COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

December 31, 2015

COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONTENTS

RSM

RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Audit Committee
Costar Technologies, Inc.
Coppell, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Costar Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, (collectively, financial statements).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Costar Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter
As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. Pursuant to this adoption, the Company has changed its method of classifying deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the financial statements. Our opinion is no modified with respect to this matter.

RSM US LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 30, 2016

COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$	$
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $78 and $75 in 2015 and 2014, respectively	5,509	7,086
Inventories, net of reserve for obsolescence of $1,000 and $379 in 2015 and 2014, respectively	7,991	7,629
Prepaid expenses	644	307
Deferred tax asset - current		408
Total current assets	14,144	15,430
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment, net	398	397
Deferred financing costs, net	41	97
Deferred tax asset, non-current	7,312	7,280
Trade names, net	2,227	2,464
Distribution agreement, net	771	844
Customer relationships, net	695	799
Covenant not to compete, net	14	18
Goodwill	2,063	2,063
Total assets	$ 27,665	$ 29,392
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 2,995	$ 3,499
Accrued expenses and other	1,017	1,899
Line of credit	1,189	519
Short-term debt	600	600
Contingent purchase price		128
Total current liabilities	5,801	6,645
Long-Term liabilities		
Long-term debt	600	2,100
Total long-term liabilities	600	2,100
Total liabilities	6,401	8,745
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock		
Common stock	3	3
Additional paid in capital	156,216	156,073
Accumulated deficit	(130,434)	(130,908)
Less common stock held in treasury, at cost	(4,521)	(4,521)
Total stockholders' equity	21,264	20,647
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 27,665	$ 29,392

See independent auditor's report and notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT NET INCOME PER SHARE)

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2015	2014
Net revenues	$ 33,678	$ 36,051
Cost of revenues	20,477	22,489
Gross profit	13,201	13,562
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,328	8,398
Engineering and development expense	2,789	1,655
Transaction and related expense		397
	12,117	10,450
Income from operations	1,084	3,112
Other income (expenses)		
Interest expense	(153)	(93)
Other income and (expense), net	4	(26)
Total other expenses, net	(149)	(119)
Income before taxes	935	2,993
Current income tax expense	85	167
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	376	(7,688)
Net income	$ 474	$ 10,514
Net income per share:		
Basic	$ 0.32	$ 7.19
Diluted	$ 0.31	$ 6.92
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	1,476	1,462
Diluted	1,527	1,520

See independent auditor's report and notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	Common Stock		Additional	Treasury Stock		Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid - In Capital	Shares	Amount	Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2013 (reviewed)	1,684	$ 3	$ 155,912	226	$ (4,521)	$ (141,422)	$ 9,972
Net income						10,514	10,514
Exercise of stock options	8		37				37
Stock based compensation			124				124
Balances at December 31, 2014	1,692	$ 3	$ 156,073	226	$ (4,521)	$ (130,908)	$ 20,647
Net income						474	474
Exercise of stock options	5		6				6
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options			6				6
Stock based compensation	14		131				131
Balances at December 31, 2015	1,711	$ 3	$ 156,216	226	$ (4,521)	$ (130,434)	$ 21,264

See independent auditor's report and notes to consolidated financial statements.

COSTAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 474	$ 10,514
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	131	124
Depreciation and amortization	527	377
Amortization of deferred financing costs	56	28
Provision for doubtful accounts	3	
Provision for obsolete inventory	621	
Deferred tax	376	(7,688)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable, net	1,574	(2,871)
Inventories, net	(983)	3,370
Prepaid expenses	(337)	123
Accounts payable	(504)	615
Accrued expenses and other	(882)	861
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,056	5,453
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(110)	(79)
Long term note related to the sale of Sielox, LLC assets		86
Acquisition of CohuHD		(9,886)
Net cash used in investing activities	(110)	(9,879)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Contingent purchase price	(128)	(342)
Deferred financing costs		(125)
Proceeds from line of credit, net	670	519
Proceeds from term debt		3,000
Payments toward term debt	(1,500)	(300)
Exercise of stock options	6	37
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	6	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(946)	2,789
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(1,637)
Cash, beginning of period		1,637
Cash, end of period	$	$
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	$ 97	$ 93
Cash paid during the period for taxes	$ 262	$ 41

1. Nature of operations

Costar Technologies, Inc. ("Costar Technologies") was incorporated in the State of Delaware in February 1997 under the name "Fairmarket, Inc.". Costar Technologies, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Costar Video Systems, LLC ("Costar"), LQ Corporation ("LQ"), and CohuHD Costar, LLC (collectively the "Company"), develops, designs and distributes a range of security solution products such as surveillance cameras, lenses, digital video recorders and high speed domes. The Company also develops, designs and distributes industrial vision products to observe repetitive production and assembly lines, thereby increasing efficiency by detecting faults in the production process.

Effective June 6, 2014, the Company and its newly formed wholly owned subsidiary, Sirius Acquisition, LLC purchased CohuHD, the camera products and video solutions division of Cohu, Inc. On June 13, 2014, the name of Sirius Acquisition, LLC was changed to CohuHD Costar, LLC ("CohuHD Costar"). CohuHD Costar is a leading provider of video cameras and related products, specializing in IP video solutions for traffic monitoring, security, surveillance and military applications; and accessories such as cables, camera mounts, lenses and data storage devices (See Note 3).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and include the accounts of Costar Technologies and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by management and available for issuance on March 30, 2016. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company records and/or discloses commitments and contingencies in accordance with ASC 450, Contingencies. ASC 450 applies to an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. At this time there are no matters that are expected to have an adverse, material effect on the consolidated financial statements (See Note 13).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no cash equivalents.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are uncollateralized customer obligations recorded at net realizable values. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated losses resulting from the failure of customers to make required payments and for anticipated returns. The allowance is based on specific facts and circumstances surrounding individual customers as well as historical experience. Provisions for losses on receivables and returns are charged to income to maintain the allowance at a level considered adequate to cover losses and future returns. Receivables are charged off against the reserve when they are deemed uncollectible and returns are charged off against the reserve when the actual returns are incurred.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded on the first in first out basis and are stated at the lower of average cost, standard cost, or market. A provision is made to reduce excess or obsolete inventories to their net realizable value. The reserve for inventory obsolescence was $1,000 and $379 as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Inventories at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
Parts, components, and materials	$	1,982	$	1,817
Work-in-process		1,064		714
Finished products		4,945		5,098
Total Inventory	$	7,991	$	7,629

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 3-5 years as follows:

Computer hardware and software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or asset useful life

Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with GAAP, intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognized if the fair value of the intangible asset is less than its carrying value.

Property and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. These assets are reviewed for impairment, at the asset group level, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable. A loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of income if it is determined that an impairment exists based on expected future undiscounted cash flows. The amount of the impairment is the excess of the carrying amount of the impaired asset over its fair value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or sooner when circumstances indicate an impairment may exist. The Company has elected to first perform a qualitative assessment, based on the entity's events and circumstances, to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The results of this qualitative assessment determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step impairment test. For the year ending December 31, 2014 no indicators warranting reevaluation arose and no impairment was recorded. For the year ending December 31, 2015 the Company performed step one of the impairment test and estimated the fair value of CohuHD Costar at December 31, 2015, noting it exceeded its carrying value. Accordingly, step two of the test was not required to be performed and no goodwill impairment was recognized at December 31, 2015.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows the guidance from FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. This accounting standard does not require any new fair value measurements. The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions and credit risk (See Note 4).

Revenue Recognition

The Company ships and invoices its sales in accordance with signed purchase orders. The Company only recognizes revenue when it is realized and earned when the following criteria are met: there is evidence of an agreement; delivery has occurred; the selling price is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company considers criteria to have been met when goods are shipped in accordance with signed purchase orders. Any software imbedded in the products sold is considered incidental to the product being sold.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02 (ASU 2016-02): Leases, effective the first quarter of 2020. ASU 2016-02 was issued in three parts: Section A, "Leases: Amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification," Section B, "Conforming Amendments Related to Leases: Amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification," and Section C, "Background Information and Basis for Considerations." The most significant change for lessees is the requirement under the new guidance to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases not considered short-term leases. Other changes in the new guidance include: (a) defining initial direct costs to only include those incremental costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been entered into, (b) requiring related party leases to be accounted for based on their legally enforceable terms and conditions, (c) eliminating the additional requirements that must be applied today to leases involving real estate and (d) revising the circumstances under which the transfer contract in a sale-leaseback transaction should be accounted for as the sale of an asset by the seller-lessee and the purchase of an asset by the buyer-lessor. In addition, leases are subject to new disclosure requirements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of ASU 2016-02 on the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-17 (ASU 2015-17): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-17 requires reporting entities to classify deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The Company adopted ASU 2015-17 prospectively for the year ending December 31, 2015.

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11 (ASU 2015-11): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory, effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. ASU 2015-11 changes the inventory measurement principle for entities using the first-in, first out (FIFO) or average cost methods. For entities utilizing one of these methods, the inventory measurement principle will change from lower of cost or market to the lower of cost and net realizable value. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of ASU 2015-11 and assessing the impact, if any, it may have on the financial position and results of operations.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03 (ASU 2015-03): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. ASU 2015-03 requires that all costs incurred to issue debt be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the debt. It is effective retrospectively for all prior periods presented in the financial statements beginning in the first quarter 2016 and is only expected to impact the presentation of the Company's consolidated balance sheet. In August 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-15 (ASU 2015-15): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements, effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. ASU 2015-15 discusses the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements which was not specifically addressed in ASU 2015-03. ASU 2015-15 allows for a Company to record debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit agreement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the arrangement. The Company's adoption of ASU 2015-03 is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 (ASU 2014-09): Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), to supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity is expected to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than required under existing U.S. GAAP, including identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation. ASU 2014-09 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018, with early adoption permitted, using either of two methods: (a) retrospective to each prior reporting period presented with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within ASU 2014-09; or (b) retrospective with the cumulative effect of initially applying ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of initial application and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in ASU 2014-09. The Company has not yet selected a transition method and is currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 on the consolidated financial statements.

Research and Development

Expenditures for research, development and engineering of software and hardware products, that are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statements of income, are expensed as incurred.

Stock Based Compensation (per share amounts shown in whole numbers)

The Company complies with the accounting and reporting requirements of the Accounting for Stock Based Compensation guidelines which require companies to record compensation expense for share-based awards issued to employees in exchange for services provided. The amount of the compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of the awards on their grant dates and is generally recognized over the applicable vesting period.

The fair value of stock options is determined using an option-pricing model that takes into account the stock price at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the option, the volatility of the underlying stock, expected dividends, and the risk free interest rate over the expected life of the option.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company recognized $131 and $124 in stock based compensation expense in its consolidated financial statements relating to the issuance of stock options, respectively.

The fair value of the 2015 stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on the following assumptions:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected stock price volatility	59.51% - 63.33%	71.80% - 84.05%
Risk-free interest rate	2.00%	2.00%
Expected life	10 years	10 years
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	$7.70	$9.41

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basic and Diluted Net Income per Share (per share amounts shown in whole numbers)

Basic income per share is computed by dividing income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income per share reflects the dilution of common stock equivalents such as options to the extent the impact is dilutive. As the Company incurred net income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, potentially dilutive securities have been included in the diluted net income per share computations and any potentially anti-dilutive shares have been excluded and are shown below.

Basic and Diluted Net Income per Share (per share amounts shown in whole numbers) (continued)

The following table reconciles the number of shares utilized in the net income per share calculations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Years Ended December 31, 2015	2014
Net income	$ 474	$ 10,514
Shares		
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	1,476	1,462
Weighted average dilutive share equivalents from stock options	51	58
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	1,527	1,520
Net income per share - basic	$ 0.32	$ 7.19
Net income per share - diluted	$ 0.31	$ 6.92

The number of potentially dilutive shares from stock options excluded from the diluted net income per share calculation as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 was 60 and 24, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company complies with GAAP which requires an asset and liability approach to financial reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the consolidated financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in future taxable or deductible amounts, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The determination of the Company's provision for income taxes requires significant judgment, the use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Significant judgment is required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items and the probability of sustaining uncertain tax positions. The benefits of uncertain tax positions are recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements only after determining a more-likely-than-not probability that the uncertain tax positions will withstand challenge, if any, from tax authorities. When facts and circumstances change, the Company reassesses these probabilities and records any changes in the consolidated financial statements as appropriate. Accrued interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense.

In accordance with GAAP, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states and foreign jurisdictions. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that increases the accumulated deficit. Generally, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examination by major taxing authorities for the years before 2012.

3. Acquisition

Effective June 6, 2014, the Company and its newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary, Sirius Acquisition, LLC, completed the acquisition (the "Acquisition") of substantially all of the assets of CohuHD, a division of the camera products and video solutions division of Cohu, Inc., pursuant to the transactions contemplated by the Asset Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement"), dated as of June 3, 2014, by and among the Costar Technologies, Inc., Sirius Acquisition, LLC, and Cohu, Inc. On June 13, 2014, the name of Sirius Acquisition, LLC was changed to CohuHD Costar, LLC ("CohuHD Costar"). Results from operations for CohuHD Costar have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements since June 6, 2014.

CohuHD Costar is a leading provider of video cameras and related products, specializing in IP video solutions for traffic monitoring, security, surveillance and military applications; and accessories such as cables, camera mounts, lenses and data storage devices. Total consideration for the Acquisition was approximately $10,315, consisting of a cash payment of $9,886 (including an estimated working capital adjustment of $386) less a final working capital adjustment of $41 and deferred consideration of up to $500 in cash, contingent upon CohuHD Costar shipping and receiving payment for specified purchase orders within twelve months of close, for which the fair value was estimated to be $470 and was recorded as a short term liability. At December 31, 2014, the estimate of deferred consideration was adjusted to $500. The Company made earn-out payments of $128 and $372, during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which resulted in no remaining balance at December 31, 2015.

The Company acquired CohuHD Costar for its leadership in the traffic market, complementary products, unique customer base, cross selling opportunities, and its additive value to the Company's profits. CohuHD Costar provides a new customer base and a new sales channel to the Company.

Certain expenses were incurred related to the Acquisition in the amount of $397 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

3. Acquisition (continued)

The Acquisition of these assets meets the definition of a business combination under GAAP. The following table presents a summary of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of June 6, 2014.

Assets acquired:		
Accounts receivable	$	2,038
Inventories		3,819
Prepaid expenses		223
Property and equipment		358
Trade name		1,657
Customer relationships		779
Covenant not to compete		20
Goodwill		2,063
Total assets acquired		10,957
Liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable		436
Accrued expenses		206
Total liabilities assumed		642
Total assets acquired and liabilities assumed, net	$	10,315

The gross contractual value of accounts receivable approximates the fair value of accounts receivable at the time of the transaction.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition consists primarily of assembled workforce and other intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition. The entire goodwill balance is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Included in the consolidated statement of income are CohuHD Costar revenues and net loss of $13,933 and $69, respectively for the year ended December 31, 2015 and revenues and net income of $11,256 and $1,458 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The following pro forma information gives effect to the acquisition as it had occurred on the first day of each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	Year Ended December 31,			
		2015		2014
Total revenue	$	33,678	$	41,511
Net income	$	474	$	9,982

4. Fair value measurements

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities, which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions and credit risk.

The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated with observable market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

Contingent consideration

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had obligations to transfer $128 in contingent purchase price to Cohu, Inc. in conjunction with the Acquisition, if specified future operational objectives are met over the next year. The Company recorded the acquisition-date fair value of these contingent liabilities, based on the likelihood of contingent earn-out payments, as part of the consideration transferred. The earn-out payments are subsequently remeasured to fair value each reporting date. For contingent purchase price to be settled in cash, the Company used a discounted cash flow method using internal models. The Company classified the financial liabilities to be settled in cash as Level 3, due to the lack of relevant observable inputs and market activity.

The following table summarizes financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2015, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

		Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using		
Description	As of December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:				
Contingent purchase price	$	$	$	$

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

4. Fair value measurements (continued)

Contingent consideration (continued)

The following table summarizes financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

		Fair Value Measurement at Reporting Date Using		
Description	As of December 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:				
Contingent purchase price	$ 128	$	$	$ 128

The following table reflects the activity for liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs for the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Balance as of December 31, 2013	$
Issuances of contingent purchase price	470
Payments made on contingent purchase price	(372)
Related change in fair value	30
Balance as of December 31, 2014	$ 128
Payments made on contingent purchase price	(128)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	$

5. Property and equipment

Property and equipment at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, were as follows:

	2015	2014
Office furniture and equipment	$ 915	$ 832
Less accumulated depreciation	(517)	(435)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 398	$ 397

Depreciation expense for the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2014 was $109.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

6. Intangible assets

The following is a summary of amortized and unamortized intangible assets at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	December 31, 2015	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets		
Customer relations - Southern Imaging	$ 1,599	$ 1,599
Distribution agreement - Southern Imaging	1,468	697
Customer relations - IVS	125	87
Covenant not to compete - IVS	50	50
Trade name - CohuHD	1,657	355
Customer relationships - CohuHD	779	122
Covenant not to compete - CohuHD	20	6
Total amortized intangible assets	5,698	2,916
Unamortized intangible assets		
Trade name - Costar	800	
Trade name - IVS	125	
Goodwill - CohuHD	2,063	
Total unamortized intangible assets	2,988	
Total intangible assets	$ 8,686	$ 2,916

	December 31, 2014	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized intangible assets		
Customer relations - Southern Imaging	$ 1,599	$ 1,599
Distribution agreement - Southern Imaging	1,468	624
Customer relations - IVS	125	66
Covenant not to compete - IVS	50	50
Trade name - CohuHD	1,657	118
Customer relationships - CohuHD	779	39
Covenant not to compete - CohuHD	20	2
Total amortized intangible assets	5,698	2,498
Unamortized intangible assets		
Trade name - Costar	800	
Trade name - IVS	125	
Goodwill - CohuHD	2,063	
Total unamortized intangible assets	2,988	
Total intangible assets	$ 8,686	$ 2,498

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

6. Intangible assets (continued)

The weighted average amortization period for the Company's intangible assets is 8 years. The estimated useful lives for customer relationships, distribution agreements and covenant not to compete are 6, 20 and 3 years, respectively. The intangibles gained from the CohuHD Costar acquisition are trade name, customer relationships, and covenant not to compete agreement which have estimated useful lives of 7, 10 and 5 years respectively.

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was $418 and $268, respectively. Future amortization expense, as of December 31, 2015, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		
2016	$	419
2017		415
2018		398
2019		396
2020		394
Thereafter		760
Total future amortization expense	$	2,782

7. Lines of credit and long-term debt

Effective April 1, 2013, Costar entered into a Loan and Security Agreement ("Facility") with BOKF, NA dba Bank of Texas ("Bank of Texas"). The Facility allows for up to $1,000 in a revolving line of credit, with a one year maturity. The obligation under the Facility with Bank of Texas is secured by a lien on substantially all accounts receivable, inventory, and equipment. The Company is a guarantor of Costar's obligation under the Facility with Bank of Texas pursuant to the guaranty made by the Company in favor of Bank of Texas. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at a rate equal to Bank of Texas Prime, currently 4.0% per annum.

The Facility with Bank of Texas contains customary representations and warranties, events of default and covenants, including, among other things, covenants that restrict the ability of Costar to incur certain additional indebtedness or to issue equity interests. The Facility with Bank of Texas also contains financial covenants calculated on a consolidated basis requiring the Company to maintain a certain Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Minimum Profitability, and a Minimum Tangible Net Worth.

Effective March 31, 2014, Costar entered into a Change in Terms Agreement with Bank of Texas extending the maturity date of the Facility to May 31, 2014. The amount owed on the Facility as of March 31, 2014 and May 31, 2014 was $0.

Effective May 31, 2014, Costar entered into a Change in Terms Agreement with Bank of Texas extending the maturity date of the Facility to June 30, 2014. The amount owed on the Facility as of May 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014 was $0.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

7. Lines of credit and long-term debt (continued)

Effective June 3, 2014, the Company entered into an Amended Loan and Security Agreement ("Accord") with Bank of Texas. The Accord allows for up to $7,000 in a revolving line of credit and a $3,000 term loan with maturities of June 3, 2016 and June 3, 2019, respectively. The obligation under the Accord with Bank of Texas is secured by a lien on substantially all accounts receivable, inventory, and equipment. As of December 31, 2015, the Company was paying interest at LIBOR plus 2.9% (3.32%) for the revolving line of credit and the term loan. With the execution of the new Accord, the Bank of Texas $1,000 Facility was closed.

Future principal payments for the term loan, as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		
2016	$	600
2017		600
Total term loan principal payments	$	1,200

The Accord with Bank of Texas contains customary representations and warranties, events of default and covenants, including, among other things, covenants that restrict the ability of Costar to incur certain additional indebtedness or to issue distributions or dividends. The Company is also restricted in its mergers and acquisitions activity. The Accord with Bank of Texas contains financial covenants calculated on a consolidated basis requiring the Company to maintain a certain Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Minimum Profitability, and a Minimum Tangible Net Worth. The Company maintains zero balance accounts, which are swept daily to the revolving line of credit. As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, $1,189 and $519 was owed to Bank of Texas on the revolving line of credit and $1,200 and $2,700 was owed to Bank of Texas on the term loan, respectively. During the year ending December 31, 2015 the Company made additional payments towards the term loan of $900.

The Company paid approximately $125 in various fees associated with securing the new accord. The fees are treated as a deferred financing costs asset and will be amortized over the life of the accord using the straight-line method for the revolving line of credit portion and the effective-interest method for the term note portion.

8. Income taxes

ASC 740 *Income Taxes* provides that the tax effects form an uncertain tax position can be recognized in the Company's financial statements only if the position is more-likely-than-not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. Tax positions that meet the recognition threshold are reported at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be realized. This determination requires a high degree of judgment and estimation. The Company periodically analyzes and adjusts amounts recorded for the Company's uncertain tax positions, as events occur to warrant adjustment, such as when the statutory period for assessing tax on a given tax return or period expires or if tax authorities provide administrative guidance or a decision is rendered in the courts. The Company does not reasonably expect the total amount of uncertain tax positions to significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

8. Income taxes (continued)

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's management determined that it was more likely than not that it will utilize its $16,670 in NOL carryforwards prior to expiration, which occurs in 2019 through 2030. The Company's management also believes that it is more likely than not that it will utilize $1,055 in tax credit carryforwards prior to expiration, which occurs in 2018 through 2021. In its assessment, management considered whether it was more likely than not that some portion or all of the NOL carryforwards would be realized. The realization of a deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considered the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and the projected future taxable income in making this assessment. Based upon the level of projected future taxable income over the period of expiration of the NOL carryforwards when temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax assets are deductible, management released a portion of its valuation allowance.

The components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31, 2015	2014
Current, federal	$ 54	$ 70
Current, state	31	97
Deferred, federal	417	(7,688)
Deferred, state	(41)	
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$ 461	$ (7,521)

A reconciliation of the income tax expense (benefit) computed at the statutory federal income tax rate consists of the following:

	Years Ended December 31, 2015	2014
Income tax benefit at the statutory rate	$ 318	$ 1,018
Decrease (increase) resulting from:		
State income tax benefit, net of federal tax effect	(7)	64
Change in valuation allowance		(8,548)
Other	124	(60)
Permanent items	26	5
	$ 461	$ (7,521)

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

8. Income taxes (continued)

The components of the Company's deferred taxes consist of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets		
Accounts receivable	$ 25	$ 25
Inventory	277	227
Prepaid expenses		71
Net operating losses	5,667	6,014
Intangibles	258	284
Stock compensation	161	109
Accrued expenses	136	133
Tax credits	1,965	1,943
	8,489	8,806
Valuation allowance	(909)	(909)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 7,580	$ 7,897
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment, net	$ 106	$ 122
Intangibles, indefinite lived	118	87
Prepaid expenses	44	
Net deferred tax liability	268	209
	$ 7,312	$ 7,688

The net deferred tax asset is presented in the accompanied balance sheet as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax asset, current	$	$ 408
Deferred tax asset, non-current	7,312	7,280
	$ 7,312	$ 7,688

9. Stockholders' equity (shown in whole amounts)

At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the authorized capital stock of the Company consisted of (i) 10,000,000 shares of voting common stock with a par value of $0.001 per share and (ii) 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $0.001 per share. As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there was no preferred stock issued and outstanding. The Company's Board has the authority to determine the voting powers, designations, preferences, privileges and restrictions of the preferred shares. As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were 1,484,709 and 1,466,259 shares of common stock outstanding and 1,710,475 and 1,692,025 shares of common stock issued, respectively.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

10. Stock option plan (shown in whole amounts)

The Company's 2000 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "2000 Incentive Plan") provides for awards in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards and other forms of awards to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were 123,282 and 135,982 share options issued under this plan, respectively.

The Board of Directors of the Company determines the term of each option, the option price, and the number of shares for which each option is granted and the times at which each option vests. For holders of 10% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock, incentive stock options may not be granted at less than 110% of the fair market value of the common stock at the date of grant.

At the Company's annual meeting, December 16, 2014, the Company's stockholders approved and adopted the Company's 2014 Omnibus Performance Award Plan (the "Plan"). The Board adopted the Plan on November 17, 2014, subject to and effective upon its approval by stockholders. With the adoption of the Plan, no new awards will be granted under the 2000 Incentive Plan, although it will remain in effect for options that are currently outstanding in accordance with their terms. The Plan authorizes the grant of awards relating to 150,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were 8,000 and zero share options issued under this plan, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2015:

Options Outstanding				Options Fully Vested and Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Price Per Share	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
$0.725-$15.02	131,282	5.63	$5.46	114,795	$5.14

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

10. Stock option plan (shown in whole amounts) (continued)

Stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding at beginning of year	135,982	$5.24	111,749	$3.38
Granted	8,000	$11.01	31,833	$11.68
Exercised	(5,200)	$1.13	7,600	$4.78
Canceled	(7,500)	$10.41		
Outstanding at period end	131,282	$5.46	135,982	$5.24
Options exercisable at period end	114,795	$5.14	101,811	$4.52
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the period at fair value		$7.70		$9.41

On October 7, 2015 the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors authorized the grant of 13,250 restricted stock awards (the "Awards") to certain employees pursuant to the provisions of the Plan. The Awards were granted on October 16, 2015. All of the Awards are subject to a time-vesting schedule and 75% are subject to performance conditions relating to EBITDA growth for the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2016, as stated in the Awards Agreements. The 25% of the Awards not subject to performance conditions have a fair market grant date value of approximately $30,000, with the expense recognized over the two year vesting period. As of December 31, 2015 the fair value of the vested awards was approximately $15,000 and the fair value of the non-vested awards was approximately $105,000. The $15,000 was recognized as stock based compensation expense in the Company's financial statements as of December 31, 2015.

Restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2015	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested, beginning of period		
Granted	13,250	$119,913
Vested	1,656	$14,987
Canceled and forfeited		
Non-vested, end of period	11,594	$104,926

During the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company recognized approximately $131,000 in stock based compensation expense in its consolidated financial statements. The Company recorded approximately $124,000 in stock based compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2014.

(AMOUNTS SHOWN IN THOUSANDS)

11. Lease agreements

On January 31, 2011 the Company entered into a new lease agreement for certain facilities that will expire in 2018. Rent expense under the agreement for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately $115 and $107, respectively.

Additionally, in connection with the completion of the Acquisition, effective June 6, 2014 the Company signed a three year lease with Cohu, Inc. in Poway, CA for the CohuHD Costar business. On December 4, 2015 the Company received a notice of lease termination from Cohu, Inc. terminating the lease effective December 31, 2016. Rent expense under the agreement for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was approximately $526 and $275, respectively.

Future minimum annual rent payments as of December 31, 2015 are approximately as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		
2016	$	673
2017		131
2018		103
Total future minimum lease commitments	$	907

12. Risk concentrations

Concentration of Cash

The Company maintains its cash balances in financial institutions. These balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $250 per institution. The Company is subject to credit risk to the extent any financial institution with which it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on its behalf. Management monitors the financial condition of such financial institutions and does not anticipate any losses from these financial institutions.

Concentration of Customers

The Company's security surveillance product line customers include traditional "large box" national retailers and distributors. The Company's industrial vision product line customers include manufacturers that assemble products using automated production lines; these customers use the Company's video systems to monitor activity on the production line. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company's two largest customers, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. and Diebold, Inc. accounted for approximately $9,694 and $15,206 or 28.8% and 42.3%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. Amounts owed by three main customers accounted for $2,187 and $2,148, or 39.7% and 30.3% of the outstanding accounts receivable balance, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Concentration of Suppliers

For the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company made purchases from two main suppliers of approximately 24.2% and one main supplier of 21.4%, respectively. Amounts owed to two main suppliers accounted for 50.8% and one main supplier accounted for 40.3% of the total accounts payable balance, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

13. Contingent Liabilities

Sales Tax Liabilities

Subsequent to December 31, 2015 it was determined that Costar had sales tax nexus in California and should have been assessing and collecting sales tax on sales into California dating back to 2013. The Company will attempt to; (1) obtain resale or tax exemption certificates from its customers, (2) prove that a customer directly remitted sales tax to the state on the sales in question or (3) attempt to assess and collect sales tax from its customers to minimize its liability to the state. The Company's liability is dependent upon the outcome from the procedures described above but can reasonably be estimated at $110 on sales into California from the beginning of 2013 through December 31, 2015. This amount is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the December 31, 2015 consolidated financial statements.