide applied research services, typically under research programs funded by the U.S. government, in areas of sensing and instrumentation, advanced materials, optical technologies and health sciences. Our business model is designed to accelerate the process of bringing new and innovative products to market. We use our in-house technical expertise across a range of technologies to perform applied research services for companies and for government funded projects. We continue to invest in product development and commercialization, which we anticipate will lead to increased product sales growth.

We are organized into two reporting segments, the Products and Licensing segment and the Technology Development segment. Our Products and Licensing segment develops, manufactures and markets distributed fiber optic sensing products and fiber optic communications test and control products. We continue to develop and commercialize our fiber optic technology for sensing applications for aerospace, automotive, energy, and infrastructure as well as for test and measurement applications in the telecommunications and data communications industries. Our Products and Licensing segment revenues represented 60% and 55% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Products and Licensing segment revenues were \$10.3 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Revenues from product sales are mostly derived from the sales of our sensing and test, measurement and control products that make use of light-transmitting optical fibers, or fiber optics. We continue to invest in product development and commercialization, which we anticipate will lead to increased product sales growth. Although we have been successful in licensing certain technologies in past years, we do not expect license revenues to represent a significant portion of future revenues. Over time we intend to gradually increase such revenues. In the near term, we expect revenues from product sales to continue to be primarily in areas associated with our sensing and test, measurement and control fiber optic test platforms. In the long term, we expect that revenues from product sales will represent a larger portion of our total revenues. As we develop and commercialize new products, these revenues will reflect a broader and more diversified mix of products.

We define backlog as the dollar amount of obligations payable to us under negotiated contracts upon completion of a specified portion of work that has not yet been completed, exclusive of revenues previously recognized for work already performed under these contracts, if any. Total backlog includes funded backlog, which is the amount for which money has been directly authorized by the U.S. government and for which a purchase order has been received by a commercial customer, and unfunded backlog, representing firm orders for which funding has not yet been appropriated. Indefinite delivery and quantity contracts and unexercised options are not reported in total backlog. The approximate value of our Products and Licensing segment backlog was \$14.3 million at March 31, 2020 and \$16.1 million at December 31, 2019. The backlog at March 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized as revenue in the future as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 and beyond	Total
Products and Licensing	\$ 8,119	\$ 2,382	\$ 2,454	\$ 1,321	\$ 48	\$ 14,324

The Technology Development segment performs applied research principally in the areas of sensing and instrumentation, advanced materials and health sciences. This segment comprised 40% and 45% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Most of the government funding for our Technology Development segment is derived from the Small Business Innovation Research ("SBIR") program coordinated by the U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA"). The Technology Development segment revenues were \$6.8 million and \$6.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

Within the Technology Development segment, we have historically had a backlog of contracts for which work has been scheduled, but for which a specified portion of work has not yet been completed. The approximate value of our Technology Development segment backlog was \$29.0 million at March 31, 2020 and \$31.3 million at December 31, 2019. The backlog at March 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized as revenue in the future as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 and beyond	Total
Technology Development						
Funded	\$ 14,647	\$ 7,162	\$ 1,737	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23,546
Unfunded	\$ 2,195	\$ 2,469	\$ 794	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,458

On March 1, 2019, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of General Photonics Corporation ("GP"), a leading provider of innovative components, modules and test equipment focused on the generation, measurement and control of polarized light critical in fiber optic-based applications for aggregate consideration of \$19.0 million with an earn-out provision of up to \$1.0 million. Of the purchase price, \$17.1 million was paid at closing and \$1.9 million was placed into escrow for possible working capital adjustments to the purchase price and potential satisfaction of certain post-closing indemnification obligations. As of March 31, 2020, we expect to pay, and have included in our accrued liabilities, \$1.0 million in additional cash consideration as a result of the successful completion of the earn-out provision.

We may also grow our business in part through acquisitions of additional companies and complementary technologies, which could cause us to incur transaction expenses, amortization or write-offs of intangible assets and other acquisition-related expenses.

Description of Revenues, Costs and Expenses

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The broader impact of the recent COVID-19 pandemic on our results of operations and overall financial performance remains uncertain. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected how we interact with our customers by reducing face-to-face meetings and increasing our on-line and virtual presence. While increasing our on-line and virtual presence has proven effective, we are unsure of the impact if these conditions continue for an extended period. In addition, we have experienced minor impacts on our supply chain that we have managed. For example, in cases where there were delays we relied on our inventory of components to continue production. There is no guarantee we will be able to manage through future delays in our supply chain. See "Risk Factors" for further discussion of the potential adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business.

Revenues

We generate revenues from product sales, commercial product development and licensing and technology development activities. Our Products and Licensing segment revenues reflect amounts that we receive from sales of our products or development of products for third parties and, to a lesser extent, fees paid to us in connection with licenses or sub-licenses of certain patents and other intellectual property, and represented 60% and 55% of our total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

We derive Technology Development segment revenues from providing research and development services to third parties, including government entities, academic institutions and corporations, and from achieving milestones established by some of these contracts and in collaboration agreements. In general, we complete contracted research over periods ranging from six months to three years, and recognize these revenues over the life of the contract as costs are incurred. The Technology Development segment revenues represented 40% and 45% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues associated with our Products and Licensing segment revenues consists of license fees for use of certain technologies, product manufacturing costs including all direct material and direct labor costs, amounts paid to our contract manufacturers, manufacturing, shipping and handling, provisions for product warranties, and inventory obsolescence as well as overhead allocated to each of these activities.

Cost of revenues associated with our Technology Development segment revenues consists of costs associated with performing the related research activities including direct labor, amounts paid to subcontractors and overhead allocated to Technology Development segment activities.

Operating Expense

Operating expense consists of selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as expenses related to research, development and engineering, depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangible assets. These expenses also include compensation for employees in executive and operational functions including certain non-cash charges related to expenses from option grants, facilities costs, professional fees, salaries, commissions, travel expense and related benefits of personnel engaged in sales, product management and marketing activities, costs of marketing programs and promotional materials, salaries, bonuses and related benefits of personnel engaged in our own research and development beyond the scope and activities of our Technology Development segment, product development activities not provided under contracts with third parties, and overhead costs related to these activities.

Investment Income

Investment income consists of amounts earned on our cash equivalents. We sweep on a daily basis a portion of our cash on hand into a fund invested in U.S. government obligations.

Interest Expense

Interest expense is composed of interest paid under our term loans as well as interest accrued on our finance lease obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and the accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or judgments.

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to result in a slowdown of economic activity that is likely to interrupt business operations across the globe. Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty and therefore require the exercise of judgment. As of the date of issuance of our financial statements included in this report, we are not aware of any specific event or circumstance that would require us to update our estimates, assumptions and judgments or revise the reported amounts of assets and liabilities or the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These

estimates, however, may change as new events occur and additional information is obtained, and are recognized in the financial statements as soon as they become known.

Our critical accounting policies are described in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section and the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements previously included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 13, 2020.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

Revenues

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		\$ Difference	% Difference
	2020	2019		
Revenues:				
Products and licensing	\$ 10,326	\$ 8,192	\$ 2,134	26%
Technology development	6,815	6,641	174	3%
Total revenues	\$ 17,141	\$ 14,833	\$ 2,308	16%

Our Products and Licensing segment included revenues from sales of test and measurement systems, primarily representing sales of our Optical Backscatter Reflectometer, ODISI, Phoenix 1200, optical components and sub-assemblies and sales of our Hyperion platforms. Products and Licensing segment revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 increased \$2.1 million, or 26%, to \$10.3 million compared to \$8.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2019, resulted primarily from \$1.8 million of revenues realized from the legacy business of GP during the period. Continued growth in sales of our communications test instruments also contributed to this increase.

Revenues from our Technology Development segment for the three months ended March 31, 2020 increased \$0.2 million, or 3%, to \$6.8 million compared to \$6.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The increase in Technology Development segment revenues continues a growth trend experienced over the past three years largely driven by successes in second Phase 2 SBIR awards as well as non-SBIR awards. The increase for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2019, was realized primarily in our advanced materials and optical systems groups. As Phase 2, second Phase 2 and non-SBIR contracts generally have a performance period of a year or more, we currently expect revenues to remain at a similar level for the near term.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,		\$ Difference	% Difference
	2020	2019		
Cost of revenues:				
Products and licensing	\$ 3,862	\$ 3,249	\$ 613	19%
Technology development	4,915	4,816	99	2%
Total cost of revenues	8,777	8,065	712	9%
Gross profit	\$ 8,364	\$ 6,768	\$ 1,596	24%

The cost of Products and Licensing segment revenues increased by \$0.6 million, or 19%, to \$3.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. This increase in cost of revenues primarily resulted from the additional revenues from the legacy business of GP as well as the organic growth in sales of our communications test equipment. The 19% increase in cost of Products and Licensing segment revenues is consistent with our 26% increase in associated revenue as described above.

The cost of Technology Development segment revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 increased \$0.1 million, or 2%, to \$4.9 million compared to \$4.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The increase in cost of Technology Development segment revenues was primarily attributable to additional labor and material costs associated with

performing our awarded contracts. The 2% increase in cost of Technology Development segment revenues is consistent with our 3% increase in associated revenue as described above.

Our overall gross margin increased to 49% for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to 46% for the three months ended March 31, 2019, primarily as a result of our revenue mix, with Products and Licensing segment revenues representing a larger portion of our total revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2020.

Operating Expense

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>		<u>\$ Difference</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		
Operating expense:				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 6,377	\$ 6,207	\$ 170	3%
Research, development and engineering	1,597	1,458	139	10%
Total operating expense	<u>\$ 7,974</u>	<u>\$ 7,665</u>	<u>\$ 309</u>	4%

Our selling, general and administrative expense increased \$0.2 million, or 3%, to \$6.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to \$6.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. Selling, general and administrative expense increased primarily due to the additional expenses associated with the legacy business of GP.

Research, development and engineering expense increased \$0.1 million, or 10%, to \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020, compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, due to the additional research, development and engineering expenses associated with the legacy business of GP.

Investment Income

Investment income was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, we invested a portion of our cash in funds holding U.S. treasury securities.

Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, we recognized an income tax expense from continuing operations of \$0.1 million, compared to an income tax benefit from continuing operations of \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019, respectively. The income tax benefit in 2019 was due to a reduction in our deferred tax asset valuation allowances as a result of the acquisition of GP.

Income From Continuing Operations

During the three months ended March 31, 2020, we recognized income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$0.5 million compared to a loss from continuing operations before income taxes of \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019. After tax, our net income from continuing operations was \$0.3 million compared to \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net Loss From Discontinued Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2020, our net loss from discontinued operations of \$1.4 million represented the after-tax loss on sale of our High Speed Optical Receiver ("HSOR") business. In March 2020, we settled the notice of claim dispute with Macom Technology Solutions, Inc. ("Macom") resulting in us receiving \$0.6 million and Macom receiving \$1.9 million. There were no results from discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2020, our total cash and cash equivalents were \$26.3 million.

On October 10, 2019, we entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB"), which amended and restated in its entirety our previous Loan and Security Agreement dated as of February 18, 2010, as amended. Under the Loan Agreement, SVB agreed to make advances available up to \$10.0 million (the "Revolving Line"). The Revolving Line terminates on October 10, 2020 unless earlier terminated by us. No amounts have been borrowed under this Loan Agreement.

We believe that our cash balance as of March 31, 2020 in addition to amounts available to us under our Revolving Line will provide adequate liquidity for us to meet our working capital needs over the next twelve months. Additionally, we believe that should we have the need for increased capital spending to support our planned growth, we will be able to fund such growth through either third-party financing on competitive market terms or through our available cash. However, these estimates are based on assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, including as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its potential impacts on our business. If we require additional capital beyond our current balances of cash and cash equivalents and borrowing capacity under the Revolving Line described above, this additional capital may not be available when needed, on reasonable terms, or at all. Moreover, and our ability to raise additional capital may be adversely impacted by potential worsening global economic conditions and the recent disruptions to and volatility in the credit and financial markets in the United States and worldwide resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Discussion of Cash Flows

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2020	2019	\$ Difference
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	\$ (302)	\$ 1,597	\$ (1,899)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	435	(19,280)	19,715
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	1,185	(197)	1,382
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 1,318</u>	<u>\$ (17,880)</u>	<u>\$ 19,198</u>

During the first three months of 2020, the \$0.3 million of net cash used in operating activities consisted of our net loss of \$1.1 million, which included non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization of \$0.7 million, share-based compensation of \$0.2 million, a net cash outflow of \$1.4 million from changes in working capital all partially reduced by a net loss from discontinued operations of \$1.4 million. The changes in working capital include decreases in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$0.8 million, in contract liabilities of \$0.3 million and an increase in inventory of \$0.9 million, all partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$0.7 million.

During the first three months of 2019, the \$1.6 million of net cash provided by operating activities consisted of our net income of \$1.1 million, which included non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization of \$0.6 million and share-based compensation of \$0.3 million, and a net cash inflow of \$1.4 million from changes in working capital all partially reduced by the \$1.9 million tax benefit from the release of valuation allowances as a result of the GP acquisition. The changes in working capital included a decrease in accounts receivable of \$1.1 million and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1.2 million, all partially offset by increases in contract assets of \$0.4 million and inventory of \$0.5 million.

Cash provided by investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2020 included \$0.6 million in proceeds from sale discontinued operations, partially offset by \$0.1 million of fixed asset additions and \$0.1 million of capitalized intellectual property costs, compared to \$0.2 million of fixed asset additions and \$0.1 million of capitalized intellectual property costs during the three months ended March 31, 2019. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, cash used in investing activities also included \$19.0 million to acquire the operations of GP.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2020 consisted primarily of proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$1.2 million. Net cash used in financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2019 consisted primarily of \$0.4 million of payments on long-term debt obligations, partially offset by \$0.2 million in proceeds received from the exercise of options.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2020.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes or have any derivative financial instruments. Our exposure to market risk is limited to interest rate fluctuations due to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates.

The uncertainty that exists with respect to the economic impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic has introduced significant volatility in the financial markets subsequent to our quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Interest Rate Risk

We do not use derivative financial instruments as a hedge against interest rate fluctuations, and, as a result, interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments is subject to changes in interest rates. However, we believe that the impact of these fluctuations does not have a material effect on our financial position due to the immediately available liquidity or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2020, all payments made under our research contracts have been denominated in U.S. dollars. Our product sales to foreign customers are also generally denominated in U.S. dollars, and we generally do not receive payments in foreign currency. As such, we are not directly exposed to significant currency gains or losses resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which are controls and other procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures also include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. In addition, the design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2020, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2020 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In December 2018, we received a notice of claim (the "Claim") from Macom Technology Solutions, Inc. ("Macom"), who acquired our HSOR business in August 2017 pursuant to an asset purchase agreement. Under the asset purchase agreement, we agreed to indemnify Macom for certain matters, including, among other things, the collection of accounts receivable from certain major customers, and placed \$4.0 million of the purchase price into an escrow account for the potential settlement of any valid indemnity claims. As of December 31, 2019, \$1.5 million of the escrow had been received with \$2.5 million remaining in escrow pending resolution of the dispute. In March 2020, we settled the dispute resulting in us receiving \$0.6 million and Macom receiving \$1.9 million. We have recorded a loss from discontinued operations of \$1.4 million net of income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2020 to reflect the settlement of the dispute.

Additionally, from time to time, we may become involved in litigation or claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. Management currently believes the amount of ultimate liability, if any, with respect to these actions will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below before deciding whether to invest in our common stock. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations and financial results. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. Our filings with the SEC also contain forward-looking statements that involve risks or uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or contemplated by these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including the risks we face described below, as well as other variables that could affect our operating results. Past financial performance should not be considered to be a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS GENERALLY

Our technology is subject to a license from Intuitive Surgical, Inc., which is revocable in certain circumstances. Without this license, we cannot continue to market, manufacture or sell our fiber-optic products.

As a part of the sale of certain assets to Intuitive Surgical, Inc. ("Intuitive") in 2014, we entered into a license agreement with Intuitive pursuant to which we received rights to use all of our transferred technology outside the field of medicine and in respect of our existing non-shape sensing products in certain non-robotic medical fields. This license back to us is revocable if after notice and certain time periods, we were to (i) challenge the validity or enforceability of the transferred patents and patent applications, (ii) commercialize our fiber optical shape sensing and localization technology in the field of medicine (except to perform on a development and supply project for Hansen Medical, Inc.), (iii) violate our obligations related to our ability to sublicense in the field of medicine or (iv) violate our confidentiality obligations in a manner that advantages a competitor in the field of medicine and not cure such violation. Maintaining this license is necessary for us to conduct our fiber-optic products business, both for our telecom products and our ODISI sensing products. If this license were to be revoked by Intuitive, we would no longer be able to market, manufacture or sell these products which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We depend on third-party vendors for specialized components in our manufacturing operations, making us vulnerable to supply shortages and price fluctuations that could harm our business.

We primarily rely on third-party vendors for the manufacture of the specialized components used in our products. The highly specialized nature of our supply requirements poses risks that we may not be able to locate additional sources of the specialized components required in our business. For example, there are few manufacturers who produce the special lasers used in our optical test equipment. Our reliance on these vendors subjects us to a number of risks that could negatively affect our ability to manufacture our products and harm our business, including interruption of supply, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although we are now manufacturing tunable lasers in low-rate initial production, we expect our overall

reliance on third-party vendors to continue. Any significant delay or interruption in the supply of components, or our inability to obtain substitute components or materials from alternate sources at acceptable prices and in a timely manner could impair our ability to meet the demand of our customers and could harm our business.

We depend upon outside contract manufacturers for a portion of the manufacturing process for some of our products. Our operations and revenue related to these products could be adversely affected if we encounter problems with these contract manufacturers.

Many of our products are manufactured internally. However, we also rely upon contract manufacturers to produce the finished portion of certain lasers. Our reliance on contract manufacturers for these products makes us vulnerable to possible capacity constraints and reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, manufacturing quality control and costs. If the contract manufacturer for our products were unable or unwilling to manufacture our products in required volumes and at high quality levels or to continue our existing supply arrangement, we would have to identify, qualify and select an acceptable alternative contract manufacturer or move these manufacturing operations to internal manufacturing facilities. An alternative contract manufacturer may not be available to us when needed or may not be in a position to satisfy our quality or production requirements on commercially reasonable terms, including price. Any significant interruption in manufacturing our products, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, would require us to reduce the supply of products to our customers, which in turn would reduce our revenue, harm our relationships with the customers of these products and cause us to forego potential revenue opportunities.

As a provider of contract research to the U.S. government, we are subject to federal rules, regulations, audits and investigations, the violation or failure of which could adversely affect our business.

We must comply with and are affected by laws and regulations relating to the award, administration and performance of U.S. government contracts. Government contract laws and regulations affect how we do business with our government customers and, in some instances, impose added costs on our business. A violation of a specific law or regulation could result in the imposition of fines and penalties, termination of our contracts or debarment from bidding on contracts. In some instances, these laws and regulations impose terms or rights that are more favorable to the government than those typically available to commercial parties in negotiated transactions. For example, the U.S. government may terminate any of our government contracts and, in general, subcontracts, at their convenience, as well as for default based on performance.

In addition, U.S. government agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency and the Department of Labor, routinely audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. The U.S. government also may review the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's purchasing, property, estimating, compensation and management information systems. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed, while such costs already reimbursed must be refunded. If an audit uncovers the inclusion of certain claimed costs deemed to be expressly unallowable, or improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. government. In addition, our reputation could suffer serious harm if allegations of impropriety were made against us.

In addition to the risk of government audits and investigations, U.S. government contracts and grants impose requirements on contractors and grantees relating to ethics and business practices, which carry civil and criminal penalties including monetary fines, assessments, loss of the ability to do business with the U.S. government and certain other criminal penalties.

We may also be prohibited from commercially selling certain products that we develop under our Technology Development segment or related products based on the same core technologies if the U.S. government determines that the commercial availability of those products could pose a risk to national security. For example, certain of our wireless technologies have been classified as secret by the U.S. government and as a result we cannot sell them commercially. Any of these determinations would limit our ability to generate product sales and license revenues.

We rely and will continue to rely on contracts and grants awarded under the SBIR program for a significant portion of our revenues. A finding by the SBA that we no longer qualify to receive SBIR awards could adversely affect our business.

We compete as a small business for some of our government contracts. Our revenues derived from the SBIR program account for a significant portion of our consolidated total revenues, and contract research, including SBIR contracts, will remain a significant portion of our consolidated total revenues for the foreseeable future. For the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, revenues generated under the SBIR program represented 38% and 43%, respectively, of our total revenues.

We may not continue to qualify to participate in the SBIR program or to receive new SBIR awards from federal agencies. In order to qualify for SBIR contracts and grants, we must meet certain size and ownership eligibility criteria. These eligibility criteria are applied as of the time of the award of a contract or grant. A company can be declared ineligible for a contract award as a result of a size challenge filed with the SBA by a competitor or a federal agency.

In order to be eligible for SBIR contracts and grants, under current SBA rules we must be more than 50% owned and controlled by individuals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, and/or other small business concerns (each of which is more than 50% owned and controlled by individuals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens) or certain qualified investment companies. In the event our institutional ownership significantly increases, either because of increased buying by institutions or selling by individuals, we could lose eligibility for new SBIR contracts and grants.

Also, in order to be eligible for SBIR contracts and grants, the number of our employees, including those of any entities that are considered to be affiliated with us, cannot exceed 500. As of March 31, 2020, we had approximately 277 full-time and part-time employees. In determining whether we are affiliated with any other entity, the SBA may analyze whether another entity controls or has the power to control us. Carilion Clinic is our largest institutional stockholder. Since early 2011, a formal size determination by the SBA that focused on whether or not Carilion is or was our affiliate has been outstanding. Although we do not believe that Carilion has or had the power to control our company, we cannot assure you that the SBA will interpret its regulations in our favor on this question. If the SBA were to make a determination that we are or were affiliated with Carilion, we would exceed the size limitations, as Carilion has over 500 employees. In that case, we would lose eligibility for new SBIR contracts and grants and other awards that are set aside for small businesses based on the criterion of number of employees, and the relevant government agency would have the discretion to suspend performance on existing SBIR grants. The loss of our eligibility to receive SBIR awards would have a material adverse impact on our revenues, cash flows and our ability to fund our growth.

Moreover, as our business grows, it is foreseeable that we will eventually exceed the SBIR size limitations, in which case we may be required to seek alternative sources of revenues or capital.

A decline in government research contract awards or government funding for existing or future government research contracts, including SBIR contracts, could adversely affect our revenues, cash flows and ability to fund our growth.

Technology Development segment revenues, which consist primarily of government-funded research, accounted for 40% and 45% of our consolidated total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. As a result, we are vulnerable to adverse changes in our revenues and cash flows if a significant number of our research contracts and subcontracts were to be simultaneously delayed or canceled for budgetary, performance or other reasons. For example, the U.S. government may cancel these contracts at any time without cause and without penalty or may change its requirements, programs or contract budget, any of which could reduce our revenues and cash flows from U.S. government research contracts. Our revenues and cash flows from U.S. government research contracts and subcontracts could also be reduced by declines or other changes in U.S. defense, homeland security and other federal agency budgets. In addition, we compete as a small business for some of these contracts, and in order to maintain our eligibility to compete as a small business, we, together with any affiliates, must continue to meet size and revenue limitations established by the U.S. government.

Our contract research customer base includes government agencies, corporations and academic institutions. Our customers are not obligated to extend their agreements with us and may elect not to do so. Also, our customers' priorities regarding funding for certain projects may change and funding resources may no longer be available at previous levels.

In addition to contract cancellations and changes in agency budgets, our future financial results may be adversely affected by curtailment of or restrictions on the U.S. government's use of contract research providers, including curtailment due to government budget reductions and related fiscal matters or any legislation or resolution limiting the number or amount of awards we may receive. These or other factors could cause U.S. defense and other federal agencies to conduct research internally rather than through commercial research organizations or direct awards to other organizations, to reduce their overall contract research requirements or to exercise their rights to terminate contracts. Alternatively, the U.S. government may discontinue the SBIR program or its funding altogether. Also, SBIR regulations permit increased competition for SBIR awards from companies that may not have previously been eligible, such as those backed by venture capital operating companies, hedge funds and private equity firms. Any of these developments could limit our ability to obtain new contract awards and adversely affect our revenues, cash flows and ability to fund our growth.

Our failure to attract, train and retain skilled employees or members of our senior management and to obtain necessary security clearances for such persons or maintain a facility security clearance would adversely affect our business and operating results.

The availability of highly trained and skilled technical and professional personnel is critical to our future growth and profitability. Competition for scientists, engineers, technicians and professional personnel is intense and our competitors aggressively recruit key employees. In the past, we have experienced difficulties in recruiting and hiring these personnel as a result of the tight labor market in certain fields. Any difficulty in hiring or retaining qualified employees, combined with our growth strategy and future needs for additional experienced personnel, particularly in highly specialized areas such as nanomaterial manufacturing and fiber optic sensing technologies, may make it more difficult to meet all of our needs for these employees in a timely manner. Although we intend to continue to devote significant resources to recruit, train and retain qualified employees, we may not be able to attract and retain these employees, especially in technical fields in which the supply of experienced qualified candidates is limited, or at the senior management level. Any failure to do so would have an adverse effect on our business. Any loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet key operational objectives, such as timely and effective project milestones and product introductions, which in turn could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We provide certain services to the U.S. government that require us to maintain a facility security clearance and for certain of our employees and our board chairman to hold security clearances. In general, the failure for necessary persons to obtain or retain sufficient security clearances, any loss by us of a facility security clearance or any public reprimand related to security matters could result in a U.S. government customer terminating an existing contract or choosing not to renew a contract or prevent us from bidding on or winning certain new government contracts.

In addition, our future success depends in a large part upon the continued service of key members of our senior management team. We do not maintain any key-person life insurance policies on our officers. The loss of any members of our management team or other key personnel could seriously harm our business.

Our business is subject to the cyclical nature of the markets in which we compete and any future downturn may reduce demand for our products and revenue.

Many factors beyond our control affect our business, including consumer confidence in the economy, interest rates, fuel prices, health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and the general availability of credit. The overall economic climate and changes in Gross National Product growth have a direct impact on some of our customers and the demand for our products. We cannot be sure that our business will not be adversely affected as a result of an industry or general economic downturn.

Our customers may reduce capital expenditures and have difficulty satisfying liquidity needs because of continued turbulence in the U.S. and global economies, resulting in reduced sales of our products and harm to our financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, our historical results of operations have been subject to substantial fluctuations, and we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future results of operations. Any future downturn in the markets in which we compete could significantly reduce the demand for our products and therefore may result in a significant reduction in revenue or increase the volatility of the price of our common stock. Our revenue and results of operations may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in demand from customers or cyclical changes in the markets utilizing our products.

In addition, the telecommunications industry has, from time to time, experienced, and may again experience, a pronounced downturn. To respond to a downturn, many service providers may slow their capital expenditures, cancel or delay new developments, reduce their workforces and inventories and take a cautious approach to acquiring new equipment and technologies from original equipment manufacturers, which would have a negative impact on our business. Weakness in the global economy or a future downturn in the telecommunications industry may cause our results of operations to fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year, harm our business, and may increase the volatility of the price of our common stock.

Customer acceptance of our products is dependent on our ability to meet changing requirements, and any decrease in acceptance could adversely affect our revenue.

Customer acceptance of our products is significantly dependent on our ability to offer products that meet the changing requirements of our customers, including telecommunication, military, medical and industrial corporations, as well as government agencies. Any decrease in the level of customer acceptance of our products could harm our business.

Our products must meet exacting specifications, and defects and failures may occur, which may cause customers to return or stop buying our products.

Our customers generally establish demanding specifications for quality, performance and reliability that our products must meet. However, our products are highly complex and may contain defects and failures when they are first introduced or as new versions are released. Our products are also subject to rough environments as they are integrated into our customer

products for use by the end customers. If defects and failures occur in our products, we could experience lost revenue, increased costs, including warranty expense and costs associated with customer support, delays in or cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments, product returns or discounts, diversion of management resources or damage to our reputation and brand equity, and in some cases consequential damages, any of which would harm our operating results. In addition, delays in our ability to fill product orders as a result of quality control issues may negatively impact our relationship with our customers. We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources, including any available insurance, to satisfy any asserted claims.

The markets for many of our products are characterized by changing technology which could cause obsolescence of our products, and we may incur substantial costs in delivering new products.

The markets for many of our products are characterized by changing technology, new product introductions and product enhancements, and evolving industry standards. The introduction or enhancement of products embodying new technology or the emergence of new industry standards could render existing products obsolete, and result in a write down to the value of our inventory, or result in shortened product life cycles. Accordingly, our ability to compete is in part dependent on our ability to continually offer enhanced and improved products.

The success of our new product offerings will depend upon several factors, including our ability to:

- accurately anticipate customer needs;
- innovate and develop new technologies and applications;
- successfully commercialize new technologies in a timely manner;
- price products competitively and manufacture and deliver products in sufficient volumes and on time; and
- differentiate our product offerings from those of our competitors.

Our inability to find new customers or retain existing customers could harm our business.

Our business is reliant on our ability to find new customers and retain existing customers. In particular, customers normally purchase certain of our products and incorporate them into products that they, in turn, sell in their own markets on an ongoing basis. As a result, the historical sales of these products have been dependent upon the success of our customers' products and our future performance is dependent upon our success in finding new customers and receiving new orders from existing customers.

In several markets, the quality and reliability of our products are a major concern for our customers, not only upon the initial manufacture of the product, but for the life of the product. Many of our products are used in remote locations for higher value assembly, making servicing of our products unfeasible. Any failure of the quality or reliability of our products could harm our business.

Customer demand for our products is difficult to accurately forecast and, as a result, we may be unable to optimally match production with customer demand, which could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We make planning and spending decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, inventory levels, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on our estimates of customer requirements. The short-term nature of commitments by many of our customers and the possibility of unexpected changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate future customer requirements. On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in production, which can strain our resources, cause our manufacturing to be negatively impacted by materials shortages, necessitate higher or more restrictive procurement commitments, increase our manufacturing yield loss and scrapping of excess materials, and reduce our gross margin. We may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet the volume demands of our customers, or one or more of our suppliers may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet our volume demands. Conversely, a downturn in the markets in which our customers compete can cause, and in the past have caused, our customers to significantly reduce or delay the amount of products ordered or to cancel existing orders, leading to lower utilization of our facilities. Because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, reduction in customer demand due to market downturns or other reasons would have a negative effect on our gross margin, operating income and cash flow.

Rapidly changing standards and regulations could make our products obsolete, which would cause our revenue and results of operations to suffer.

We design products to conform to our customers' requirements and our customers' systems may be subject to regulations established by governments or industry standards bodies worldwide. Because some of our products are designed to conform to current specific industry standards, if competing or new standards emerge that are preferred by our customers, we would have to make significant expenditures to develop new products. If our customers adopt new or competing industry standards with which our products are not compatible, or the industry groups adopt standards or governments issue regulations with which our products are not compatible, our existing products would become less desirable to our customers and our revenue and results of operations would suffer.

The results of our operations could be adversely affected by economic and political conditions and the effects of these conditions on our customers' businesses and levels of business activity.

Global economic and political conditions affect our customers' businesses and the markets they serve. A severe or prolonged economic downturn, including during and following the COVID-19 pandemic, or a negative or uncertain political climate could adversely affect our customers' financial conditions and the timing or levels of business activity of our customers and the industries we serve. This may reduce the demand for our products or depress pricing for our products and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Changes in global economic conditions could also shift demand to products or services for which we do not have competitive advantages, and this could negatively affect the amount of business we are able to obtain. In addition, if we are unable to successfully anticipate changing economic and political conditions, we may be unable to effectively plan for and respond to those changes, and our business could be negatively affected as a result.

We have experienced net losses in the past, and because our strategy for expansion may be costly to implement, we may experience losses and may not maintain profitability or positive cash flow.

We have experienced net losses in the past. We expect to continue to incur significant expenses as we pursue our strategic initiatives, including increased expenses for research and development, sales and marketing and manufacturing. We may also grow our business in part through acquisitions of additional companies and complementary technologies which could cause us to incur greater than anticipated transaction expenses, amortization or write-offs of intangible assets and other acquisition-related expenses. As a result, we may incur net losses in the future, and these losses could be substantial. At a certain level, continued net losses could impair our ability to comply with Nasdaq continued listing standards, as described further below.

Our ability to generate additional revenues and remain profitable will depend on our ability to execute our key growth initiative regarding the development, marketing and sale of sensing products, develop and commercialize innovative technologies, expand our contract research capabilities and sell the products that result from those development initiatives. We may not be able to sustain or increase our profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

We may require additional capital to support and expand our business.

We intend to continue to make investments to support our business growth, including developing new products, enhancing our existing products, obtaining important regulatory approvals, enhancing our operating infrastructure, completing our development activities and building our commercial scale manufacturing facilities. To the extent that we are unable to become or remain profitable and to finance our activities from continuing operations, we may require additional funds to support these initiatives and to grow our business.

If we are successful in raising additional funds through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, including as the result of the issuance of warrants in connection with the financing, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of our existing common stock. Furthermore, such financings may jeopardize our ability to apply for SBIR grants or qualify for SBIR contracts or grants, and our dependence on SBIR grants may restrict our ability to raise additional outside capital. If we raise additional funds through debt financings, these financings may involve significant cash payment obligations and covenants that restrict our ability to operate our business and make distributions to our stockholders.

If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

We face and will face substantial competition in several different markets that may adversely affect our results of operations.

We face and will face substantial competition from a variety of companies in several different markets. As we focus on developing marketing and selling fiber optic sensing products, we may also face substantial and entrenched competition in that market.

Many of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical and other resources than we do. These competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish financial or strategic relationships among themselves or with existing or potential customers or other third parties. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current or new competitors, in which case our revenues may fail to increase or may decline.

Intense competition in our markets could result in aggressive business tactics by our competitors, including aggressively pricing their products or selling older inventory at a discount. If our current or future competitors utilize aggressive business tactics, including those described above, demand for our products could decline, we could experience delays or cancellations of customer orders, or we could be required to reduce our sales prices.

Shifts in product mix may result in declines in gross profit.

Our gross profit margins vary among our product platforms and are generally highest on our test and measurement instruments. Our overall gross profit may fluctuate from period to period as a result of a variety of factors including shifts in product mix, the introduction of new products, and decreases in average selling prices for older products. If our customers decide to buy more of our products with low gross profit margins or fewer of our products with high gross profit margins, our total gross profits could be harmed.

Risks Relating to our Operations and Business Strategy

If we are unable to successfully integrate acquired businesses, it could have an adverse effect on our future results and the market price of our common stock.

In the past, we have acquired businesses to support our growth strategy, including the acquisition of General Photonics Corporation in March 2019 and Micron Optics, Inc. in October 2018. In the future, we may continue to seek acquisition targets supporting our growth strategy. The success of an acquisition will depend, in large part, on sales of the acquired company's products and the realization of operating synergies. To realize these anticipated benefits, we must successfully integrate the acquired company's business into our existing business. Such integrations may be complex and time-consuming. The failure to successfully integrate and manage the challenges presented by the integration process may result in our failure to achieve some or all of the anticipated benefits of the acquisition. Potential difficulties that may be encountered in the integration process include the following:

- lost sales and customers as a result of customers deciding not to do business with us;
- complexities associated with managing the larger combined company with distant business locations;
- integrating personnel while maintaining focus on providing consistent, high quality products;
- loss of key employees;
- potential unknown liabilities associated with the acquisition; and
- performance shortfalls as a result of the division of management's attention caused by completing the acquisition and integrating operations.

If any of these events were to occur, our ability to maintain relationships with the customers, suppliers and employees or our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisition could be adversely affected, or could reduce our future earnings or otherwise adversely affect our business and financial results and, as a result, adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If we cannot successfully transition our revenue mix from contract research revenues to product sales and license revenues, we may not be able to fully execute our business model or grow our business.

Our business model and future growth depend on our ability to transition to a revenue mix that contains significantly larger product sales and revenues from the provision of services or from licensing. Product sales and these revenues potentially offer greater scalability than contract research revenues. Our current plan is to increase our sales of commercial products, our licensing revenues and our provision of non-research services to customers so as to represent a larger percentage of our total revenues. If we are unable to develop and grow our product sales and revenues from the provision of services or from licensing

to augment our contract research revenues, however, our ability to execute our business model or grow our business could suffer. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve increased revenues in this manner.

Failure to develop, introduce and sell new products or failure to develop and implement new technologies, could adversely impact our financial results.

Our success will depend on our ability to develop and introduce new products that customers choose to buy. The new products the market requires tend to be increasingly complex, incorporating more functions and operating at faster speeds than old products. If we fail to introduce new product designs or technologies in a timely manner or if customers do not successfully introduce new systems or products incorporating our products, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially harmed.

If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our revenues and net loss could be adversely affected.

We may need to expand our personnel resources to grow our business effectively. We believe that sustained growth at a higher rate will place a strain on our management as well as on our other human resources. To manage this growth, we must continue to attract and retain qualified management, professional, scientific and technical and operating personnel. If we are unable to recruit a sufficient number of qualified personnel, we may be unable to staff and manage projects adequately, which in turn may slow the rate of growth of our contract research revenues or our product development efforts.

We may not be successful in identifying market needs for new technologies or in developing new products.

Part of our business model depends on our ability to correctly identify market needs for new technologies. We intend to identify new market needs, but we may not always have success in doing so in part because our contract research largely centers on identification and development of unproven technologies, often for new or emerging markets. Furthermore, we must identify the most promising technologies from a sizable pool of projects. If our commercialization strategy process fails to identify projects with commercial potential or if management does not ensure that such projects advance to the commercialization stage, we may not successfully commercialize new products and grow our revenues.

Our growth strategy requires that we also develop successful commercial products to address market needs. We face several challenges in developing successful new products. Many of our existing products and those currently under development are technologically innovative and require significant and lengthy product development efforts. These efforts include planning, designing, developing and testing at the technological, product and manufacturing-process levels. These activities require us to make significant investments. Although there are many potential applications for our technologies, our resource constraints require us to focus on specific products and to forgo other opportunities. We expect that one or more of the potential products we choose to develop will not be technologically feasible or will not achieve commercial acceptance, and we cannot predict which, if any, of our products we will successfully develop or commercialize. The technologies we research and develop are new and steadily changing and advancing. The products that are derived from these technologies may not be applicable or compatible with the state of technology or demands in existing markets. Our existing products and technologies may become uncompetitive or obsolete if our competitors adapt more quickly than we do to new technologies and changes in customers' requirements. Furthermore, we may not be able to identify if and when new markets will open for our products given that future applications of any given product may not be readily determinable, and we cannot reasonably estimate the size of any markets that may develop. If we are not able to successfully develop new products, we may be unable to increase our product revenues.

We face risks associated with our international business.

We currently conduct business internationally and we might considerably expand our international activities in the future. Our international business operations are subject to a variety of risks associated with conducting business internationally, including:

- having to comply with U.S. export control regulations and policies that restrict our ability to communicate with non-U.S. employees and supply foreign affiliates and customers;
- changes in or interpretations of foreign regulations that may adversely affect our ability to sell our products, perform services or repatriate profits to the United States;
- the imposition of tariffs;
- hyperinflation or economic or political instability in foreign countries;
- imposition of limitations on, or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by foreign subsidiaries or joint ventures;

- conducting business in places where business practices and customs are unfamiliar and unknown;
- the imposition of restrictive trade policies;
- the imposition of inconsistent laws or regulations;
- the imposition or increase of investment and other restrictions or requirements by foreign governments;
- uncertainties relating to foreign laws and legal proceedings;
- having to comply with a variety of U.S. laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"); and
- having to comply with licensing requirements.

We do not know the impact that these regulatory, geopolitical and other factors may have on our international business in the future. Further, the developing situation regarding the public health epidemic originating in China, has prompted precautionary government-imposed closures of certain travel and business. It is unknown whether and how global supply chains, may be affected if such an epidemic persists for an extended period of time. We may incur expenses or delays relating to such events outside of our control or experience potential disruption of our ability to travel to customer sites and industry conferences important to the marketing and support of our products, any of which could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Legal, political and economic uncertainty surrounding the exit of the U.K., from the European Union may be a source of instability in international markets, create significant currency fluctuations, adversely affect our operations in the U.K. and pose additional risks to our business, revenue, financial condition and results of operations.

Following the result of a referendum in 2016, the U.K. left the EU on January 31, 2020, commonly referred to as Brexit. Pursuant to the formal withdrawal arrangements agreed between the U.K. and the EU, the U.K. will be subject to a transition period until December 31, 2020 (the "Transition Period"), during which the EU rules will continue to apply.

Negotiations between the U.K. and the EU are expected to continue in relation to the customs and trading relationship between the U.K. and the EU following the expiry of the Transition Period.

The uncertainty concerning the U.K.'s legal, political and economic relationship with the EU after the Transition Period may be a source of instability in the international markets, create significant currency fluctuations, and/or otherwise adversely affect trading agreements or similar cross-border cooperation arrangements (whether economic, tax, legal, regulatory or otherwise).

These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, have had and may continue to have a significant adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and could significantly reduce global market liquidity and limit the ability of key market participants to operate in certain financial markets. In particular, it could also lead to a period of considerable uncertainty in relation to the U.K. financial and banking markets, as well as on the regulatory process in Europe. Asset valuations, currency exchange rates and credit ratings may also be subject to increased market volatility.

If the U.K. and the EU are unable to negotiate acceptable trading and customs terms or if other EU Member States pursue withdrawal, barrier-free access between the U.K. and other EU Member States or among the European Economic Area overall could be diminished or eliminated. The long-term effects of Brexit will depend on any agreements (or lack thereof) between the U.K. and the EU and, in particular, any arrangements for the U.K. to retain access to EU markets after the Transition Period.

Such a withdrawal from the EU is unprecedented, and it is unclear how the U.K.'s access to the European single market for goods, capital, services and labor within the EU, or single market, and the wider commercial, legal and regulatory environment will impact our operations and customers. There may continue to be economic uncertainty surrounding the consequences of Brexit which could adversely impact customer confidence resulting in customers reducing their spending budgets, which could adversely affect our business, revenue, financial condition, and results of operations and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may dispose of or discontinue existing product lines and technology developments, which may adversely impact our future results.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our various product offerings and technology developments in order to determine whether any should be discontinued or, to the extent possible, divested. In addition, if we are unable to generate the amount of

cash needed to fund the future operations of our business, we may be forced to sell one or more of our product lines or technology developments.

We cannot guarantee that we have correctly forecasted, or that we will correctly forecast in the future, the right product lines and technology developments to dispose or discontinue or that our decision to dispose of or discontinue various investments, product lines and technology developments is prudent if market conditions change. In addition, there are no assurances that the discontinuance of various product lines will reduce operating expenses or will not cause us to incur material charges associated with such decision. Furthermore, the discontinuance of existing product lines entails various risks, including the risk that we will not be able to find a purchaser for a product line or the purchase price obtained will not be equal to at least the book value of the net assets for the product line. Other risks include managing the expectations of, and maintaining good relations with, our historical customers who previously purchased products from a disposed or discontinued product line, which could prevent us from selling other products to them in the future. We may also incur other significant liabilities and costs associated with disposal or discontinuance of product lines, including employee severance costs and excess facilities costs.

We could be negatively affected by a security breach or other compromise, either through cyber-attack, cyber-intrusion or other significant disruption of our IT networks and related systems.

We face the risk, as does any company, of a security breach or other compromise, whether through cyber-attack or cyber-intrusion over the internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization, or other significant disruption of our IT networks and related systems. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attack or cyber-intrusion, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, has increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. We may also experience security breaches or compromises from unintentional or accidental actions by our employees, contractors, consultants, business partners, and/or other third parties. To the extent that any security breach or disruption were to result in a loss, destruction, unavailability, alteration or dissemination of, or damage to, our data or applications, or for it to be believed or reported that any of these occurred, we could incur liability and reputational damage.

As a technology company, and particularly as a government contractor, we may face a heightened risk of a security breach, compromise or disruption from attempts to gain unauthorized access to our proprietary, confidential or classified information on our IT networks and related systems via cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusions. These types of information and IT networks and related systems are critical to the operation of our business and essential to our ability to perform day-to-day operations, and, in some cases, are critical to our operations or those of our customers. Such critical information includes our proprietary software code, which we protect as a trade secret and is critical to the competitive advantage of many of our products, which could be adversely affected if this code were stolen in a cyber-intrusion or otherwise compromised. In addition, as certain of our technological capabilities become widely known, it is possible that we may be subjected to cyber-attack or cyber-intrusion as third parties seek to gain improper access to information regarding these capabilities and cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusion could compromise our confidential information or our IT networks and systems generally, as it is not practical as a business matter to isolate all of our confidential information and trade secrets from email and internet access. A security breach, compromise or other significant disruption involving these types of information and IT networks and related systems could disrupt the proper functioning of these networks and systems and therefore our operations, compromise our confidential information and trade secrets, or damage our reputation among our customers and the public generally. We have not identified any significant security breaches or experienced other significant disruptions of these types to date. To date, we have not experienced a significant cyber-intrusion, cyber-attack or other similar disruption. There can be no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Any of these developments in the future could have a negative impact on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Health epidemics, including the recent COVID-19 pandemic, have had, and could in the future have, an adverse impact on our business, operations, and the markets and communities in which we and our customers and suppliers operate.

In December 2019, a disease referred to as COVID-19 was reported and has spread to many countries worldwide, including the United States.

The ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic has impacted, and will likely continue to impact, the way we conduct our business, including the way in which we interface with customers, suppliers and our employees. Although to date we have not experienced any material changes in our customers' purchasing patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is possible that the pandemic could result in customers delaying purchasing decisions, deferring the ordering of our products or experiencing reductions in capital expenditure budgets that could otherwise impact the near term demand for our products. Similarly, while

we have not experienced any material changes in our supply chain, it is possible that suppliers could experience difficulty in providing us with necessary components for our products. If the demand for our products, or our access to critical components were to be interrupted, it could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been declared a national emergency. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, many state, local, and foreign governments have put in place, and others in the future may put in place, quarantines, executive orders, shelter-in-place orders, and similar government orders and restrictions in order to control the spread of the disease. Such orders or restrictions, or the perception that such orders or restrictions could occur, have resulted in business closures, work stoppages, slowdowns and delays, work-from-home policies, travel restrictions, and cancellation or postponement of events, among other effects that could negatively impact productivity and disrupt our operations and those of our customers and suppliers. We have implemented alternate work arrangements, including staggered schedules and shifts, distancing within our offices and working from home for most of our employees, and we may take further actions that alter our operations as may be required by federal, state, or local authorities, or which we determine are in our best interests. While most of our operations can be performed under these alternate work arrangements, there is no guarantee that we will be as effective while working under them because our team is dispersed, many employees may have additional personal needs to attend to (such as looking after children as a result of school closures or family who become sick), and employees may become sick themselves and be unable to work. Decreased effectiveness of our team could adversely affect our results due to our inability to meet in person with potential customers, longer time periods for supply, longer time periods for manufacturing and other decreases in productivity that could seriously harm our business. Furthermore, we may decide to postpone or cancel planned investments in our business in response to changes in our business as a result of the spread of COVID-19, which could seriously harm our business.

In addition, while the potential impact and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy and our business in particular may be difficult to assess or predict, the pandemic has resulted in, and may continue to result in, significant disruption of global financial markets, reducing our ability to access capital, which could negatively affect our liquidity in the future.

The global impact of COVID-19 continues to rapidly evolve, and we will continue to monitor the situation closely. The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change. We do not yet know the full extent of potential delays or impacts on our business, operations, or the global economy as a whole. While the spread of COVID-19 may eventually be contained or mitigated, there is no guarantee that a future outbreak of this or any other widespread epidemics will not occur, or that the global economy will recover, either of which could seriously harm our business.

Risks Relating to our Regulatory Environment

Our operations are subject to domestic and foreign laws, regulations and restrictions, and noncompliance with these laws, regulations and restrictions could expose us to fines, penalties, suspension or debarment, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability and overall financial position.

Our operations, particularly our international sales, subject us to numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to imports, exports (including the Export Administration Regulations and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), technology transfer restrictions, anti-boycott provisions, economic sanctions and the FCPA. The number of our various emerging technologies, the development of many of which has been funded by the Department of Defense, presents us with many regulatory challenges. Failure by us or our sales representatives or consultants to comply with these laws and regulations could result in administrative, civil, or criminal liabilities and could result in suspension of our export privileges, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Changes in regulation or political environment may affect our ability to conduct business in foreign markets including investment, procurement and repatriation of earnings.

Environmental regulations could increase operating costs and additional capital expenditures and delay or interrupt operations.

The photonics industry, as well as the semiconductor industry, are subject to governmental regulations for the protection of the environment, including those relating to air and water quality, solid and hazardous waste handling, and the promotion of occupational safety. Various federal, state and local laws and regulations require that we maintain certain environmental permits. While we believe that we have obtained all necessary environmental permits required to conduct our manufacturing processes, if we are found to be in violation of these laws, we could be subject to governmental fines and liability for damages resulting from such violations.

Changes in the aforementioned laws and regulations or the enactment of new laws, regulations or policies could require increases in operating costs and additional capital expenditures and could possibly entail delays or interruptions of our operations.

If our manufacturing facilities do not meet Federal, state or foreign country manufacturing standards, we may be required to temporarily cease all or part of our manufacturing operations, which would result in product delivery delays and negatively impact revenues.

Our manufacturing facilities are subject to periodic inspection by regulatory authorities and our operations will continue to be regulated by the FDA for compliance with Good Manufacturing Practice requirements contained in the quality systems regulations. We are also required to comply with International Organization for Standardization ("ISO"), quality system standards in order to produce certain of our products for sale in Europe. If we fail to continue to comply with Good Manufacturing Practice requirements or ISO standards, we may be required to cease all or part of our operations until we comply with these regulations. Obtaining and maintaining such compliance is difficult and costly. We cannot be certain that our facilities will be found to comply with Good Manufacturing Practice requirements or ISO standards in future inspections and audits by regulatory authorities. In addition, if we cannot maintain or establish manufacturing facilities or operations that comply with such standards or do not meet the expectations of our customers, we may not be able to realize certain economic opportunities in our current or future supply arrangements.

We are subject to additional significant foreign and domestic government regulations, including environmental and health and safety regulations, and failure to comply with these regulations could harm our business.

Our facilities and current and proposed activities involve the use of a broad range of materials that are considered hazardous under applicable laws and regulations. Accordingly, we are subject to a number of foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to health and safety, protection of the environment and the storage, use, disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous materials and wastes. We could incur costs, fines and civil and criminal penalties, personal injury and third-party property damage claims, or could be required to incur substantial investigation or remediation costs, if we were to violate or become liable under environmental, health and safety laws. Moreover, a failure to comply with environmental laws could result in fines and the revocation of environmental permits, which could prevent us from conducting our business. Liability under environmental laws can be joint and several and without regard to fault. There can be no assurance that violations of environmental and health and safety laws will not occur in the future as a result of the inability to obtain permits, human error, equipment failure or other causes. Environmental laws could become more stringent over time, imposing greater compliance costs and increasing risks and penalties associated with violations, which could harm our business. Accordingly, violations of present and future environmental laws could restrict our ability to expand facilities, pursue certain technologies, and could require us to acquire costly equipment or incur potentially significant costs to comply with environmental regulations.

Compliance with foreign, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations represents a small part of our present budget. If we fail to comply with any such laws or regulations, however, a government entity may levy a fine on us or require us to take costly measures to ensure compliance. Any such fine or expenditure may adversely affect our development. We cannot predict the extent to which future legislation and regulation could cause us to incur additional operating expenses, capital expenditures or restrictions and delays in the development of our products and properties.

We are or may become subject to a variety of privacy and data security laws, and our failure to comply with them could harm our business.

We maintain sensitive information, including confidential business and personal information in connection with our business customers and our employees, and may be subject to laws and regulations governing the privacy and security of such information. In the United States, there are numerous federal and state privacy and data security laws and regulations governing the collection, use, disclosure and protection of personal information. Each of these constantly evolving laws can be subject to varying interpretations.

In addition, states are constantly adopting new laws or amending existing laws, requiring attention to frequently changing regulatory requirements. For example, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act, or the CCPA, on June 28, 2018, which took effect on January 1, 2020 and has been dubbed the first "GDPR-like" law in the United States. The CCPA gives California residents expanded rights to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used by requiring covered companies to provide new disclosures to California consumers (as that term is broadly defined and can include any of our current or future employees who may be California residents) and provide such residents new ways to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data

breaches that is expected to increase data breach litigation. The CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability. Some observers have noted that the CCPA could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States. Other states are beginning to pass similar laws.

A similar situation exists in the EU. In May 2018, a new privacy regime, the General Data Protection Regulation, the GDPR, took effect in the European Economic Area, the EEA. The GDPR governs the collection, use, disclosure, transfer or other processing of personal data of European data subjects. Among other things, the GDPR imposes requirements regarding the security of personal data and notification of data processing obligations to the competent national data processing authorities, changes the lawful bases on which personal data can be processed, and expands the definition of personal data. In addition, the GDPR increases the scrutiny of transfers of personal data from the EEA to the United States and other jurisdictions that the European Commission does not recognize as having “adequate” data protection laws, and imposes substantial fines for breaches and violations (up to the greater of €20 million or 4% of our consolidated annual worldwide gross revenue). The GDPR also confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the GDPR. Compliance with these and any other applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with the new data protection rules. If we fail to comply with any such laws or regulations, we may face significant fines and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, the laws are not consistent, and compliance in the event of a widespread data breach could be costly.

Risks Relating to our Intellectual Property

Our proprietary rights may not adequately protect our technologies.

Our commercial success will depend in part on our obtaining and maintaining patent, trade secret, copyright and trademark protection of our technologies in the United States and other jurisdictions as well as successfully enforcing this intellectual property and defending it against third-party challenges. We will only be able to protect our technologies from unauthorized use by third parties to the extent that valid and enforceable intellectual property protections, such as patents or trade secrets, cover them. In particular, we place considerable emphasis on obtaining patent and trade secret protection for significant new technologies, products and processes. The degree of future protection of our proprietary rights is uncertain because legal means afford only limited protection and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep our competitive advantage. The degree of future protection of our proprietary rights is also uncertain for products that are currently in the early stages of development because we cannot predict which of these products will ultimately reach the commercial market or whether the commercial versions of these products will incorporate proprietary technologies.

Our patent position is highly uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. Accordingly, we cannot predict the breadth of claims that may be allowed or enforced in our patents or in third-party patents. For example:

- we or our licensors might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by each of our pending patent applications and issued patents;
- we or our licensors might not have been the first to file patent applications for these inventions;
- others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;
- it is possible that none of our pending patent applications or the pending patent applications of our licensors will result in issued patents;
- patents may issue to third parties that cover how we might practice our technology;
- our issued patents and issued patents of our licensors may not provide a basis for commercially viable technologies, may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be challenged and invalidated by third parties; and
- we may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable.

Patents may not be issued for any pending or future pending patent applications owned by or licensed to us, and claims allowed under any issued patent or future issued patent owned or licensed by us may not be valid or sufficiently broad to protect our technologies. Moreover, protection of certain of our intellectual property may be unavailable or limited in the United States or in foreign countries, and we have not sought to obtain foreign patent protection for certain of our products or technologies due to cost, concerns about enforceability or other reasons. Any issued patents owned by or licensed to us now or in the future may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented, and the rights under such patents may not provide us with competitive advantages. In addition, competitors may design around our technology or develop competing technologies. Intellectual property rights may also be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries, and in the case of certain products no foreign patents were filed or can be filed. This could make it easier for competitors to capture or increase their market share with respect to related technologies. We could incur substantial costs to bring suits in which we may assert our patent rights

against others or defend ourselves in suits brought against us. An unfavorable outcome of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We also rely on trade secrets to protect our technology, especially where we believe patent protection is not appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We regularly attempt to obtain confidentiality agreements and contractual provisions with our collaborators, employees and consultants to protect our trade secrets and proprietary know-how. These agreements may be breached or may not have adequate remedies for such breach. While we use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets, our employees, consultants, contractors or scientific and other advisors, or those of our strategic partners, may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information to competitors. If we were to enforce a claim that a third party had illegally obtained and was using our trade secrets, our enforcement efforts would be expensive and time consuming, and the outcome would be unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States are sometimes unwilling to protect trade secrets. Moreover, if our competitors independently develop equivalent knowledge, methods and know-how, it will be more difficult for us to enforce our rights and our business could be harmed.

If we are not able to defend the patent or trade secret protection position of our technologies, then we will not be able to exclude competitors from developing or marketing competing technologies and we may not generate enough revenues from product sales to justify the cost of developing our technologies and to achieve or maintain profitability.

We also rely on trademarks to establish a market identity for our company and our products. To maintain the value of our trademarks, we might have to file lawsuits against third parties to prevent them from using trademarks confusingly similar to or dilutive of our registered or unregistered trademarks. Also, we might not obtain registrations for our pending trademark applications, and we might have to defend our registered trademark and pending trademark applications from challenge by third parties. Enforcing or defending our registered and unregistered trademarks might result in significant litigation costs and damages, including the inability to continue using certain trademarks.

Third parties may claim that we infringe their intellectual property, and we could suffer significant litigation or licensing expense as a result.

Various U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in our technology areas. Such third parties may claim that we infringe their patents. Because patent applications can take several years to result in a patent issuance, there may be currently pending applications, unknown to us, which may later result in issued patents that our technologies may infringe. For example, we are aware of competitors with patents in technology areas applicable to our optical test equipment products. Such competitors may allege that we infringe these patents. There could also be existing patents of which we are not aware that our technologies may inadvertently infringe. We have from time to time been, and may in the future be, contacted by third parties, including patent assertion entities or intellectual property advisors, about licensing opportunities that also contain claims that we are infringing on third party patent rights. If third parties assert these claims against us, we could incur extremely substantial costs and diversion of management resources in defending these claims, and the defense of these claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if we believe we have not infringed on a third party's patent rights, we may have to settle a claim on unfavorable terms because we cannot afford to litigate the claim. In addition, if third parties assert claims against us and we are unsuccessful in defending against these claims, these third parties may be awarded substantial damages as well as injunctive or other equitable relief against us, which could effectively block our ability to make, use, sell, distribute or market our products and services in the United States or abroad.

Commercial application of nanotechnologies in particular, or technologies involving nanomaterials, is new and the scope and breadth of patent protection is uncertain. Consequently, the patent positions of companies involved in nanotechnologies have not been tested, and there are complex legal and factual questions for which important legal principles will be developed or may remain unresolved. In addition, it is not clear whether such patents will be subject to interpretations or legal doctrines that differ from conventional patent law principles. Changes in either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our nanotechnology-related intellectual property. Accordingly, we cannot predict the breadth of claims that may be allowed or enforced in our nanotechnology-related patents or in third party patents. In the event that a claim relating to intellectual property is asserted against us, or third parties not affiliated with us hold pending or issued patents that relate to our products or technology, we may seek licenses to such intellectual property or challenge those patents. However, we may be unable to obtain these licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, and our challenge of the patents may be unsuccessful. Our failure to obtain the necessary licenses or other rights could prevent the sale, manufacture or distribution of our products and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial portion of our technology is subject to retained rights of our licensors, and we may not be able to prevent the loss of those rights or the grant of similar rights to third parties.

A substantial portion of our technology is licensed from academic institutions, corporations and government agencies. Under these licensing arrangements, a licensor may obtain rights over the technology, including the right to require us to grant a license to one or more third parties selected by the licensor or that we provide licensed technology or material to third parties for non-commercial research. The grant of a license for any of our core technologies to a third party could have a material and adverse effect on our business. In addition, some of our licensors retain certain rights under the licenses, including the right to grant additional licenses to a substantial portion of our core technology to third parties for non-commercial academic and research use. It is difficult to monitor and enforce such non-commercial academic and research uses, and we cannot predict whether the third-party licensees would comply with the use restrictions of such licenses. We have incurred and could incur substantial expenses to enforce our rights against them. We also may not fully control the ability to assert or defend those patents or other intellectual property which we have licensed from other entities, or which we have licensed to other entities.

In addition, some of our licenses with academic institutions give us the right to use certain technology previously developed by researchers at these institutions. In certain cases, we also have the right to practice improvements on the licensed technology to the extent they are encompassed by the licensed patents and are within our field of use. Our licensors may currently own and may in the future obtain additional patents and patent applications that are necessary for the development, manufacture and commercial sale of our anticipated products. We may be unable to agree with one or more academic institutions from which we have obtained licenses whether certain intellectual property developed by researchers at these academic institutions is covered by our existing licenses. In the event that the new intellectual property is not covered by our existing licenses, we would be required to negotiate a new license agreement. We may not be able to reach agreement with current or future licensors on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, or the terms may not permit us to sell our products at a profit after payment of royalties, which could harm our business.

Some of our patents may cover inventions that were conceived or first reduced to practice under, or in connection with, U.S. government contracts or other federal funding agreements. With respect to inventions conceived or first reduced to practice under a federal funding agreement, the U.S. government may retain a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States the invention throughout the world. We may not succeed in our efforts to retain title in patents, maintain ownership of intellectual property or in limiting the U.S. government's rights in our proprietary technologies and intellectual property when an issue exists as to whether such intellectual property was developed in the performance of a federal funding agreement or developed at private expense.

If we fail to obtain the right to use the intellectual property rights of others which are necessary to operate our business, and to protect their intellectual property, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

In the past, we have licensed certain technologies for use in our products. In the future, we may choose, or be required, to license technology or intellectual property from third parties in connection with the development of our products. We cannot assure you that third-party licenses will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Our competitors may be able to obtain licenses, or cross-license their technology, on better terms than we can, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage. Also, we often enter into confidentiality agreements with such third parties in which we agree to protect and maintain their proprietary and confidential information, including at times requiring our employees to enter into agreements protecting such information. There can be no assurance that the confidentiality agreements will not be breached by any of our employees or that such third parties will not make claims that their proprietary information has been disclosed.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

If there are substantial sales of our common stock, or the perception that such sales may occur, our stock price could decline.

If any of our stockholders were to sell substantial amounts of our common stock, the market price of our common stock may decline, which might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. Substantial sales of our common stock, or the perception that such sales may occur, may have a material adverse effect on the prevailing market price of our common stock.

We may become involved in securities class action litigation that could divert management's attention and harm our business and our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all costs and damages.

The stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices for the common stock of technology companies. These broad market fluctuations may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Securities class litigation also often

follows certain significant business transactions, such as the sale of a business division or a change in control transaction. We may become involved in this type of litigation in the future. Litigation often is expensive and diverts management's attention and resources, which could adversely affect our business.

Our common stock price has been volatile and we expect that the price of our common stock will fluctuate substantially in the future, which could cause you to lose all or a substantial part of your investment.

The public trading price for our common stock is volatile and may fluctuate significantly. Since January 1, 2009, our common stock has traded between a high of \$9.32 per share and a low of \$0.26 per share. Among the factors, many of which we cannot control, that could cause material fluctuations in the market price for our common stock are:

- sales of our common stock by our significant stockholders, or the perception that such sales may occur;
- changes in earnings estimates, investors' perceptions, recommendations by securities analysts or our failure to achieve analysts' earnings estimates;
- changes in our status as an entity eligible to receive SBIR contracts and grants;
- quarterly variations in our or our competitors' results of operations;
- challenges integrating our recent or future acquisitions, including the inability to realize any expected synergies;
- general market conditions and other factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors;
- announcements by us, or by our competitors, of acquisitions, new products, significant contracts, commercial relationships or capital commitments;
- pending or threatened litigation;
- any major change in our board of directors or management or any competing proxy solicitations for director nominees;
- changes in governmental regulations or in the status of our regulatory approvals;
- announcements related to patents issued to us or our competitors;
- a lack of, limited or negative industry or securities analyst coverage;
- health epidemics, including the recent COVID-19 pandemic;
- discussions of our company or our stock price by the financial and scientific press and online investor communities; and
- general developments in our industry.

In addition, the stock prices of many technology companies have experienced wide fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of those companies. These factors may materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We are obligated to develop and maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting and any failure to maintain the adequacy of these internal controls may adversely affect investor confidence in our company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

We are required, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or Section 404, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis. This assessment includes disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting.

During the evaluation and testing process of our internal controls, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. While we have established certain procedures and controls over our financial reporting processes, we cannot assure you that these efforts will prevent restatements of our financial statements in the future. Our independent registered public accounting firm is also required, pursuant to Section 404, to attest to, and report on, management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment is required to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. For future reporting periods, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or operating. We may not be able to remediate any future material weaknesses, or to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion.

Any failure to maintain internal control over financial reporting could severely inhibit our ability to accurately report our financial condition or results of operations. If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm determines we have a material weakness or significant deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our common stock could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the Nasdaq Stock Market, the SEC or other regulatory authorities. Failure to remedy any material weakness in

our internal control over financial reporting, or to implement or maintain other effective control systems required of public companies, could also restrict our future access to the capital markets.

If our estimates relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions or judgments that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below expectations of financial analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires our management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our operating results may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our operating results to fall below the expectations of financial analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price. Significant assumptions and estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include those related to revenue recognition, stock-based compensation and income taxes. Moreover, the revenue recognition guidance, ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, requires more judgment than did the prior guidance.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles applicable to us.

U.S. GAAP are subject to interpretation by the FASB, the SEC, and other bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. For example, in May 2014, the FASB issued ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018. The most significant impact relates to changing the revenue recognition for custom optoelectronics to an over time method. Before the adoption of this standard, we deferred the recognition of revenue until products were shipped to the customer. Any difficulties in implementing these pronouncements or adequately accounting after adoption could cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations, which could result in regulatory discipline and harm investors' confidence in us.

Anti-takeover provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law could discourage or prevent a change in control, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders, which could affect our stock price adversely and prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that might delay or prevent a change in control, discourage bids at a premium over the market price of our common stock and adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock. These provisions include:

- a classified board of directors serving staggered terms;
- advance notice requirements to stockholders for matters to be brought at stockholder meetings;
- a supermajority stockholder vote requirement for amending certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws; and
- the right to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer.

We are also subject to provisions of the Delaware General Corporation law that, in general, prohibit any business combination with a beneficial owner of 15% or more of our common stock for three years unless the holder's acquisition of our stock was approved in advance by our board of directors or certain other conditions are satisfied.

The existence of these provisions could adversely affect the voting power of holders of common stock and limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities during the Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

Not applicable.

(b) Use of Proceeds from Sale of Registered Equity Securities

Not applicable.

(c) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Registrant

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	First Amendment to Commercial Lease, dated as of February 20, 2020, by and between SBA Tenant, LLC and Luna Innovations Incorporated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 000-52008) filed on March 13, 2020).
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following materials from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2020, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 and (iv) Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

* These certifications are being furnished solely to accompany this quarterly report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and are not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

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.

Date: May 7, 2020

Luna Innovations Incorporated

By: _____ /s/ Eugene J. Nestro

Eugene J. Nestro

**Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)**

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Scott A. Graeff, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Luna Innovations Incorporated;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2020

/s/ Scott A. Graeff

Scott A. Graeff
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Eugene J. Nestro, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Luna Innovations Incorporated;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2020

/s/ Eugene J. Nestro

Eugene J. Nestro
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the quarterly report of Luna Innovations Incorporated (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Scott A. Graeff, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

This certification accompanies this Report to which it relates, shall not be deemed "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

/s/ Scott A. Graeff

Scott A. Graeff

**President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)**

May 7, 2020

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the quarterly report of Luna Innovations Incorporated (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Eugene J. Nestro, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

This certification accompanies this Report to which it relates, shall not be deemed "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

/s/ Eugene J. Nestro

Eugene J. Nestro
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

May 7, 2020