

LSI CORP
Form 10-K
February 26, 2014
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from to .

Commission File No. 1-10317

LSI CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

1320 Ridder Park Drive

San Jose, California 95131

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

94-2712976
*(IRS Employer
Identification No.)*

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Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(408) 433-8000

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large Accelerated Filer ☒ Accelerated Filer ☐ Non-accelerated Filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2013 was approximately \$3.9 billion, based on the reported last sale price on The NASDAQ Stock Market of such equity on the last business day of the fiscal quarter ending on such date.

As of February 19, 2014, 558,329,719 shares of common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Unless provided in an amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the information required by Part III is incorporated by reference to the registrant's proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A, with respect to the registrant's 2014 annual meeting of stockholders.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words estimate, plan, intend, expect, anticipate, believe and similar words are used to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or contemplated in any such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following factors: (1) the risk that the conditions to the proposed transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger, by and among us, Avago Technologies Limited, Avago Technologies Wireless (U.S.A.) Manufacturing Inc., and Leopold Merger Sub, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to certain conditions, Leopold Merger Sub will merge with and into us, are not satisfied (including a failure of our stockholders to approve, on a timely basis or otherwise, the merger and the risk that regulatory approvals required for the merger, including clearance from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, are not obtained, on a timely basis or otherwise, or are obtained subject to conditions that are not anticipated);

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(2) litigation relating to the merger; (3) uncertainties as to the timing of the consummation of the merger and the ability of each of us and Avago to consummate the merger; (4) risks that the proposed transaction disrupts our current plans and operations; (5) our ability to retain and hire key personnel; (6) competitive responses to the proposed merger; (7) unexpected costs, charges or expenses resulting from the merger; (8) the failure by Avago to obtain the necessary debt financing arrangements set forth in the commitment letters received in connection with the signing of the merger agreement; (9) potential adverse reactions or changes to business relationships resulting from the announcement of the merger; and (10) legislative, regulatory and economic developments. The foregoing review of important factors that could cause actual events to differ from expectations should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with statements that are included herein, including the risk factors included in the subsection entitled **Risk Factors** under Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We can give no assurance that the conditions to the merger will be satisfied. Except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statement, or to make any other forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Except where otherwise indicated, the statements made in this report are made as of the date we filed this report with the Securities and Exchange Commission and should not be relied upon as of any subsequent date.

LSI, LSI & Design logo, 3ware, Axxia, Fusion-MPT, MegaRAID, Nytro, SandForce, Syncro, TrueStore, Virtual Pipeline and WarpDrive are trademarks or registered trademarks of LSI Corporation. All other brand or product names may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*
General

We design, develop and market complex, high-performance storage and networking semiconductors. We offer a broad portfolio of capabilities including custom and standard product integrated circuits that are used in hard disk drives, solid state drives, high-speed communications systems, computer servers, storage systems and personal computers. We deliver our products to our customers as stand-alone integrated circuits as well as incorporated onto circuit boards that offer additional functionality. We also license our intellectual property to other entities.

Integrated circuits, also called semiconductors or chips, are made using semiconductor wafers imprinted with a network of electronic components. They are designed to perform various functions such as processing electronic signals, controlling electronic system functions and processing and storing data. We provide products for leading original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, in the server, storage and networking industries. We also sell some of our products through a network of resellers and distributors.

You can find segment financial information and geographic financial information in Note 11 to our financial statements in Item 8 of Part II, which information is incorporated herein by reference. See Item 1A **Risk Factors** for information about risks we face as a result of our operations outside the United States, which information is also incorporated herein by reference.

Recent Developments

On December 15, 2013, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among us, Avago Technologies Limited, Avago Technologies Wireless (U.S.A.) Manufacturing Inc., and Leopold Merger Sub, Inc., providing for the merger of Leopold Merger Sub with and into us, with LSI surviving the merger as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Avago. The merger will only be able to be consummated after our stockholders have adopted the merger agreement and following the satisfaction or waiver of a number of conditions set forth in the merger agreement. If the merger is completed, each outstanding share of our common stock (except for shares of common stock held in treasury immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, shares owned by Avago USA or Leopold Merger Sub and shares owned by our stockholders who have properly demanded appraisal rights) will be converted into the right to receive \$11.15 in cash, without interest, less any required tax withholding.

The respective obligations of us, Avago USA and Leopold Merger Sub to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain customary conditions, including (i) the adoption of the merger agreement by our stockholders, (ii) the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, or the HSR Act, (iii) the receipt of affirmative approval or clearance required under the antitrust laws of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Germany, (iv) the absence of any restraining orders, injunctions or other legal restraints prohibiting or preventing the merger, (v) the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the parties, and (vi) compliance by the parties with their respective obligations under the merger agreement. The obligation of Avago USA and Leopold Merger Sub to consummate the merger is also subject to (i) the absence of any event, change or occurrence that has had, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on us, as defined and described in the merger agreement, and (ii) either (a) the receipt of written notice by the parties that a determination by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or CFIUS, has been made that there are no unresolved issues of national security in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, or (b) a determination by the President of the United States not to take any action under the Defense Protection Act of 1950.

On January 17, 2014, the Bundeskartellamt (Federal Cartel Office) of the Federal Republic of Germany approved the merger and on January 29, 2014, the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation approved the merger.

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Sixteen purported class action complaints have been filed by alleged stockholders of LSI against us, our individual directors, and, in fifteen of the cases, against Avago. Nine lawsuits were filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery and the seven other lawsuits were filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara. The Delaware Court of Chancery has entered an order consolidating the Delaware actions into a single action. These actions generally allege that the members of our board of directors breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the merger because the merger was not in the best interest of the company, the merger consideration is unfair, and certain other terms of the merger agreement are unfair. Among other remedies, the lawsuits seek to enjoin the merger, or in the event that an injunction is not entered and the merger closes, to rescind the merger or obtain unspecified money damages, costs and attorneys' fees. We and our board of directors believe these claims are entirely without merit, and intend to vigorously defend these actions.

We expect to close the merger during the first half of 2014. Following completion of the merger, we will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Avago, our common stock will be delisted from The NASDAQ Stock Market and deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and as such, we will no longer file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Company Information

We were incorporated in California on November 6, 1980 and reincorporated in Delaware on June 11, 1987.

We maintain an Internet website at www.lsi.com. We make available free of charge on our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. You can read any materials that we file with the Commission at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at (800) 732-0330. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this report.

Products

STORAGE PRODUCTS

Our storage products enable secure movement of digital data to and from host machines such as servers, personal computers and storage systems to the underlying storage devices such as hard disk drives, tape drives and solid state drives. Our storage products can be embedded in storage devices, host computers or adapters and in switches, which move data on a storage area network, or SAN.

Our storage product portfolio includes:

hard disk, solid state and tape drive solutions, which enable the reading and writing of digital data to and from the storage media such as the platter in a hard disk drive or the flash memory cell in a solid state drive;

server and storage connectivity solutions, which facilitate secured data transfers between host systems such as servers and storage devices; and

custom storage solutions that enable high speed storage data communication between servers and external storage systems over a switched storage network such as a fiber channel SAN.

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, we had \$1,847 million, \$1,994 million and \$1,487 million of revenues from sales of our storage semiconductor products representing approximately 77.9%, 79.6% and 72.7% of our total revenues.

Hard Disk and Tape Drive Electronics

We sell integrated circuits for hard disk drives and tape drives that are used to store and retrieve data in personal computers, corporate network servers, archive/back-up devices and consumer electronics products such

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as digital video recorders, game consoles and external storage devices. A hard disk drive, or HDD, contains physical media, one or more platters that store data, a motor that spins the media, drive heads that read data from and write data to the media and electronics that process the data and control the disk drive. Tape drives store data on magnetic tape and provide a high-capacity, cost-effective tiered data storage back-up solution.

Our TrueStore® family of storage electronics products includes systems-on-a-chip, or SoCs, read channels, pre-amplifiers, serial physical interfaces and hard disk controllers as well as custom firmware. These are the critical chips required to read, write and protect data. An SoC is an integrated circuit that combines the functionality of a read channel, serial interface, memory and a hard disk controller in a small, high-performance, low-power and cost-effective package. Read channels convert analog signals that are generated by reading the stored data on the physical media into digital signals. We also sell pre-amplifiers, or preamps, which are used to amplify the initial signal to and from the drive disk heads so the signal can be processed by the read channel. We provide similar technology for tape drives. Our hard disk controllers are used to control signal processing and communications functions within the disk drive.

In 2013, we introduced our TrueStore PA5200 series of preamplifiers that enable HDD designers to increase areal density, delivering greater storage within each square inch of disk surface. The superior noise performance of the PA5200 provides signal-to-noise ratio gains that can be leveraged by HDD manufacturers to achieve greater manufacturing yield resulting in lower manufacturing costs. In addition, these preamplifiers are designed such that a common chip can be deployed by HDD manufacturers across all major hard disk applications leading to lower development costs, simplified inventory management and accelerated time-to-market.

Flash Storage Applications

Flash, or solid state memory, stores data in non-volatile semiconductors that retain data even when power is switched off. Storage devices using flash memory can typically store and retrieve data faster than hard disk drives, but cost more than hard disk drives with the same capacity. As a result of its speed advantage, flash-based storage has become a fast growing storage medium, especially for applications that can benefit from very fast access to data such as mission critical enterprise applications, as well as consumer products such as laptops. We address this market opportunity with custom and standard product flash storage processors as well as PCIe based flash adapters.

Flash Storage Processors. A solid state drive, or SSD, stores data in flash memory instead of on a hard disk, providing high speed access to the data. Flash storage processors manage the underlying flash memory in SSDs, performing critical functions such as reading and writing data to and from the flash memory and performing error correction, wear leveling and bad block management.

In 2013, we introduced our third generation flash storage processors, the LSI SandForce SF3700 flash controller family. The SF3700 family supports both native PCIe and SATA host interfaces in a single device. This capability simplifies SSD designs and helps to significantly reduce development and manufacturing costs for SSD developers, as well as offering a solution that is three times faster than prior SATA-based solutions.

PCIe Flash Adapters. These products allow servers and storage systems to store frequently-used data in flash memory, allowing for faster access and better performance for that data than if it had been stored on a traditional hard disk, and are aimed at the web serving, data warehousing, data mining, online transaction processing and high-performance computing fields. Our PCIe flash adapters are an extension of our existing adapter products, incorporating flash memory, FSPs, SAS controller chips and software on an industry-standard size adapter board.

Our Nytro family of products expands upon our existing PCIe-based solution and allows us to offer a full range of enterprise application acceleration solutions. The Nytro family adds caching and RAID, or redundant array of independent disk, protection to our WarpDrive® offerings, making it the first product to incorporate flash memory onto an industry standard RAID adapter board. These products address high capacity flash used for primary storage where the entire application resides in flash. Nytro XD addresses mid-capacity flash with seamless caching and acceleration in shared storage environments where primary storage remains on low cost

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HDDs and our caching software identifies and stores frequently used data onto flash. Nytro MegaRAID® addresses low capacity flash in lower cost direct attached storage environments where primary storage consists of RAID protected hard disks directly connected to a server and onboard caching software identifies and stores frequently used data onto flash.

In 2013, we extended our Nytro portfolio of PCIe flash cards to include the Nytro XP6200 series, targeted at the large and fast growing hyperscale cloud datacenter market segment. The Nytro XP6200 series provides hyperscale cloud datacenters with accelerated performance for read-intensive applications, optimized power and heat dissipation, and an overall lower cost per gigabyte PCIe flash solution. The Nytro XP6200 series requires up to 30 percent less power than existing Nytro flash cards.

Server Storage Connectivity Products

We also offer solutions that enable data transmission between a host computer, such as a server, and storage peripheral devices, such as hard disk, solid state and optical disk drives and disk and tape-based storage systems. Some of these solutions are delivered as stand-alone semiconductors. Other solutions are delivered as circuit boards, known as adapter products, which incorporate our semiconductors onto a circuit board with other features. These products include:

Server Storage Semiconductor Products. Our product line includes integrated circuits such as input/output controllers and RAID-on-Chip integrated circuits, or ROCs, that support the SAS, SATA and PCIe protocol standards combined with our Fusion-MPT™ firmware and drivers to form intelligent storage interface solutions primarily for server, workstation and storage systems motherboard applications. Additionally, our product line includes SAS and SATA bus expander integrated circuits, SAS switches and disk drive bridging or interposer circuits used primarily in storage systems. The majority of our SAS products in production during 2013 supported the 3 and 6 gigabits per second SAS standards.

Server RAID Adapters and Software. We offer a variety of direct-attach RAID solutions as part of our MegaRAID and 3ware® product families, which store data using multiple drives and various data replication strategies to minimize the impact of the failure of any one drive. Our MegaRAID and 3ware products include single-chip RAID-on-motherboard solutions, a broad family of PCIe RAID controller boards featuring SAS and SATA interfaces, and software-only RAID products for entry level RAID data protection. All of these solutions utilize our fully featured RAID software and management utilities for robust storage configuration and deployment. In addition to the OEM channel, we offer MegaRAID and 3ware branded products through a network of distributors and resellers.

Our Syncro™ products are designed to allow multiple servers to share storage. Our Syncro CS offerings provide small and medium size enterprises with redundancy for mission critical applications by allowing servers to share storage, allowing increased application uptime and availability without the cost and complexity of traditional high availability solutions. In 2013, we started Syncro shipments to our channel and OEM customers.

In 2013, we introduced RAID-on-Chip solutions, I/O controller solutions, host bus adapters and expanders based on the next generation of SAS technology, 12 gigabits per second SAS, which is designed to enable double the data transfer rate of six gigabits per second SAS technology.

Custom Storage Solutions

We also offer custom solutions to customers who develop Fibre Channel and Fibre Channel over Ethernet SAN switches and host bus adapters, storage systems, hard disk drives and tape peripherals. We have developed a full portfolio of high-speed interface intellectual property that we combine with our customers' intellectual property to form custom solutions that provide a connection to the SAN, memory systems and host buses. Using these pre-verified interfaces, we believe our customers can reduce development risk and achieve quicker time to market. Our intellectual property offerings include high performance SerDes cores supporting Fibre Channel, SAS, SATA, 10-Gigabit Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, Infiniband®, SAS, Serial RapidIO® and PCIe industry standards and a family of high-performance Fibre Channel, Ethernet, RapidIO, PCIe, SAS and SATA protocol

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controllers. In 2013, we introduced our next generation of SerDes technology, our 28-Gigabit SerDes transceiver, which can support serial data rates up to 28 gigabits per second. This solution will enable next-generation datacenters to keep up with networking workload demands at an affordable cost.

NETWORKING PRODUCTS

We offer networking products principally targeting the wireless infrastructure, enterprise and data center markets. Our solutions allow service providers and enterprises to accelerate data and deliver differentiated communications services over mobile broadband and packet-based networks. Our networking solutions are designed to enable wireless and Internet Protocol, or IP, networks to provide reliability similar to that of traditional circuit-based networks by incorporating quality-of-service features which enable data intensive applications such as streaming video.

We design and sell enterprise networking devices for applications such as Ethernet switches and routers. Our networking portfolio also includes solutions for multi-service wired and wireless access systems found in carrier networks, as well as solutions typically used in small office, home office and small-to-medium business applications. Our networking solutions include communication processors, network processors, media processors, content-inspection processors and physical layer devices, as well as software tools and segment specific applications, evaluation systems and reference designs.

We offer both custom and standard networking product solutions to meet the needs of our customers. Our custom networking products are developed for a specific application defined by the customer while our standard networking products are developed for market applications that we define and then sell to multiple customers.

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, we had \$398 million, \$407 million and \$454 million of revenues from sales of our networking semiconductor products representing approximately 16.8%, 16.2% and 22.2% of our total revenues.

Custom Networking Products

These integrated circuits incorporate our intellectual property or combine our intellectual property with the intellectual property of our customers or other third parties to create a customized solution for these customers. For some customers, we design and manufacture the integrated circuit while the key intellectual property belongs solely to our customers. Our most technically advanced design platforms offer power savings at increased density and higher performance. These platforms allow our wireless infrastructure and enterprise networking customers to meet performance demands while simultaneously reducing product and cooling costs.

Communication Processors and Network Processors

Communication processors handle the setup and operation of a network. Network processors are typically used in switching and routing systems to classify, prioritize and forward packets as they move through a carrier's network. We offer communication processors and network processors with the ability to handle a range of data rates. We believe doing so gives customers the ability to re-use software applications across our product line, thereby reducing cost and time-to-market.

Communication processors in our Axxia® family of products provide packet processing, traffic management, deep packet inspection and security capabilities, and is aimed at wireless network access systems and enterprise gateways. We offer Axxia products with different price-points and throughput capabilities to meet various carrier requirements. We offer network processors that can be used in a variety of locations in a carrier's network, from low-bandwidth locations, such as between an end-customer and the carrier's central office, to high-bandwidth locations such as the core of the carrier's network.

In 2013, we introduced two new Axxia communications processor product families, the Axxia 4500 and the Axxia 5500 series communication processors, both incorporating low power ARM cores. The Axxia 4500 series of products is our first ARM technology-based communication processor family designed for enterprise and datacenter networking applications as well as evolving Software Defined Networks. By combining LSI networking accelerators and Virtual Pipeline technology with ARM's power-efficient cores and scalable

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interconnect, the new Axxia processors are specifically designed to address the performance challenges facing next-generation networks. The Axxia 5500 product family of communication processors is designed to accelerate performance and increase power efficiency for multi-radio base stations and 4G/LTE-capable wireless networks. The Axxia 5500 product family is the first processor family to combine 16 ARM cores with our specialized networking accelerators to optimize performance and power efficiency. The Axxia 5500 product family allows networking service providers enhanced intelligent wireless capabilities through base stations, cell site routers, gateways and mobile backhaul equipment.

Media Processors

Media processors use digital signal processing technology and perform advanced algorithms on analog signals that have been transformed into digitally-encoded bitstreams. Our media processors perform audio, video and speech signal processing, compression, transcoding and transrating and can be used in applications including Voice-over-IP, or VoIP, communications, business and enterprise gateways, access routers, video delivery, media gateways and wired and wireless access network equipment.

Multi-Service Processors

In addition to the networking products described above, we offer integrated circuits and supporting software designed for equipment used in access, metropolitan and wide-area backbone telecommunications and packet networks. Our products can be used in equipment in both wired and wireless networks to aggregate and manage voice and data traffic.

Personal Connectivity Solutions

We sell high speed input/output products that transfer data within and between computers, peripheral equipment, such as printers, scanners and digital cameras, and data networks. Our products, which support established connectivity and transmission standards known as Gigabit Ethernet, IEEE®1394, and Universal Serial Bus or USB, are sold primarily to manufacturers of computers, peripheral equipment and communications equipment. In addition, we sell integrated circuits and associated software for analog modem and IEEE 1394 products, primarily to manufacturers of personal computers, notebook computers, point-of-sale terminals, facsimile machines, multi-function printers, cable and satellite set-top boxes and other electronic equipment.

Marketing and Distribution

The semiconductor industry is highly competitive and is characterized by rapidly changing technology. Our marketing strategy requires that we forecast trends in the evolution of products and technology. We must then act upon this knowledge in a timely manner to develop competitively priced products offering superior features, performance or levels of integration.

Our products are sold primarily to OEM customers through our network of direct sales, marketing and field engineering offices located in North America, Europe, Japan and elsewhere in Asia. We also work with independent industrial and commercial distributors and manufacturers representatives or other channel partners in North America, Europe, Japan and elsewhere in Asia. Some of our distributors possess engineering capabilities, and design and purchase both custom solutions and standard products from us for resale to their customers. Other distributors focus solely on the sale of standard products.

Our marketing efforts support our OEM customers, as well as our distributors and reseller channels, with programs targeted at developing differentiated go-to-market strategies and increasing sales effectiveness. Depending on the nature of our channel customer engagement, our marketing teams offer various levels of assistance in assessing and analyzing the competitive landscape, defining product strategy and roadmaps, developing product positioning and pricing, creating product launch support materials and closing sales. These marketing teams carefully coordinate joint product development and marketing efforts with our customers to ensure that we address and effectively target enterprise requirements. We maintain sales and marketing organizations in the United States and internationally in Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Taiwan and the United Kingdom.

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Customers

In 2013, Seagate Technology accounted for approximately 25% of our total revenues. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues in 2013. We currently have a highly concentrated customer base as a result of our strategy to focus our marketing and sales efforts on select, large-volume customers. Our top 10 end customers in 2013, based on revenues, accounted for approximately 63% of our revenues. We typically sell products pursuant to purchase orders that customers can generally cancel, change or defer up to a specified point in time without incurring a significant penalty. While we may have contracts with customers that outline general terms and conditions, we do not typically have contracts that commit our customers to buy specified quantities of products from us. The loss of any of our significant customers, any substantial decline in sales to these customers, or any significant change in the timing or volume of purchases by these customers could result in substantially lower revenues and could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Manufacturing

The semiconductor manufacturing process begins with wafer fabrication, where a design is transferred to silicon wafers through a series of processes, including photolithography, ion implantation, deposition of numerous films and the etching of these various films and layers. Each circuit on the wafer is tested in the wafer sort operation. The good circuits are identified and the wafer is then separated into individual die. Each good die is then assembled into a package that encapsulates the integrated circuit for protection and allows for electrical connection to a printed circuit board. The final step in the manufacturing process is final test, where the finished devices undergo stringent and comprehensive testing.

Wafer fabrication is very complex and costly, and the industry trend has been towards outsourcing all or a portion of this operation to silicon foundries located throughout the world. Our wafer fabrication is performed by third-party foundries, including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation, our primary foundry partner, and other foundries such as International Business Machines Corporation and Silicon Manufacturing Partners, a joint venture owned by us and GLOBALFOUNDRIES. We also use third-party suppliers, including STATS ChipPAC, Siliconware Precision Industries and Amkor Technology, to perform final assembly and test operations for us.

We believe that using third-party manufacturing services allows us to focus on product development and increases our operational flexibility by improving our ability to adjust manufacturing capacity in response to customer demand and to introduce new products rapidly. It also reduces our capital requirements as we do not need to spend large amounts to build and upgrade manufacturing facilities, particularly in the area of wafer fabrication, where facilities must be upgraded periodically and each upgrade tends to cost significantly more than the preceding upgrade.

Our board-level products incorporate a variety of standard industry components and LSI-designed components, mounted on printed circuit board assemblies. The manufacturing, assembly and test operations for these products are all fully outsourced to third-party suppliers to take advantage of the scale, quality and cost benefits afforded by third-party manufacturing services. Our RAID adapter, Nytro PCIe flash adapter and interposer boards are produced in configurations ranging from bulk packaging of multiple units sold to major server and workstation OEMs, to individual products for indirect channels featuring retail packaging with software media, documentation and interconnect cables. LSI's adapters are shipped from our third-party suppliers to our worldwide inventory hubs, directly to OEM factories, or to distributors who supply them to a variety of indirect channels in the market.

Backlog

We generally do not have long-term volume purchase contracts with our customers. Instead, the majority of our customers place purchase orders that are subject to acceptance by us. With our integrated circuit products, there could be a significant time lag between our commencement of design work and the receipt of a purchase

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order and resulting revenue. Lead times for delivery of our board-level products are relatively short, meaning we must build products in advance of orders which subjects us to certain risks, most notably the possibility that expected sales will not materialize, thereby leading to excess inventory that we may be unable to sell to our customers. Also, customers may from time to time revise delivery quantities or delivery schedules to reflect their changing needs. For these reasons, we do not believe that our backlog as of any particular date is a meaningful indicator of future annual sales.

Competition

The semiconductor industry is intensely competitive and characterized by continuing technological change, rapid product obsolescence, evolving industry standards and price erosion. Some of our competitors are larger, diversified companies with substantially greater financial resources than us. Some companies that make products for which we could supply parts have internal product development capability and may choose to develop products internally rather than obtain them from companies such as LSI. We also compete with smaller and emerging companies whose strategy is to sell products into specialized markets or to provide only a portion of the range of products and services that we offer.

We compete with Marvell Technology Group, Ltd., PMC-Sierra, Inc. and Texas Instruments, Inc. with respect to both storage and networking products. With respect to our storage products, we also compete with Fusion-io, Inc. Additional competitors for our networking products include Avago Technologies Limited, Broadcom Corporation, Cavium Networks, Inc., Freescale, Inc. and International Business Machines Corporation.

The principal competitive factors in our business are:

design capabilities;

differentiating product features and functionality;

product performance characteristics;

product quality;

time to market;

price;

breadth of product line;

customer support;

logistics and planning systems; and

compatibility with existing and emerging industry and customer standards.

While we believe we are competitive on the basis of all the factors listed above, our competitors may be able to compete more favorably on the basis of price and may have the resources to bring new products to market more quickly. In addition, incumbent suppliers tend to have an

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advantage when competing for designs, which can make it difficult for us to win designs at new customers, even if we compete favorably on the factors identified above. However, we feel we are particularly strong in offering integrated solutions, broad product lines, product performance, customer support and logistics and planning systems.

The markets into which we sell our products are subject to intense price competition. We expect to continue to experience declines in the selling prices of many of our products over their life cycle. In order to offset or partially offset declines in the selling prices of our products, we continually strive to reduce the costs of products through product design changes, manufacturing process changes, yield improvements and procurement of wafers from outsourced manufacturing partners.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

We own or have rights to a number of patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and other intellectual property directly related to and important to our business. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately

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11,500 U.S. patents and patent applications and a number of related foreign patents and patent applications. These patents include patents related to the following technologies:

Integrated circuit and optoelectronic manufacturing processes;

Storage products including controller and expander devices, storage controller cards and storage management software;

Consumer electronics products such as digital cameras, digital audio players, DVD players, digital televisions and personal computers;

Modems, digital signal processors, wireless communications, network processors and communication protocols; and

Optoelectronic products including lasers, optical modulators, optical receivers and optical amplifiers.

We have patents of all ages ranging from pending applications, which, if awarded, will have a duration of 20 years from their earliest filing dates, through patents soon to expire.

In some cases we indemnify our customers for some of the costs and damages of patent infringement in circumstances where our product is the direct cause of the customer's infringement exposure. We generally exclude coverage where infringement arises out of the combination of our products with products of others.

We protect our products and processes by asserting our intellectual property rights where appropriate and prudent. We also obtain licenses to patents, copyrights and other intellectual property rights used in connection with our business when practicable and appropriate.

Companies in the technology industry are often subject to claims of intellectual property infringement. You can find information about the impact of these types of claims in Item 1A – Risk Factors, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Research and Development

Our industry experiences rapid change and we must continually develop new products to remain competitive. Our research and development expenditures were \$692 million, \$690 million and \$576 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We anticipate that we will continue to make significant research and development expenditures to maintain our competitive position with a continuing flow of innovative products and technology.

Working Capital

Information about our working capital practices is included in Item 7 of Part II – Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading Financial Condition, Capital Resources and Liquidity and is incorporated herein by reference.

Environmental Regulation

Federal, state and local regulations, in addition to those of other nations, impose various environmental controls on certain chemicals and substances used in the manufacture of semiconductor products. To comply with these regulations, we have implemented environmental, health and safety management system processes. We offer products that comply with the requirements of the European Union Directive 2011/65/EU on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS Directive Recast) and other international environmental regulations impacting electronic equipment and components. We also work internally and with our suppliers and customers to develop a pro-active approach to emerging concerns such as those associated with climate change.

While to date we have not experienced any material adverse impact on our business from environmental regulations, regulations of this type might be adopted or amended that impose expensive obligations on us in the future. In addition, responsibility for cleaning up alleged historic

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chemical releases into the environment or future regulation of substances in products we sell could result in the need for changes in products, additional capital or other material improvements and/or business interruptions.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 5,272 full-time employees.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of our key technical and management personnel and upon our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified employees, particularly highly skilled design, process and test engineers involved in the development of new products and processes. We currently have favorable employee relations, but the competition for technical personnel is intense, and the loss of key employees or the inability to hire such employees when needed could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition.

Seasonality

Our business is largely focused on the information technology industry. Due to seasonality in this industry, we typically expect to see stronger revenues in the second half of the year.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below are risks and uncertainties that, if they were to occur, could materially adversely affect our business or could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements in this report and other public statements we make.

The announcement and pendency of our agreement to be acquired by Avago may have an adverse effect on our business.

Our pending acquisition by Avago could have an adverse effect on our revenue in the near term if our customers delay, defer or cancel purchases pending completion of the merger. While we are attempting to address this risk through communications with our customers, current and prospective customers may be reluctant to purchase our products due to potential uncertainty about the direction of our product offerings and the support and service of our products after the merger is consummated. Additionally, we are subject to additional risks in connection with the announcement and pendency of the merger, including:

the pendency and outcome of any legal proceedings that have been or may be instituted against us, our directors and others relating to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

potential adverse effects on our relationships with our current suppliers and other business partners, or those with which we are seeking to establish business relationships;

the restrictions imposed on our business and operations pursuant to certain covenants set forth in the merger agreement, which may prevent us from pursuing certain opportunities without Avago's approval;

that we may forego opportunities we might otherwise pursue absent the merger agreement;

potential adverse effects on our ability to attract, recruit, retain and motivate current and prospective employees who may be uncertain about their future roles and relationships with us following the completion of the merger; and

the diversion of our employees' and management's attention due to activities related to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a preliminary proxy statement and intend to file a definitive proxy statement and other relevant materials in connection with the merger agreement and the merger. The definitive proxy statement will be sent or given to our stockholders. We urge our investors and stockholders to read the proxy statement and the other relevant materials because they contain

important information about the merger.

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The failure to complete the merger with Avago may adversely affect our business.

The respective obligations of us, Avago USA and Leopold Merger Sub to consummate the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain customary conditions, including (i) adoption of the merger agreement by our stockholders, (ii) the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act, (iii) the receipt of affirmative approval or clearance required under the antitrust laws of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Germany, (iv) the absence of any restraining orders, injunctions or other legal restraints prohibiting or preventing the merger, (v) the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the parties, and (vi) compliance by the parties with their respective obligations under the merger agreement. Further, the obligation of Avago USA and Leopold Merger Sub to consummate the merger is also subject to (i) the absence of any event, change or occurrence that has had, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on us, as defined and described in the merger agreement, and (ii) either (a) the receipt of written notice by the parties that a determination by CFIUS has been made that there are no unresolved issues of national security in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, or (b) a determination by the President of the United States not to take any action under the Defense Protection Act of 1950. On January 17, 2014, the Bundeskartellamt (Federal Cartel Office) of the Federal Republic of Germany approved the merger and on January 29, 2014, the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation approved the merger. There is no assurance that the remaining conditions to the merger will be satisfied in a timely manner or at all. Other factors may affect when and whether the merger will occur, such as the failure by Avago to obtain the necessary debt financing arrangements set forth in commitment letters received in connection with the signing of the merger agreement. If the proposed merger is not completed, the price per share of our common stock could fall to the extent that the current price of our common stock reflects an assumption that the merger will be completed. Additionally, if the merger is not completed, we may suffer a number of consequences that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and stock price, including the following:

we could be required to pay a termination fee of \$200 million to Avago USA in certain circumstances described in the merger agreement;

we would have incurred significant costs in connection with the merger that we would be unable to recoup;

we may be subject to additional legal proceedings related to the merger;

the failure to consummate the merger may result in negative publicity and a negative impression of us in the investment community;

any disruptions to our business resulting from the announcement and pendency of the merger and from increased competition from our competitors, including any adverse changes in our relationships with our customers, vendors and employees, may continue or intensify in the event the merger is not consummated;

we may not be able to take advantage of alternative business opportunities or effectively respond to competitive pressures; and

we may experience a departure of employees.

We depend on a small number of customers. The loss of, or a significant reduction in revenues from, any of these customers would harm our results of operations.

A limited number of customers accounts for a substantial portion of our revenues. In 2013, Seagate, our largest customer, represented approximately 25% of our total revenues, and our 10 largest customers accounted for approximately 63% of our revenues. We typically do not have contracts with our major customers that obligate them to purchase any minimum amount of products from us. Sales to these customers are made pursuant to purchase orders, which typically can be canceled or modified up to a specified point in time, which may be after we have incurred significant costs related to the sale. If any of our key customers reduced significantly or canceled its orders, our business and operating results could be adversely affected. Because many of our

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semiconductor products are designed for specific customers and have long product design and development cycles, it would be difficult for us to replace revenues from key customers that reduce or cancel their existing orders for these products which may happen if they experience lower than anticipated demand or cancel a program.

In addition, if we fail to win new product designs from our major customers, our business and results of operations may be harmed. Further, if our major customers make significant changes in scheduled deliveries; experience disruptions in their operations as a result of weather or natural disasters, or for any other reason; decide to pursue the internal development of the products we sell to them; or are acquired, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected. Additionally, business combinations involving our customers or competitors of our customers could have a positive or negative impact on our business.

A significant portion of our revenues is derived from the sale of products for use in hard disk drives and dynamics in that industry as well as competing technologies could have an adverse impact on our revenues.

In 2013, we derived over 38% of our revenues from products for use in hard disk drives. The hard disk drive industry has experienced consolidation over the last few years, resulting in fewer design opportunities and hard disk drive programs and a corresponding increase in the significance of winning or losing any one design or program. For example, following Seagate's acquisition of Samsung's storage operations, Seagate adopted Samsung's 2.5 inch hard disk platform targeted at notebook computers, which does not use our SoCs, and reduced sales of its own notebook solution, which does incorporate our SoCs, adversely affecting our revenues. Additionally, we believe that end users may be purchasing tablet computers, which use flash memory rather than hard disk drives to store data, as a substitute for purchasing a notebook computer containing a hard disk drive. We do not currently provide controllers for flash memory used in tablet computers and further increases in sales of tablet computers could adversely affect our revenues.

We operate in intensely competitive markets, and our failure to compete effectively would harm our results of operations.

We derive revenues from the sale of semiconductor products. The semiconductor industry is intensely competitive, and competition continues to increase as existing competitors enhance their product offerings and as new participants enter the market. Our competitors include large domestic and foreign companies that have substantially greater financial, technical and management resources than us. Several major diversified electronics companies offer products that compete with our products. Other competitors are specialized, rapidly growing companies that sell products into the same markets that we target. Additionally, some companies that make products for which we could supply parts have semiconductor design and manufacturing capabilities and may choose to develop products internally rather than purchase them from us. We cannot provide any assurances that the price and performance of our products will be superior relative to the products of our competitors or will be sufficient to obtain business.

Some of our products are targeted at relatively new product categories. The market dynamics in these product categories may still be developing and could ultimately develop in ways that harm our business. For example, we sell flash controllers for solid state drives. This market is in the early stages of development and some of our potential customers may elect to design and manufacture their own flash controller products, which could have a negative impact on our revenues from these products. Additionally, the markets for these new product categories may develop more slowly than we anticipate or not at all, which could impact the timing and amount of our revenues.

In addition, our products often have a limited life before they are replaced by products utilizing newer technology. Because we do not have multi-generation contracts with most of our customers, we must win the business of our customers for each new generation of a product. If we are unable to do so, whether because we are unable to develop a next generation product rapidly enough, because our product is not priced competitively, or for any other reason, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Increased competition may harm our revenues and margins. For example, competitors with greater financial resources may be able to offer lower prices than ours, or they may offer additional products, services or other

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incentives that we may not be able to match. Competitors may be better able than us to respond quickly to new technologies and may undertake more extensive marketing campaigns than we do. They may also make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their market share. In addition, competitors may sell commercial quantities of new products before we do, establishing a market position that we may not be able to overcome once we introduce similar products in commercial quantities. If we are unable to develop and market competitive products on a timely basis, our revenues may decline.

Customer orders and ordering patterns can change quickly, making it difficult for us to predict our revenues and making it possible that our actual revenues may vary materially from our expectations, which could harm our results of operations and stock price.

We sell a significant amount of our products pursuant to purchase orders that customers may cancel or defer on short notice without incurring a significant penalty. In addition, the period of time between order and product shipment can be very short. If customers reduce the rate at which they place new orders, whether because of changing market conditions for their products or other reasons, or if they cancel or defer previously placed orders, the impact on our revenues can occur quickly and could cause us to experience revenues that are lower than we may have indicated in any public forecast of our future revenues. For example, as economic conditions deteriorated in the fourth quarter of 2008, our sales declined below the expectations we had publicly announced earlier that quarter because our customers' orders declined to a level below that which we had anticipated. Reductions in new order rates as well as cancellations or deferrals of existing orders could also cause us to hold excess inventory. Further, a significant portion of our costs are fixed and we may be unable to reduce those costs proportionately. Each of these events could adversely affect our results of operations.

We depend on outside suppliers to manufacture, assemble, package and test our products; accordingly, any failure to secure and maintain sufficient manufacturing capacity at attractive prices or to maintain the quality of our products could harm our business and results of operations.

We depend on third-party foundries to manufacture integrated circuits for us and on outside suppliers to assemble and test our semiconductor products and to assemble our board-level products. As such, we face the following risks:

a supplier may be unwilling or unable to devote adequate capacity to the production of our products or may be unable to produce our products;

a supplier may fail to timely develop, or may discontinue, manufacturing methods or technologies necessary for our products;

manufacturing costs may be higher than planned;

product reliability may not be acceptable;

a manufacturer may not be able to maintain continuing relationships with its suppliers of raw materials; and

we may have reduced control over delivery schedules, quality, manufacturing yields and costs of products.

The ability of an independent foundry to provide us with integrated circuits is limited by its available capacity and existing obligations. We generally do not enter into contracts to reserve foundry capacity. Availability of foundry capacity has in the past been reduced from time to time due to strong demand and may not be available when needed at reasonable prices. We believe that semiconductor foundry capacity is currently constrained at some advanced technology nodes. If foundry capacity is limited, it is possible that one of our foundries may allocate capacity to the production of other companies' products, including those of our competitors. This reallocation could impair our ability to obtain sufficient wafers. If we experience demand for our products that we are not able to meet, we would miss opportunities for additional revenues and could

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experience a negative impact on our relationships with affected customers. We may also use a second foundry for a particular product when capacity at the main foundry is limited or unavailable, but the cost of integrated circuits at the second foundry may be higher, which would reduce our margins. In addition, as only a limited number of foundries provide manufacturing services using the advanced technologies that we require, we may be unable to secure a second source or replacement foundry for some of our more advanced products.

We depend on our foundries to timely develop new, advanced manufacturing processes and face the risk of being unable to deliver products to our customers if these new processes are not timely developed or we do not have sufficient access to them. For example, we have design wins based on manufacturing processes that are currently under development. If these processes are not developed on schedule, we may lose revenue opportunities and damage our relationships with our customers. Further, because of the limited competition among large foundries, it is possible that our foundry partners for products requiring these technologies will price their services at levels that have an adverse impact on our gross margins or make it unprofitable for us to offer these products. This limited competition among foundries may also make it more difficult for us to use a second foundry for a product when we believe that doing so would be advantageous.

By relying on outside suppliers to manufacture, assemble and test our products, we may have a reduced ability to control directly product delivery schedules and quality assurance. This lack of control may result in product shortages or quality assurance problems that could delay shipments of products or increase manufacturing, assembly, testing or other costs. In addition, if these outside suppliers are unable to obtain sufficient raw materials in a timely manner, we may experience product shortages or delays in product shipments, which could harm our customer relationships and results of operations.

If any of our manufacturing suppliers experiences capacity constraints, encounters financial difficulties, or experiences any other major disruption of its operations, we may need to qualify an alternate supplier, which may take an extended period of time and could result in delays in product shipments. Further, we may be unable to find an alternate supplier with the capacity or technical capability required to produce our products. These delays or our inability to find an alternate supplier could cause our customers to seek alternate semiconductor companies to provide them with products previously purchased from LSI, which could adversely impact our business.

As a result of all of these factors and risks, and although we carefully monitor and plan for capacity and other issues, we cannot provide any assurances that we can obtain sufficient quantities of products from our suppliers on a timely basis or at reasonable prices.

Failure to qualify our semiconductor products or our suppliers' manufacturing lines with key customers could harm our business and results of operations.

Some customers will not purchase any products, other than limited numbers of evaluation units, until they qualify the products and/or the manufacturing line for the products. The qualification process can take significant time and resources and we may not always be able to satisfy the qualification requirements of these customers. Delays in qualification or failure to qualify our products may cause a customer to discontinue use of non-qualified products or forego future orders and result in a significant loss of revenue.

We are seeking to expand our business by selling to new types of customers and may be unsuccessful in doing so, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

While we have historically derived a significant portion of our revenues by selling to OEM customers, we have recently begun targeting end-user customers for some of our products. For example, while we sell our Nytro products through existing channels, we are seeking to establish sales relationships with some end-user customers, such as data center operators and cloud service providers. These customers may have different customer needs, such as shorter product and time to market cycles and different customer service requirements. If we fail to meet the requirements of these new customers, we may lose customers or fail to capture design wins for these products, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

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If we fail to keep pace with technological advances, or if we pursue technologies that do not become commercially accepted, customers may not buy our products and our results of operations may be harmed.

Many of the industry segments in which we operate are characterized by rapid technological change, changes in customer requirements, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, short product cycles and evolving industry standards. We believe that our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to improve on existing technologies and to develop and implement new technologies.

For example, semiconductor products transition over time to increasingly smaller line width geometries. This requires us to adapt our products and manufacturing processes to these new technologies, which requires expertise in new procedures. Our failure to successfully transition to smaller geometry process technologies could impair our competitive position.

Our success will also depend on our ability to adopt and implement emerging industry standards in a timely manner and to adapt products and processes to technological changes based on these standards. For example, the SAS standard used to connect computers and servers to storage devices has advanced over the years to support faster speeds. As a result, our products in this area have a limited life span before they are superseded by products supporting faster speeds, which we must develop and market in a timely fashion. If we fail to develop new and enhanced products and technologies, if we focus on technologies that do not become widely adopted, or if new technologies that we do not support and that compete with technologies we do support become widely accepted, demand for our current and planned products may be reduced.

In addition, the evolution of standards for integrated circuits may be affected by factors beyond our control. For example, we design some products to conform to current specific industry standards. Our customers may not adopt or continue to follow the standards that we have chosen, which would make our products less desirable to customers, and could negatively affect our sales. Also, competing standards may emerge that are preferred by our customers, which could reduce our sales and require us to make significant expenditures to develop new products.

Any defects in our products could harm our reputation, customer relationships and results of operations.

Our products may contain undetected defects, errors or failures, which may not become apparent until the products are deployed in commercial applications and other equipment. Consequently, customers may discover errors after the products have been deployed. The occurrence of any defects, errors or failures could result in:

cancellation of orders;

product returns, repairs or replacements;

monetary or other accommodations to our customers;

diversion of our resources;

legal actions by customers or customers' end users;

increased insurance costs; and

other losses to us or to customers or end users.

Any of these occurrences could also result in the loss of or delay in market acceptance of products and loss of sales, which could negatively affect our business and results of operations. As our products become even more complex in the future, this risk may intensify over time and may result in increased expenses.

Our pension plans are underfunded, and may require significant future contributions, which could have an adverse impact on our business.

We have defined benefit pension plans under which we are obligated to make future payments to participants. Most benefit accruals under the plans were frozen in 2009. At December 31, 2013, our projected benefit obligations under our pension plans exceeded the value of the assets of those plans by approximately

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\$335.1 million. U.S. law provides that we must make contributions to the pension plans in 2014 of at least \$75.9 million. We expect to be required to make additional contributions to the plans in future years. We may also choose to make additional, voluntary contributions to the plans. Depending on our cash position at the time, contributions to our pension plans could impact our operating flexibility and our financial position.

We may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims and litigation, which could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from selling our products.

As is typical in the semiconductor industry, we are frequently involved in disputes regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. We have in the past received, and we may in the future receive, communications from third parties asserting that our products, processes or technologies infringe on the patent or other intellectual property rights of third parties, and we may also receive claims of potential infringement if we attempt to license intellectual property to others. Intellectual property litigation, regardless of the outcome, may be costly and time consuming, and may divert the attention of management and key personnel from other business issues. In response to claims of intellectual property infringement, we may seek to enter into royalty or license agreements or be required to make material changes in production processes or our products. We may not be able to obtain royalty or license agreements on acceptable terms or be able to make acceptable changes to our processes or products. Further, our products or our customers' products may be restricted from being sold in the United States or another jurisdiction. If any of our products or intellectual property infringes on valid rights held by others, our results of operations or financial position may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to protect or assert our intellectual property rights, our business and results of operations may be harmed.

Our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to protect and assert our intellectual property rights. We rely primarily on patent and other intellectual property laws, as well as nondisclosure agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies and processes. It is possible that competitors or other unauthorized third parties may obtain, copy, use or disclose proprietary technologies and processes, despite our efforts to protect them.

While we hold a significant number of patents, we can give you no assurance that any additional patents will be issued. Even if new patents are issued, the claims allowed may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, any of our existing patents, and any future patents issued to us, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or changes in law may result in us having less protection than we may have experienced historically. As such, any rights granted under these patents may not provide us with meaningful protection. We may not have foreign patents or pending applications corresponding to our U.S. patents and applications. Even if foreign patents are granted, effective enforcement in foreign countries may not be available.

If our patents do not adequately protect our technology, competitors may be able to offer products similar to our products more easily. Our competitors may also be able to develop similar technology independently or design around our patents. Some or all of our patents have in the past been licensed and likely will in the future be licensed to certain of our competitors through cross-license agreements.

Volatility in the price of commodities used in the production of our products or lack of availability of these materials could negatively impact our results of operations.

The prices of some commodities used in the production of our products have been volatile. Sudden increases in the costs of the materials used in the production of our products or lack of availability of these materials may increase our costs or reduce the amount of product we are able to sell, negatively impacting our gross margins and revenues. For example, we use gold in the production of semiconductors and the market price of gold has fluctuated significantly over the last few years, impacting our gross margins. Additionally, at any point in time we may hold a large inventory of flash memory, which is incorporated into our Nytro products. If the price of flash memory changes significantly over a short period of time, we may not be able to make corresponding changes in the prices of our products incorporating flash memory, and our gross margins may be adversely affected. We do not currently enter into hedging transactions to manage our exposure to changes in the prices of gold or other commodities, although we may choose to do so in the future.

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We are exposed to legal, business, political and economic risks associated with our international operations.

We derive, and we expect to continue to derive, a substantial portion of our revenues from sales of products shipped to locations outside of the United States. These products are typically incorporated into our customers' products, which we believe are ultimately sold to end-users around the world. In addition, we perform a significant amount of our development work outside the United States and most of our products are manufactured outside of the United States. We are subject to a number of risks that could adversely affect our business and results of operations as a result of our operations outside of the United States, our customers' and suppliers' operations outside of the United States and end-demand outside of the United States, including:

political, social and economic instability;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

exposure to different legal standards, particularly with respect to intellectual property;

natural disasters, civil unrest, terrorism and public health emergencies;

nationalization of businesses and blocking of cash flows;

trade and travel restrictions;

imposition of governmental controls and restrictions;

burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws;

import and export license requirements and restrictions;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

foreign technical standards;

difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;

international trade disputes;

difficulties in collecting receivables from foreign entities or delayed revenue recognition; and

potentially adverse tax consequences, including adverse impacts from changes in United States tax laws. Any of these factors, most of which are outside of our control, could have a negative impact on our business. For example, new import/export laws may increase the restrictions on the flow of technology across country boundaries, making it more difficult and/or costly to develop products as we may not be able to easily develop products in close proximity to our customers or using an optimal labor pool.

We use indirect channels of product distribution over which we have limited control.

We sell some of our products through distributors and resellers. A deterioration in our relationships with our resellers or distributors, or a decline in their business, could harm our sales. In addition, we are seeking to increase our business through indirect channels of distribution. We may not successfully maintain or expand these indirect channels of distribution, and our failure to do so could result in the loss of sales opportunities. Furthermore, our reliance on indirect channels of distribution may reduce visibility with respect to future business opportunities, thereby making it more difficult to forecast orders.

We have engaged, and may in the future engage, in acquisitions and strategic alliances, which may disrupt our business or may not be successful and could harm our business and operating results.

We have made acquisitions of other companies, assets and technologies, and may explore strategic acquisitions that build upon or expand our library of intellectual property, human capital and engineering talent, and that could increase our ability to address the needs of our customers. Acquisitions of high-technology companies have inherent risks. No assurance can be given that our previous acquisitions or future acquisitions will be successful and will not harm our business or operating results, and any future acquisitions which we

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complete could be viewed negatively by our customers or potential customers, the markets or our stockholders. In addition, if we fail to successfully integrate any acquired companies, products or technologies or to identify and address liabilities associated with an acquired business or assets, our business, revenues and operating results could be adversely affected. We may not successfully evaluate the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, or the time and resources required to integrate a business, product or engineering team. If, for example, we are unable to retain key personnel or are unsuccessful in growing an acquired business, we may not achieve the expected benefits of the acquisition and our financial results may be negatively impacted. In addition, we may make investments in companies, products and technologies through strategic alliances and otherwise. If these investments are not successful, our results of operations may suffer.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate.

We operate in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry. This industry is characterized by wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. In the past, the semiconductor industry has experienced significant downturns, often in connection with, or in anticipation of, excess manufacturing capacity worldwide, maturing product cycles and declines in general economic conditions. Even if demand for our products remains constant, a lower level of available foundry capacity could increase our costs, which would likely have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Our failure to attract, retain and motivate key employees could harm our business.

In some of our fields of operation, there are only a limited number of people in the job market who possess the requisite skills. In the past, we have experienced difficulty in identifying and hiring sufficient numbers of qualified engineers in parts of our business, as well as in retaining engineers and other qualified employees. The loss of the services of any key personnel or our inability to hire new personnel with the requisite skills could restrict our ability to develop new products or enhance existing products in a timely manner, to sell products to our customers or to manage our business effectively. In recent years, we have discontinued our efforts in some product areas and sought to streamline our operations, which has resulted in employee layoffs. These measures, or others that we may take in the future, may negatively impact our ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel.

Our operations and our suppliers' operations are subject to natural disasters and other events outside of our control that may disrupt our business and harm our operating results.

Our operations and those of our suppliers are subject to natural disasters and other events outside of our control that may disrupt our business and harm our operating results. During 2011, Thailand experienced flooding as a result of significant rains. A number of companies in the hard disk drive industry had facilities in Thailand that were affected by the flooding, resulting in reduced ability of that industry to produce disk drives, which affected our revenues. Some of our customers in the HDD industry continue to manufacture their products in Thailand. We also have substantial operations in parts of California that have experienced major earthquakes and in parts of Asia that have experienced typhoons, earthquakes and various health issues. Taiwan, a location where many of our suppliers and customers manufacture their products, experienced a series of earthquakes in 2012. A widespread outbreak of an illness such as H1N1 flu, avian flu, or bird flu, or severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, could harm our operations and those of our suppliers as well as decrease demand from customers.

If our operations or those of our suppliers are curtailed because of natural disasters or health issues, our business may be disrupted and we may need to seek alternate sources of supply for manufacturing or other services. Alternate sources may not be available, may be more expensive or may result in delays in shipments to customers, which would affect our results of operations. Some of the technologies we use are sole sourced due to the complex nature of the technology, so a disruption at one of these suppliers could result in our inability to produce certain products. In addition, a curtailment of design operations could result in delays in the development of new products. If our customers' or suppliers' and manufacturers' businesses are affected by natural disasters, health issues or other events outside of our control, our business and results of operations may be harmed.

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Class action litigation due to stock price volatility or other factors could cause us to incur substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

In the past, securities class action litigation often has been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Companies in the technology industry are particularly vulnerable to this kind of litigation due to the high volatility of their stock prices. For example, following the announcement of our pending acquisition by Avago our stock price increased. In connection with the merger, we and our officers and directors are the subject of a number of lawsuits that may divert the attention and resources of our management and result in substantial costs. Our stock has also experienced substantial price volatility in the past. This may be a result of quarterly variations in our results of operations, the published expectations of security analysts and announcements by us and our competitors as well as general economic conditions and our stock price may continue to experience substantial volatility. Accordingly, we may in the future be the target of securities litigation. Any securities litigation could result in substantial costs and could divert the attention and resources of our management.

Laws and regulations to which we are subject, as well as customer requirements in the area of environmental protection and social responsibility, could impose substantial costs on us and may adversely affect our business.

Our business is subject to or may be impacted by various environmental protection and social responsibility legal and customer requirements. For example, we are subject to the European Union Directive 2011/65/EU on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical & Electronic Equipment (RoHS Directive Recast) and the European Union Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 in the European Union. Such regulations could require us to redesign our products in order to comply with their requirements and require the development and/or maintenance of compliance administration systems. Redesigned products could be more costly to manufacture or require more costly or less efficient raw materials. If we cannot develop compliant products on a timely basis or properly administer our compliance programs, our revenues could decline due to lower sales. In addition, under certain environmental laws, we could be held responsible, without regard to fault, for costs relating to any contamination at our current or past facilities and at third-party waste-disposal sites. We could also be held liable for consequences arising out of human exposure to such substances or other environmental damage.

Recently there has been increased focus on environmental protection and social responsibility initiatives. We may be required or choose to implement various standards or processes due to the adoption of rules or regulations that result from these initiatives, such as the recently adopted United States rules on the disclosure of the use of conflict minerals. Our customers may also require us to implement environmental or social responsibility procedures or standards before they will continue to do business with us or order new products from us. Our adoption of these procedures or standards could be costly, and our failure to adopt these standards or procedures could result in the loss of business, fines or other costs.

We rely on our information technology systems to run our business and any failure of these systems or any malicious intrusion into those systems could result in harm to our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Critical aspects of our business such as our order management processes, financial and reporting infrastructure, and engineering systems and software are dependent on our information technology systems. We also rely on our technology infrastructure to store, process and transmit proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data, including our and our customers' intellectual property and trade secrets. Any problems that arise with our information technology systems could impair our ability to process customer orders, ship products, provide services and support to our customers, fulfill contractual obligations, file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission in a timely manner, and otherwise run our business. Our technology infrastructure or capabilities may be impacted by earthquakes, flooding or other natural disasters, or by other events outside of our control, such as power or Internet outages. Moreover, while our information systems are tested to ensure controls to prevent unauthorized access are in place and working, our information systems have been, and will likely continue to be, subject to attempts by others to gain unauthorized access to our systems, computer viruses

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or other malicious code, cyber-attacks, or other computer related breaches. While, to date, we have not experienced a material breach of our infrastructure, a material breach of our information systems could result in a disruption to our operations, our inability to run our business, or the misappropriation of our or our customers' proprietary information. Security breaches of customer or personal data could harm our reputation and lead to significant costs which may not be covered by insurance. We have implemented security procedures such as virus protection software and emergency recovery processes; however, the measures we have implemented may not be sufficient to address all breaches. Implementing additional security measures may be costly or may be disruptive to our business during implementation.

Our blank check preferred stock and Delaware law contain provisions that may inhibit potential acquisition bids, which may harm our stock price, discourage merger offers or prevent changes in our management.

Our board has the authority to issue preferred stock and to determine its rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, without any further vote or action by our stockholders. If we issue any of these shares of preferred stock in the future, the rights of holders of our common stock may be negatively affected. Although we have no current plans to issue shares of preferred stock, if we were to issue preferred stock, a change of control of our company could be delayed, deferred or prevented.

Furthermore, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law restricts certain business combinations with any interested stockholder as defined by that statute. These provisions are designed to encourage potential acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors and give our board an opportunity to consider various alternatives to increase stockholder value. These provisions are also intended to discourage certain tactics that may be used in proxy contests. However, the potential issuance of preferred stock or the restrictions in Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control, which may adversely affect the market price of our stock.

These provisions may also have the effect of preventing changes in our management or board of directors.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

We own an office complex in San Jose, California comprising approximately 240,000 square feet of space that we use for our corporate headquarters, administration and engineering offices. We also own an approximately 600,000 square foot office complex in Allentown, Pennsylvania that we use for administration and engineering offices. We have leased out approximately 52,318 square feet of space in that facility to tenants.

We also own approximately 150,000 square feet of sales and engineering office space in Fort Collins, Colorado and approximately 180,000 square feet of sales and engineering office space in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

We own or lease additional space in the United States and in various other countries, and use that space for sales, marketing, engineering, general corporate and test purposes.

We believe that our existing facilities and equipment are well maintained, in good operating condition, suitable for our operations and are adequate to meet our current requirements.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

This information is included in Note 15 (Commitments, Contingencies and Legal Matters Legal Matters) to our financial statements in Item 8 of Part II and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of LSI

Set forth below is information about our executive officers as of the date of filing of this Form 10-K.

Name	Age	Position
Abhijit Y. Talwalkar	49	President and Chief Executive Officer
Gregory L. Huff	44	Chief Technology Officer
Bryon Look	60	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer
Jean F. Rankin	55	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
D. Jeffrey Richardson	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Gautam Srivastava	41	Senior Vice President, Corporate Marketing and Human Resources

Mr. Talwalkar has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors since May 2005. Prior to joining LSI, Mr. Talwalkar was employed by Intel Corporation, a microprocessor manufacturer, from 1993 until 2005. At Intel, he held a number of management positions, including senior positions from 1995 to 2005. Mr. Talwalkar has served as a member of the board of directors of LAM Research Corporation since February 2011.

Mr. Huff has been our Chief Technology Officer since July 2012. From May 2011 through July 2012, he served as our Senior Vice President of Corporate Strategy. Prior to joining LSI, Mr. Huff was Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Hewlett Packard's Industry Standard Server business from 2007 to 2011. Prior to that, he served as Research and Development Director for the HP Superdome product family from 2003 to 2007.

Mr. Look has been Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer of LSI since January 2009. From November 2000 through January 2009, he served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Between March 1997 and November 2000, he was our Vice President, Corporate Development and Strategic Planning. Prior to joining LSI, he was manager of business development in Hewlett-Packard's corporate development department. During a 21-year career at Hewlett-Packard, Mr. Look held a variety of management positions in finance and research and development.

Ms. Rankin has been our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since 2007. Ms. Rankin joined LSI in 2007, following our acquisition of Agere Systems, a semiconductor company. At Agere, she had been Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since 2000. Ms. Rankin has served as a member of the board of directors of InterDigital, Inc. since June 2010.

Mr. Richardson has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of LSI since April 2011. He was previously the leader of our Semiconductor Solutions Group from January 2009 to April 2011. From April 2007 through January 2009, he led our Network and Storage Products Group, which included our Networking, Custom and Storage Interfaces semiconductor businesses. From September 2005 through April 2007, he was the leader of our Custom Solutions Group, and from June 2005 through September 2005, he led our Corporate Strategy function. From 1992 through June 2005, he held a variety of management positions at Intel, including senior positions from 1999 to 2005. Mr. Richardson served as a member of the board of directors of Volterra Semiconductor Corporation from April 2011 through October 2013.

Mr. Srivastava has served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Marketing and Human Resources of LSI since May 2011. From July 2009 through May 2011, he was our Senior Vice President, Human Resources. Prior to joining LSI, Mr. Srivastava was employed by Advanced Micro Devices, a semiconductor design company,

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most recently as Vice President, Sales and Marketing and Managing Director, Middle East, Africa and Pakistan from 2006 to 2008. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Srivastava was Vice President, Sales and Marketing and Chief of Staff to the Chief Sales and Marketing Officer at AMD. Prior to that, he served as AMD's Vice President, Compensation and Benefits. Prior to AMD, Mr. Srivastava held various roles in management consulting and at technology startups.

Officers are not elected for a fixed term of office but serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships among the executive officers and directors of LSI.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock has traded on the Global Select tier of The NASDAQ Stock Market under the stock symbol LSI since December 19, 2012. Prior to that time, it traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The table below shows the high and low sales prices for our common stock for each quarter during our last two full fiscal years, as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system.

	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 7.66	\$ 6.51	\$ 9.20	\$ 5.99
Second Quarter	\$ 7.60	\$ 5.99	\$ 8.91	\$ 5.95
Third Quarter	\$ 8.08	\$ 7.09	\$ 8.10	\$ 5.59
Fourth Quarter	\$ 11.04	\$ 7.39	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.26

Our board of directors declared quarterly cash dividends of \$0.03 per share payable to holders of our common stock in each of the last two quarters of fiscal year 2013. As a result, cash dividends of \$16.5 million were paid in the three months ended December 31, 2013 and a total of \$32.8 million were paid in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

As required by the merger agreement relating to our proposed acquisition by Avago, we have discontinued paying a quarterly dividend.

At February 19, 2014, there were 272,217 holders of record of our common stock. We have a greater number of beneficial owners of our stock who own their shares through brokerage firms and other nominees.

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock to that of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Semiconductors Index. The graph assumes that a \$100 investment was made in our common stock and each of the indices at December 31, 2008, and that dividends, if any, were reinvested in all cases. The stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

	Dec 31, 2008	Dec 31, 2009	Dec 31, 2010	Dec 31, 2011	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013
LSI Corporation	\$ 100	\$ 182.67	\$ 182.07	\$ 180.85	\$ 214.89	\$ 337.61
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 126.46	\$ 145.51	\$ 148.59	\$ 172.37	\$ 228.19
S&P 500 Semiconductors Index	\$ 100	\$ 160.98	\$ 179.01	\$ 183.03	\$ 176.77	\$ 240.31

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 6. Selected Financial Data**
Five-Year Consolidated Summary

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues	\$ 2,370,229	\$ 2,506,087	\$ 2,043,958	\$ 1,869,654	\$ 1,576,381
Cost of revenues	1,157,952	1,274,222	1,081,494	989,009	942,323
Gross profit	1,212,277	1,231,865	962,464	880,645	634,058
Research and development	692,368	690,294	575,988	562,991	508,657
Selling, general and administrative	343,426	354,923	295,439	279,126	256,908
Restructuring of operations and other items, net	52,403	49,091	23,719	9,201	36,458
Income/(loss) from operations	124,080	137,557	67,318	29,327	(167,965)
Interest expense				(5,601)	(21,931)
Interest income and other, net	13,710	37,711	26,472	13,848	20,272
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	137,790	175,268	93,790	37,574	(169,624)
Provision for/(benefit from) income taxes	13,136	(20,960)	3,778	3,170	(109,321)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	124,654	196,228	90,012	34,404	(60,303)
Income from discontinued operations (including a gain on disposal of \$260,066 in 2011), net of tax			241,479	5,568	12,584
Net income/(loss)	\$ 124,654	\$ 196,228	\$ 331,491	\$ 39,972	\$ (47,719)
Basic income/(loss) per share:					
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.09)
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02
Net income/(loss)	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.07)
Diluted income/(loss) per share:					
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.09)
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02
Net income/(loss)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.07)
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.06	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year-end status:					
Total assets	\$ 2,361,705	\$ 2,356,165	\$ 2,232,048	\$ 2,424,912	\$ 2,967,930
Long-term obligations	\$ 443,002	\$ 679,647	\$ 712,237	\$ 622,782	\$ 652,441
Stockholders' equity	\$ 1,435,722	\$ 1,159,624	\$ 1,058,940	\$ 1,317,502	\$ 1,461,104

On January 3, 2012, we completed the acquisition of SandForce, Inc., or SandForce, for total consideration of approximately \$346.4 million, net of cash acquired. The results of operations of SandForce and the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were included in our financial statements from January 3, 2012.

The 2012 benefit from income taxes includes a \$42.4 million tax benefit due to the partial release of the valuation allowance resulting from the net deferred tax liabilities arising from the SandForce acquisition. The 2009 benefit from income taxes includes an \$81.0 million tax benefit resulting from settlements of tax audits in foreign jurisdictions.

On May 6, 2011, we completed the sale of our external storage systems business to NetApp, Inc., or NetApp, for \$480.0 million in cash. We have reported the external storage systems business as discontinued operations in our statements of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

This management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this Form 10-K, including Part I, Item 1- Business ; Part I, Item 1A- Risk Factors ; Part II, Item 6- Selected Financial Data ; and Part II, Item 8- Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Where more than one significant factor contributed to changes in results from year to year, we have quantified these factors throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations where practicable and material to understanding the discussion.

OVERVIEW

We design, develop and market complex, high-performance storage and networking semiconductors. We offer a broad portfolio of capabilities including custom and standard product integrated circuits that are used in hard disk drives, solid state drives, high-speed communications systems, computer servers, storage systems and personal computers. We deliver our products to our customers as stand-alone integrated circuits as well as incorporated onto circuit boards that offer additional functionality. We also license our intellectual property to other entities.

On December 15, 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Avago Technologies Limited, or Avago, and certain of its subsidiaries under which Avago will acquire LSI for \$11.15 per share in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$6.6 billion. The merger is expected to close in the first half of 2014, subject to regulatory approvals in various jurisdictions and satisfaction of customary closing conditions, as well as the approval of our stockholders.

Sixteen purported class action complaints have been filed by alleged stockholders of LSI against us, our individual directors, and, in fifteen of the cases, against Avago. These actions generally allege that the members of our board of directors breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the merger because the merger was not in the best interest of the company, the merger consideration is unfair, and certain other terms of the merger agreement are unfair. Among other remedies, the lawsuits seek to enjoin the merger, or in the event that an injunction is not entered and the merger closes, to rescind the merger or obtain unspecified money damages, costs and attorneys' fees. We and our board of directors believe these claims are entirely without merit, and intend to vigorously defend these actions.

Our results of operations for 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Change	2012	2011	Change
	(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)					
Revenues	\$ 2,370.2	\$ 2,506.1	\$ (135.9)	\$ 2,506.1	\$ 2,044.0	\$ 462.1
Gross profit margin as a percentage of revenues	51.1%	49.2%	1.9%	49.2%	47.1%	2.1%
Net income	\$ 124.7	\$ 196.2	\$ (71.5)	\$ 196.2	\$ 331.5	\$ (135.3)
Net income per diluted share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.55	\$ (0.21)

On January 3, 2012, we acquired SandForce, Inc., a provider of flash storage processors for enterprise and client flash solutions and solid state drives, for total consideration of approximately \$346.4 million, net of cash acquired.

On May 6, 2011, we sold our external storage systems business to NetApp, Inc. for \$480.0 million in cash. That business sold external storage systems, primarily to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, who resold these products to end customers under their own brand name. We have reported the results of that business as discontinued operations in our statements of operations. Our net income in 2011 included a gain from that sale of \$260.1 million or \$0.43 per diluted share.

We derive the majority of our revenues from sales of products for the hard disk and solid state drive, server and networking equipment end markets, and our revenues depend on market demand for these types of products. We believe that these markets offer us attractive opportunities because of the growing demand to create, store, manage and move digital content efficiently. Our products are sold primarily to OEMs in the storage, server and networking industries. We also sell some of our products through a network of resellers and distributors. The

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markets in which we operate are highly competitive and our revenues depend on our ability to compete successfully. We face competition not only from makers of products similar to ours, but also from competing technologies.

Our board of directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$500.0 million on August 1, 2012. During 2013, we repurchased 22.8 million shares for \$163.5 million under this program. As of December 31, 2013, \$315.1 million remained available for stock repurchases. During 2013, we declared and paid cash dividends of \$0.06 per common share, or \$32.8 million in total, on our outstanding common stock. In connection with the merger agreement entered into with Avago, we have discontinued share repurchases and our quarterly dividend.

We ended 2013 with cash and cash equivalents, together with short-term investments, of \$809.8 million, compared to \$676.0 million at the end of 2012.

In early 2012, our sales of semiconductors for hard disk drives benefited as the hard disk drive industry recovered from the impact of flooding that occurred in Thailand in late 2011. Sales of desktop and notebook computers declined in 2013 compared to 2012, and we expect the year over year decline in personal computer sales to continue in the near term, affecting sales of hard disk and solid state drives and our revenues from semiconductors for hard disk and solid state drives. We also believe that global economic conditions remain uncertain resulting in reduced spending on information technology products in general, which is also affecting our revenues.

We are working to manage our operating expenses while at the same time continuing work on products under development. We are focusing our research and development operations on products that we believe provide favorable growth opportunities for our business. We are also working to expand our sales of products in newer areas such as flash memory-based server adapter cards, where we are working directly with large, Internet-based datacenter operators, in addition to our more traditional customer base of OEMs and distributors.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Revenues**

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change	2012	2011	Change	Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Revenues	\$ 2,370.2	\$ 2,506.1	\$ (135.9)	(5.4)%	\$ 2,506.1	\$ 2,044.0	\$ 462.1	22.6%

The decrease in revenues in 2013 as compared to 2012 reflected lower unit sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives and our older networking products in 2013. Revenues in 2012 reflected temporarily higher unit sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives as a result of the recovery from the Thailand flooding. These decreases were partially offset by increased unit sales from the ramping of flash memory-based storage products and a \$19.7 million increase in intellectual property licensing revenues in 2013.

The increase in revenues in 2012 as compared to 2011 was driven by higher unit sales of semiconductors used in storage applications and the ramping of new products to existing customers. Sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives benefited in 2012 as a result of the recovery from the Thailand flooding. The increase also reflects \$159.7 million of revenues from flash storage processors as a result of the acquisition of SandForce. These increases were offset in part by a decrease in unit sales of legacy networking products.

Significant Customers:

The following table provides information about sales to Seagate Technology, which was our only customer that accounted for 10% or more of our revenues in each of 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Percentage of revenues	25%	31%	25%

Table of Contents**Revenues by Geography:**

The following table summarizes our revenues by geography based on the ordering location of the customer. Because we sell our products primarily to other sellers of technology products and not to end users, the information in the table below may not accurately reflect geographic end-user demand for our products.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change	2012	2011	Change	Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
North America*	\$ 622.0	\$ 635.9	\$ (13.9)	(2.2)%	\$ 635.9	\$ 520.2	\$ 115.7	22.2%
Asia:								
China (including Hong Kong)	643.8	788.1			788.1	569.7		
Singapore	265.0	306.0			306.0	256.8		
Taiwan	287.6	290.3			290.3	272.1		
Other	346.0	300.7			300.7	224.9		
Total Asia	1,542.4	1,685.1	(142.7)	(8.5)%	1,685.1	1,323.5	361.6	27.3%
Europe and the Middle East	205.8	185.1	20.7	11.2%	185.1	200.3	(15.2)	(7.6)%
Total	\$ 2,370.2	\$ 2,506.1	\$ (135.9)	(5.4)%	\$ 2,506.1	\$ 2,044.0	\$ 462.1	22.6%

* Primarily the United States.

The decrease in revenues in North America in 2013 as compared to 2012 primarily resulted from lower unit sales of semiconductors used in storage products in 2013. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in intellectual property licensing revenues in 2013. The decrease in revenues in Asia in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily attributable to lower unit sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives in 2013 as compared to 2012, when sales of those products temporarily benefited from the recovery from the flooding in Thailand. The increase in revenues in Europe and the Middle East in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily due to an increase in networking product sales as a result of the ramping of new networking products with existing customers.

The increases in revenues in both Asia and North America in 2012 as compared to 2011 were primarily attributable to higher unit sales of semiconductors used in storage applications and the ramping of new products to existing customers. Sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives benefited in 2012 as a result of the recovery from the flooding in Thailand. The increases were also due to higher unit sales of flash storage processors as a result of the acquisition of SandForce. The increases were offset in part by a decrease in unit sales of legacy networking products. The decrease in revenues in Europe and the Middle East in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to a decrease in unit sales of legacy networking products.

Revenues by Product Groups:

The following table presents our revenues by product groups:

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change	2012	2011	Change	Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Storage products	\$ 1,846.7	\$ 1,994.4	\$ (147.7)	(7.4)%	\$ 1,994.4	\$ 1,487.1	\$ 507.3	34.1%
Networking products	398.4	407.2	(8.8)	(2.2)%	407.2	453.7	(46.5)	(10.2)%
Other	125.1	104.5	20.6	19.7%	104.5	103.2	1.3	1.3%
Total	\$ 2,370.2	\$ 2,506.1	\$ (135.9)	(5.4)%	\$ 2,506.1	\$ 2,044.0	\$ 462.1	22.6%

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The decrease in revenues from storage products in 2013 as compared to 2012 was attributable to lower unit sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives in 2013 as compared to 2012, when sales of those products

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temporarily benefited from the recovery from the flooding in Thailand. The decrease was partially offset by increased unit sales from the ramping of flash memory-based storage products in 2013. The increase in revenues from storage products in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to higher unit sales of semiconductors used in hard disk drives, as a result of the recovery from the Thailand flooding, and an increase in sales of new products to existing customers. The increase was also the result of higher unit sales of flash storage processors due to the acquisition of SandForce.

The decrease in revenues from networking products in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily the result of lower unit sales of semiconductors used in our older networking products, offset in part by increased sales from the ramping of new products with existing customers. The decrease in revenues from networking products in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily the result of lower unit sales of semiconductors used in older networking products.

Other revenues consist primarily of fees from the licensing of our intellectual property. The increase in other revenues in 2013 as compared to 2012 primarily resulted from higher intellectual property licensing revenues in 2013.

Gross Profit Margin

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013	Dollar Amount 2012	2011	Percentage of Revenues 2013	2012	2011
	(Dollar in millions)					
Gross profit margin	\$ 1,212.3	\$ 1,231.9	\$ 962.5	51.1%	49.2%	47.1%

Various factors affect and may continue to affect our product gross margin. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in our production mix and volume of product sales, the timing of production ramps and the margin structures of new products, the positions of our products in their life cycles, the effects of competition, the price of commodities used in our products, provisions for excess and obsolete inventories, changes in the costs charged by foundry, assembly and test subcontractors, and amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Gross profit margin as a percentage of revenues increased by 1.9% in 2013 as compared to 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to continued improvement in operational efficiencies. The increase was offset in part by decreased revenues with a similar level of fixed costs.

Gross profit margin as a percentage of revenues increased by 2.1% in 2012 as compared to 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to increased revenues from higher margin products and higher revenues enabling better absorption of fixed costs. The increases were offset in part by a 0.6% adverse effect on gross profit margin resulting from fair valuing inventories acquired from SandForce.

Research and Development

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change	2012	2011	Change	Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Research and development	\$ 692.4	\$ 690.3	\$ 2.1	0.3%	\$ 690.3	\$ 576.0	\$ 114.3	19.8%
Percentage of revenues	29.2%	27.5%			27.5%	28.2%		

R&D expense consists primarily of employee salaries, contractor expenses and materials used in product development, costs related to third-party design tools and materials used in the design of custom silicon and standard products, as well as depreciation of capital equipment and facilities-related expenditures. In addition to the significant resources we devote to hardware development, we also devote resources to the development of software for our products.

The increase in R&D expense in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily attributable to higher compensation-related expenses resulting from headcount additions to support product development efforts, offset in part by lower costs for shared development engineering projects due to higher funding from customers.

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The increase in R&D expense in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to higher compensation-related expense resulting from headcount additions associated with the acquisition of SandForce and headcount additions to support our ongoing product development efforts, higher performance-based compensation expense as a result of improved financial performance and increased spending to support new design wins.

Selling, General and Administrative

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change	2012	2011	Change	Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 343.4	\$ 354.9	\$ (11.5)	(3.2)%	\$ 354.9	\$ 295.4	\$ 59.5	20.1%
Percentage of revenues	14.5%	14.2%			14.2%	14.5%		

SG&A expense consists primarily of compensation related expenditures for sales, marketing and administrative employees, costs related to third party services, depreciation and facilities-related expenditures.

The decrease in SG&A expense in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily attributable to lower compensation-related expenses and decreases in general and administrative expenses as a result of our continuing focus on control of expenses.

The increase in SG&A expense in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to higher compensation-related expense resulting from headcount additions associated with the acquisition of SandForce and headcount additions to support revenue growth, along with higher performance-based compensation expense as a result of improved financial performance.

Restructuring of Operations and Other Items, net**Restructuring:**

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, we initiated restructuring plans designed to focus our business on targeted end markets and to improve operational efficiency and financial results. These plans primarily involved the termination of employees and consolidation of facilities. The restructuring charges recorded in conjunction with these plans primarily represented severance and costs related to the continuation of certain employee benefits, exit costs for facility consolidations and closures, research and development program cancellations, and asset impairment charges.

The following table summarizes items included in restructuring expenses:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In millions)		
Leases	\$ 3.6(a)	\$ 10.3(a)	\$ 6.2(a)
Employee severance and benefits	19.4	8.2	11.3
Other exit costs		4.5(b)	(1.0)(c)
Total	\$ 23.0	\$ 23.0	\$ 16.5

(a) Includes lease obligation costs and related changes in estimates, changes in time value and other ongoing expenditures. The 2012 amount includes \$6.2 million related to our former headquarters.

(b) Consists of a \$2.7 million loss on the sale of property in the U.S. and \$1.8 million of other asset impairment and exit costs.

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- (c) Includes a \$6.4 million gain on the sale of property in the U.S., substantially offset by a \$5.5 million write-off of intellectual property in connection with the restructuring actions.

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We recorded net charges of \$29.4 million and \$26.1 million for other items during 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily for litigation settlements and acquisition-related costs. We recorded a net charge of \$7.2 million for other items during 2011, primarily for transition service agreement costs associated with the sale of the external storage systems business, offset by a reversal of a sales and use tax related liability.

Interest Income and Other, net

The following table summarizes components of interest income and other, net:

	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%	Year Ended December 31,		\$	%
	2013	2012	Change	Change (Dollars in millions)	2012	2011	Change	Change
Interest income	\$ 3.8	\$ 6.6	\$ (2.8)	(42.4)%	\$ 6.6	\$ 11.1	\$ (4.5)	(40.5)%
Other income, net	9.9	31.1	(21.2)	(68.2)%	31.1	15.4	15.7	101.9%
Total	\$ 13.7	\$ 37.7	\$ (24.0)	(63.7)%	\$ 37.7	\$ 26.5	\$ 11.2	42.3%

The decrease in interest income in 2013 as compared to 2012 primarily resulted from lower returns on investments in 2013 as compared to 2012. The decrease in interest income in 2012 as compared to 2011 primarily resulted from the absence of interest income in 2012 on a note we received in connection with the sale of a business in 2007 and lower interest rates in 2012 than in 2011.

Other income, net, in 2013 primarily included \$6.1 million of insurance proceeds we received for covered losses related to the 2011 Thailand flooding. We do not expect any further insurance recoveries related to the Thailand flooding. Other income, net in 2012 primarily included \$10.8 million of insurance proceeds we received for covered losses from the 2011 Thailand flooding, \$6.4 million of income for services provided under the transition service agreements associated with the sale of the external storage systems business, a \$5.8 million gain as a result of re-measuring our pre-acquisition equity interest in SandForce to estimated fair value, and a \$2.6 million gain on sale of non-marketable securities. Other income, net in 2011 primarily included \$13.6 million of income for services provided under the transition service agreements associated with the sale of the external storage systems business.

Income Taxes

During 2013, we recorded an income tax provision of \$13.1 million, which represents an effective tax rate of approximately 9.5% on our income before income taxes of \$137.8 million. This rate differs from the U.S. statutory rate primarily because we have a full valuation allowance recorded against the U.S. deferred tax assets and lower tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. The income tax provision in 2013 also included a reversal of \$23.3 million of liabilities for uncertain tax positions, which included previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$13.5 million and interest and penalties of \$9.8 million, as a result of the expiration of statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions.

In December 2013, we entered into an Advance Pricing Agreement, or APA, with the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, in connection with the valuation of intellectual property in conjunction with a cost sharing arrangement. This APA has resulted in an intercompany recognition of prepaid U.S. income in the current year. We have utilized our available net operating losses to offset this income. The use of net operating losses has resulted in a reduction of deferred tax assets and a corresponding reduction in the valuation allowance of \$252.4 million and had no impact on the effective tax rate.

Management continues to monitor the realizability of our deferred tax assets. Historically, we have sustained losses from our U.S. operations and, as a result, have maintained a full valuation allowance against U.S. net deferred tax assets. We do not believe there is sufficient positive evidence to reach a conclusion that it is

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more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income in the U.S. to realize the benefits of our deferred tax assets. Depending on future results and projected trends, it is reasonably possible that we may determine in the foreseeable future that it is more likely than not that a significant portion of our U.S. deferred tax assets will be realized, resulting in a release of a significant portion of the valuation allowance.

The American Taxpayers Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law on January 2, 2013. The act retroactively extended research credits for a two year period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. The provisions of the act did not have a material impact on our effective tax rate.

On September 13, 2013, the IRS and Treasury Department released final regulations related to the timing of deductibility of expenditures related to tangible property. These regulations apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. We are currently assessing the impact of these regulations and do not expect that the application of these rules will have a material impact on our results of operations.

During 2012, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$21.0 million, which represents an effective tax rate of approximately (12.0)% on our income before income taxes of \$175.3 million. This rate differs from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to the benefit realized from deferred tax assets not previously recognized in the U.S. and lower tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. The income tax benefit in 2012 included a tax benefit of approximately \$42.4 million due to the partial release of the valuation allowance resulting from the net deferred tax liabilities recorded as part of the SandForce purchase price allocation. The income tax benefit in 2012 also included a reversal of \$18.9 million of liabilities for uncertain tax positions, which included previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$9.4 million and interest and penalties of \$9.5 million, as a result of the expiration of statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions.

During 2011, we recorded an income tax provision of \$3.8 million, which represents an effective tax rate of approximately 4% on our income before income taxes of \$93.8 million. This rate differs from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to the benefit realized from deferred tax assets not previously recognized in the U.S. and lower tax rates in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, the income in discontinued operations resulted in an intraperiod allocation of tax benefit of \$11.7 million related to a loss in domestic continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. The income tax provision in 2011 included \$24.2 million of additional accrual for uncertain tax positions, offset by a reversal of \$18.1 million of liabilities for uncertain tax positions, which included interest and penalties as a result of the expiration of statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations consists of the results of the external storage systems business that we sold in 2011. Following is selected financial information included in income from discontinued operations:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	(In millions)	
Revenues	\$	210.6
Loss before gain on sale of external storage systems business and income taxes	\$	(27.6)
Gain on sale of external storage systems business		260.1
Benefit from income taxes		(9.0)
Income from discontinued operations	\$	241.5

There was no income or loss from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$40.9 million of restructuring expense related to the external storage systems business as we terminated employees, closed several office locations, terminated contracts, discontinued various development projects and wrote off intangible assets and software due to the cancellation of development programs. Further, we released \$21.0 million of deferred tax liabilities related to tax deductible goodwill in connection with the sale of the external storage systems business in 2011, which is included in the \$9.0 million benefit from income taxes.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and cash generated from our operations are our primary source of liquidity. Short-term investments consist primarily of U.S. government and agency securities. We believe that our existing liquid resources and cash generated from operations will be adequate to meet our operating and capital requirements and other obligations for more than the next 12 months. We may, however, find it desirable to obtain additional debt or equity financing. Such financing may not be available to us at all or on acceptable terms if we determine that it would be desirable to obtain additional financing.

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments increased to \$809.8 million as of December 31, 2013 from \$676.0 million as of December 31, 2012. The increase was mainly due to cash inflows generated from operating activities, offset in part by cash outflows for investing and financing activities, as described below.

Working Capital

Working capital increased by \$115.7 million to \$825.6 million as of December 31, 2013 from \$709.9 million as of December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily attributable to the following:

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments increased by \$133.8 million primarily due to net cash provided by operating activities of \$337.8 million and proceeds from issuances of common stock of \$94.1 million, substantially offset by common stock repurchases of \$163.5 million; \$86.2 million used for purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from sales; and dividend payments of \$32.8 million;

Accounts payable decreased by \$35.5 million primarily due to the timing of invoice receipts and payments; and

Accounts receivable increased by \$6.7 million primarily as a result of higher shipments toward the end of 2013 as compared to 2012. These increases in working capital were offset in part by the following:

Inventories decreased by \$50.0 million, which primarily reflects our continued proactive management of inventory levels; and

Prepaid expenses and other current assets decreased by \$8.8 million primarily as a result of the timing of certain prepayments. Working capital decreased by \$251.9 million to \$709.9 million as of December 31, 2012 from \$961.8 million as of December 31, 2011. The decrease was primarily attributable to the following:

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments decreased by \$259.5 million primarily due to \$319.2 million used in connection with the acquisition of SandForce in January 2012, net of cash acquired; \$272.6 million used to repurchase our common stock; and \$129.1 million used for purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from sales, offset in part by net cash provided by operating activities of \$374.2 million and proceeds from issuances of common stock of \$111.6 million;

Accounts payable increased by \$34.6 million primarily due to an increase in inventory purchases and the timing of invoice receipts and payments; and

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Accrued salaries, wages, and benefits increased by \$22.6 million primarily as a result of the timing of payments for salaries and benefits and higher performance-based compensation as a result of improved financial performance and headcount additions.

These decreases in working capital were offset in part by the following:

Prepaid expenses and other current assets increased by \$19.7 million primarily as a result of increases in prepaid licenses for intellectual property and technology, and an increase in deferred tax assets;

Inventories increased by \$26.3 million as a result of increased inventory purchases to support new product introductions and higher revenues in 2012 as compared to 2011; and

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Accounts receivable increased by \$17.6 million primarily as a result of increased revenues in the fourth quarter of 2012 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2011.

Operating Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we generated \$337.8 million of cash from operating activities as a result of the following:

Net income adjusted for non-cash items and other non-operating adjustments, which are quantified in our statements of cash flows included in Item 8;

Offset in part by a net decrease of \$82.0 million in assets and liabilities, including changes in working capital components, from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013, as discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated \$374.2 million of cash from operating activities as a result of the following:

Net income adjusted for non-cash items and other non-operating adjustments, which are quantified in our statements of cash flows included in Item 8;

Offset in part by a net decrease of \$57.2 million in assets and liabilities, including changes in working capital components, from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012, as discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we generated \$246.8 million of cash from operating activities as a result of the following:

Net income adjusted for non-cash items and other non-operating adjustments, which are quantified in our statements of cash flows included in Item 8;

Offset in part by a net decrease of \$68.3 million in assets and liabilities, including changes in working capital components, from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2011.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$163.5 million. Our investing activities during 2013 were primarily the following:

Purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from sales, totaling \$86.2 million; and

Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities and other investments, net of proceeds from maturities and sales, of \$73.5 million. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$520.1 million. Our investing activities during 2012 were the following:

\$319.2 million of cash used in connection with the acquisition of SandForce;

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Purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from sales, totaling \$129.1 million, including \$73.7 million for our new headquarters; and

Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities and other investments, net of proceeds from maturities and sales, of \$71.8 million. Cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$430.3 million. Our investing activities during 2011 were the following:

Proceeds from the sale of our external storage systems business, net of transaction fees, of \$475.2 million;

Purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from sales, totaling \$37.4 million;

Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities and other investments, net of proceeds from maturities and sales, of \$17.5 million; and

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Proceeds of \$10.0 million from the maturity of notes receivable associated with the sale of our Thailand assembly and test operations in 2007.

We expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$54 million in 2014. We use semiconductor foundries and outside assembly and test companies to manufacture products, which enables us to have access to advanced manufacturing capacity without significant capital spending requirements.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$102.2 million. This amount included \$163.5 million used to repurchase our common stock and \$32.8 million of dividend payments, offset in part by \$94.1 million of cash received from issuances of common stock under our employee stock plans.

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$161.0 million. This amount included \$272.6 million used to repurchase our common stock, offset in part by \$111.6 million of cash received from issuances of common stock under our employee stock plans.

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$417.7 million. This amount included \$498.8 million used to repurchase our common stock, offset in part by \$81.0 million of cash received from issuances of common stock under our employee stock plans.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	Payments Due by Period		Other	Total
			4-5 Years	After 5 Years		
	(In millions)					
Operating lease obligations	\$ 35.0	\$ 32.5	\$ 14.7	\$ 4.8	\$	\$ 87.0
Purchase commitments	306.1	26.6	4.5			337.2
Pension contributions	75.9	*	*	*	*	75.9
Uncertain tax positions					72.2**	72.2
Total	\$ 417.0	\$ 59.1	\$ 19.2	\$ 4.8	\$ 72.2	\$ 572.3

* We have pension plans covering certain U.S. and international employees. Although additional future contributions will be required, the amount and timing of these contributions will be affected by actuarial assumptions, the actual rate of return on plan assets, the level of market interest rates, legislation changes and the amount of voluntary contributions to the plans. The amount shown in the table represents our planned contributions to our pension plans within a year. Because any contributions for 2015 and later will depend on the value of the plan assets in the future and thus are uncertain, we have not included any amounts for 2015 and beyond in the above table. As of December 31, 2013, our projected pension benefit obligation exceeded the fair value of our plan assets by \$335.1 million. See Note 7 to our financial statements in Item 8.

** This amount represents the non-current tax payable obligation. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with a taxing authority may occur.

Operating Lease Obligations

We lease real estate and certain non-manufacturing equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. We also include non-cancelable obligations under certain software licensing arrangements in this category.

Purchase Commitments

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We maintain purchase commitments with certain suppliers, primarily for raw materials and manufacturing services and for some non-production items. Purchase commitments for inventory materials are generally restricted to a forecasted time horizon as mutually agreed upon between the parties. This forecasted time horizon can vary for different suppliers.

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Uncertain Tax Positions

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$188.7 million of unrecognized tax benefits, for which we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with a taxing authority may occur. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will increase or decrease in the next 12 months. Such changes could occur based on the normal expiration of statutes of limitations, the possible conclusion of ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions around the world or other negotiations with tax authorities. If those events occur within the next 12 months, we estimate that the unrecognized tax benefits, plus accrued interest and penalties, could decrease by up to \$22.5 million.

Standby Letters of Credit

We had outstanding obligations relating to standby letters of credit of \$4.0 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. Standby letters of credit are financial guarantees provided by third parties for leases, customs, taxes and certain self-insured risks. If the guarantees are called, we must reimburse the provider of the guarantee. The fair value of the letters of credit approximates the contract amounts. The standby letters of credit generally renew annually.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, in the United States of America. Note 2 to our financial statements in Item 8 describes our significant accounting policies. The preparation of our financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures.

We believe the following to be critical accounting estimates. They are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and they require significant management judgment and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. As a result of the inherent uncertainty, there is a likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. Although we believe that our judgments and estimates are reasonable, appropriate and correct, different amounts could have been reported if different estimates were made.

Stock-Based Compensation

Determining the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires considerable judgment, including estimating expected volatility, expected term, expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate and forfeitures.

Stock Options:

The fair value of each option grant is estimated as of the date of grant using a reduced-form calibrated binomial lattice model, or the lattice model. The lattice model requires the use of historical data for employee exercise behavior and the use of assumptions, including expected life, risk-free interest rate, expected dividend yield and expected stock price volatility over the term of our employee stock options.

The expected life of employee stock options is affected by all of the underlying assumptions and calibration of our model. The lattice model assumes that employees' exercise behavior is a function of the option's remaining vested life and the extent to which the option is in-the-money. The lattice model estimates the probability of exercise by an employee as a function of these two variables based on the entire history of exercises and cancellations for all past option grants made by us since our initial public offering. This estimate may not be a reliable indicator of future employee behavior.

The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed interest rates for constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities appropriate for the term of our employee stock options; however, this may not accurately reflect future interest rates. The expected dividend yield is calculated by dividing annualized dividend payments by the closing stock price on the grant date of the option.

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We use an equally weighted combination of historical and implied volatilities as of the grant date. Although we believe that the equally weighted combination of historical and implied volatilities is more representative of future stock price trends than sole use of historical or implied volatilities, there is no way of accurately predicting the future stock price.

Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience, which may not hold true in the future.

Our determination of the fair value of stock option awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as a number of highly complex and subjective assumptions. We use third-party consultants to assist in developing the assumptions used in, as well as calibrating, the lattice model. We are responsible for determining the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our stock option awards. Option-pricing models were developed for use in estimating the value of traded options that have no vesting or hedging restrictions and are fully transferable. Because our employee stock options have certain characteristics that are significantly different from traded options, and because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimated value, in management's opinion, the existing valuation models may not provide an accurate measure of the fair value of our employee stock options. Although the fair value of employee stock options is determined in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, guidance using an option-pricing model, that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a willing buyer/willing seller market transaction.

Restricted Stock Units:

The cost of service-based and performance-based restricted stock units is determined using the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on our common stock prior to vesting.

For performance-based restricted stock unit awards, we also consider the probability that those restricted stock units will vest. The vesting of performance-based restricted stock unit awards is contingent upon us meeting specified performance criteria and requires that the employee remain employed for a specified period of time.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan:

Compensation expense for our employee stock purchase plan is calculated using the fair value of the employees' purchase rights computed under the Black-Scholes model. This model requires the use of historical data for employees' exercise behavior and the use of assumptions, including expected life, risk-free interest rate, expected dividend yield and expected stock price volatility. As such, it is subject to similar risks to those relating to stock options.

Inventory Valuation Methodology

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out, or FIFO, method. We write down our inventories for estimated obsolescence based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Inventory impairment charges create a new cost basis for inventory.

We balance the need to maintain strategic inventory levels to ensure competitive delivery performance to our customers with the risk of inventory obsolescence due to rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, product life-cycles, last-time buys at the end of supplier product runs and a shift of production to outsourcing. If actual demand or market conditions are less favorable than we project or our customers demands fail to meet our projections, inventory write-downs may be required.

If market conditions are more favorable than expected, we could experience more favorable gross profit margins going forward as we sell inventory that was previously written down.

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Valuation of Long-Lived Assets, Intangible Assets and Goodwill

We have historically pursued the acquisition of businesses, which has resulted in the accumulation of a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets. We assess the impairment of long-lived assets and identified intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. We assess the impairment of goodwill annually or sooner if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. When we determine that there is an indicator that the carrying value of long-lived assets, identified intangibles or related goodwill may not be recoverable, we measure impairment based on estimates of future cash flows. Impairment of goodwill, if any, is measured based on an implied fair value model that determines the carrying value of goodwill.

To evaluate the recoverability of goodwill, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount. Our qualitative assessment of the recoverability of goodwill, whether performed annually or based on specific events or circumstances, considers various macroeconomic, industry-specific and company-specific factors. Those factors include: (i) severe adverse industry or economic trends; (ii) significant company-specific actions, including exiting an activity in conjunction with restructuring of operations; (iii) current, historical or projected deterioration of our financial performance; or (iv) a sustained decrease in our market capitalization below our net book value. After assessing the totality of events and circumstances, if we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount, no further assessment is performed. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units is less than its carrying amount, we calculate the fair value of that reporting unit and compare the fair value to the reporting unit's net book value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is greater than its net book value, there is no impairment. Otherwise, we calculate the implied fair value of goodwill by deducting the fair value of all tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, of the reporting unit from the fair value of the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is compared to the carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference.

In determining the fair value of our reporting units, we rely solely on a discounted cash-flow analysis. We perform research and analyze peer multiples for comparison purposes, but we do not rely directly upon such data due to the lack of specific comparability between the peer companies and our reporting units. Instead we employ the peer multiple data as a general check on the results of our discounted cash-flow analysis. The material assumptions used in performing the discounted cash-flow analysis include forecasts of expected future cash flows, including elements such as revenues, cost of sales, operating expenses, tax expenses, working capital, investment and capital expenditures. Key assumptions also include expected near and long-term growth rates, as well as expected profitability levels and capital investment. Since the forecasted cash flows of the business, as well as those allocated to individual assets, need to be discounted to present value in order to arrive at estimates of fair value, discount rates must also be estimated and applied in the valuation models. These discount rates are based on estimates of a market weighted-average cost-of-capital for the reporting units, with adjustments made to account for the relative risk of individual assets valued.

Based on the results of our qualitative assessment performed during the fourth quarter of 2013, we determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying value, and therefore, no further assessment was performed.

Although we believe that our methods of evaluating goodwill impairment are reasonable, future changes in economic or other conditions could force us to take additional charges. Our next annual test for the impairment of goodwill is expected to be performed in the fourth quarter of 2014 or sooner if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

We assess the recoverability of our identified intangible assets based on management's estimates of undiscounted projected future operating cash flows compared to the net book value of the identified intangible assets. In cases where the net book value exceeds undiscounted projected future operating cash flows, impairment exists. The impairment charge is measured as the difference between the net book value of the identified intangible assets and the fair value of such assets. The fair value is determined using a discounted cash-flow approach for each asset grouping.

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Restructuring Reserves

We have recorded reserves/accruals for restructuring costs related to our restructuring of operations. The restructuring reserves include estimated payments to employees for severance, termination fees associated with leases and other contracts, selling costs associated with assets held for sale, and other costs related to the closure of facilities. The restructuring reserves are based upon management estimates at the time they are recorded. These estimates can change depending upon changes in facts and circumstances after the original liability was recorded. For example, existing accruals for severance may be modified if employees are redeployed due to circumstances not foreseen when the original plans were initiated, accruals for outplacement services may not be fully utilized by former employees, and severance accruals could change for statutory reasons in countries other than the United States. Accruals for facility leases under which we ceased using the benefits conveyed to us under the lease may change if market conditions for subleases change or if we later negotiate a termination of the lease.

Income Taxes

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves the application of complex tax rules and regulations in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world. We make certain estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of deductions, benefits and tax credits, and in the calculation of specific tax assets and liabilities, which arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenues and expenses for tax and financial statement purposes, as well as tax liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions. The calculation of tax liabilities involves uncertainties in the application of complex tax rules and the potential for future adjustment of our uncertain tax positions by various tax jurisdictions. Significant changes to these estimates may result in an increase or a decrease to our tax provision in a subsequent period. The deferred tax assets we record each period depend primarily on our ability to generate future taxable income in the United States and certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. Each period, we evaluate the need for a valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets and, if necessary, we adjust the valuation allowance so that net deferred tax assets will be realized. If our outlook for future taxable income changes significantly, our assessment of the need for a valuation allowance may also change. Historically, we have sustained losses from our U.S. operations and, as a result, have maintained a full valuation allowance against U.S. net deferred tax assets. We do not believe there is sufficient positive evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income in the U.S. to realize the benefits of our deferred tax assets. Depending on future results and projected trends, it is reasonably possible that we may determine in the foreseeable future that it is more likely than not a significant portion of our U.S. deferred tax assets will be realized, resulting in a release of a significant portion of the valuation allowance.

Retirement Benefits

Post-retirement assets and liabilities are estimates of benefits that we expect to pay to eligible retirees. We consider various factors in determining the value of our post-retirement net assets, including the number of employees that we expect to receive benefits and other actuarial assumptions.

For defined benefit pension plans, we consider various factors in determining our pension liability and net periodic benefit cost, including the number of employees that we expect to receive benefits, their salary levels and years of service, the expected return on plan assets, the discount rate, the timing of the payment of benefits, and other actuarial assumptions. If the actual results and events of our pension plans differ from our current assumptions, our benefit obligations may be over- or under-valued.

The key benefit plan assumptions are the discount rate and the expected rate of return on plan assets. The assumptions discussed below are for our U.S. retirement benefit plans. For our international plans, we chose assumptions specific to each country.

We base our discount rate estimates on a cash-flow analysis which considers externally published rate curves for periods approximating the expected duration of payments to be made under our plans. We base our salary increase assumptions on historical experience and future expectations. In developing the expected rate of return, we consider long-term compound annualized returns based on historical market data, historical and expected returns on the various categories of plan assets, and the target investment portfolio allocation among debt, equity securities and other investments.

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For 2013, we used an expected rate of return on plan assets of 7.3% for our U.S. pension plans. For our U.S. post-retirement benefit plan, we used a weighted-average long-term rate of return on assets of 5.1%. For the U.S. plans, we used a calculated market-related value of assets, or MRVA, in determining the estimated return on plan assets. Under the MRVA, gains and losses are recognized over a five-year period. The MRVA also affects the determination of amortization of gains or losses. As of December 31, 2013, the MRVA for the U.S. plans was \$1,052 million, as compared to a fair value of \$1,106 million. If we used the fair value, the net periodic benefit cost would decrease by \$6.4 million for 2014.

Actuarial assumptions are based on our best estimates and judgment. Material changes may occur in retirement benefit costs in the future if these assumptions differ from actual events or experience. We performed a sensitivity analysis on the discount rate, which is the key assumption in calculating the pension and post-retirement benefit obligations. Each change of 25 basis points in the discount rate assumption would have had an estimated \$42 million impact on the benefit obligation as of December 31, 2013. Each change of 25 basis points in the discount rate assumption and expected rate of return assumption would have an estimated change of \$0.1 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, on annual net retirement benefit costs for the year ending December 31, 2014.

Fair Value Measurements

GAAP defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

We determine the estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities using the market approach and the income approach as considered appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses discounted cash flow models by considering market expectations about future cash flows and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

The fair value inputs are reviewed by management for reasonableness. These inputs may be further validated by comparison to publicly available information and could be adjusted based on market indices or other information that management deems material to their estimate of fair value. In the current market environment, the assessment of fair value can be difficult and subjective. However, given the relative reliability of the inputs we use to value our investment portfolio, and because substantially all of our valuation inputs are obtained using quoted market prices for identical or similar assets, we do not believe that the nature of estimates and assumptions affected by levels of subjectivity and judgment is material to the valuation of our investment portfolio.

We do not estimate the fair value for a non-marketable investment unless there are identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the investment. If management determines that any non-marketable investment is impaired, losses are generally measured by using pricing reflected in current rounds of financing.

Other than Temporary Impairment

We recognize an impairment charge when declines in the fair values of our investments in debt and equity securities below their cost basis are judged to be other than temporary. We evaluate both qualitative and quantitative factors, such as duration and severity of the unrealized loss, credit ratings, prepayment speeds, default and loss rates of the underlying collateral, structure and credit enhancements, to determine if a credit loss may exist.

For investments in equity securities, to determine if impairment has occurred, we review the financial performance of each investee, industry performance, the outlook of each investee and the trading price of each marketable equity security. For non-marketable equity securities, we review recent financing activities of the investee, movements in equity value, venture capital markets, the investee's capital structure, liquidation

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preferences of the investee's capital and other economic variables. If an unrealized loss is determined to be other than temporary, a loss is recognized as a component of interest income and other, net in the statements of operations. For marketable equity securities, an impairment loss is measured using the closing trading price of the marketable security on the date management determines that the investment is impaired. For non-marketable equity securities, an impairment loss is generally measured by using pricing reflected in current rounds of financing. We do not estimate the fair value of a non-marketable equity investment unless there are identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the investment.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The information is included in Note 2 to our financial statements in Part II, Item 8 under the heading Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* **Interest Rate Sensitivity**

A 10% weighted-average worldwide interest rate movement affecting our fixed and floating rate financial instruments as of December 31, 2013 would not have a significant effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows over the next year, assuming that our investment balances remained consistent.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We have foreign subsidiaries that operate and sell our products in various markets around the world. As a result, our cash flows and earnings are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies, primarily the Indian rupee, the euro, the Chinese yuan and the Singapore dollar. We attempt to limit these exposures through operational strategies and financial market instruments. We use various hedge instruments, primarily forward contracts with maturities of twelve months or less, to manage our exposure associated with net asset and liability positions and cash flows denominated in non-functional currencies. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Based on our overall currency rate exposures at December 31, 2013, including derivative financial instruments and non-functional currency-denominated receivables and payables, a near-term 10% appreciation or depreciation of the U.S. dollar would not have a significant effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows over the next year.

Credit and Market Liquidity Risks

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash equivalents of \$444.5 million representing investments in money market funds. We had short-term investments of \$267.1 million in debt securities. These securities are classified as available-for-sale and accordingly are recorded at fair market value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of applicable taxes.

These investments expose us to credit risk or the risk of loss if the issuers of the debt securities held in our portfolio, or by the money market mutual funds we invest in, are unable to meet their financial obligations under those securities. Our available-for-sale debt securities at December 31, 2013 included \$143.4 million of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, of which \$142.8 million are issued by agencies of the U.S. government. We diversify our investments to reduce the exposure to loss from any single issuer, sector, bank or mutual fund.

We are also exposed to market liquidity risk. This is the risk that the demand for securities in the market becomes significantly lower than normal or ceases to exist, similar to circumstances that existed several years ago during the global financial crisis. The impact of market liquidity risk on our investments is that we may be unable to sell our investments in a timely manner should we need to, or if we are able to sell them, the sale price of the investments may be lower than we expect.

Credit and market liquidity risks could impact our results of operations to the extent we incur a loss or if management determines that changes in prices of available-for-sale debt securities are other than temporary.

Table of Contents**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data****LSI Corporation****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 542,768	\$ 471,528
Short-term investments	267,070	204,457
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$6,174 and \$6,770, respectively	270,849	264,112
Inventories	156,294	206,323
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	71,600	80,372
Total current assets	1,308,581	1,226,792
Property and equipment, net	302,288	269,747
Identified intangible assets, net	367,603	486,119
Goodwill	255,005	255,005
Other assets	128,228	118,502
Total assets	\$ 2,361,705	\$ 2,356,165
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable	\$ 174,213	\$ 209,699
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	135,530	129,533
Other accrued liabilities	173,238	177,662
Total current liabilities	482,981	516,894
Pension and post-retirement benefit obligations	337,063	559,252
Income taxes payable	72,245	102,246
Other non-current liabilities	33,694	18,149
Total liabilities	925,983	1,196,541
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred shares; \$.01 par value; 2,000 shares authorized; none outstanding		
Common stock; \$.01 par value; 1,300,000 shares authorized; 552,409 and 550,894 shares outstanding, respectively	5,524	5,509
Additional paid-in capital	5,570,478	5,573,248
Accumulated deficit	(3,748,938)	(3,840,803)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(391,342)	(578,330)
Total stockholders' equity	1,435,722	1,159,624
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,361,705	\$ 2,356,165

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 2,370,229	\$ 2,506,087	\$ 2,043,958
Cost of revenues	1,157,952	1,274,222	1,081,494
Gross profit	1,212,277	1,231,865	962,464
Research and development	692,368	690,294	575,988
Selling, general and administrative	343,426	354,923	295,439
Restructuring of operations and other items, net	52,403	49,091	23,719
Income from operations	124,080	137,557	67,318
Interest income and other, net	13,710	37,711	26,472
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	137,790	175,268	93,790
Provision for/(benefit from) income taxes	13,136	(20,960)	3,778
Income from continuing operations	124,654	196,228	90,012
Income from discontinued operations (including a gain on disposal of \$260,066), net of tax			241,479
Net income	\$ 124,654	\$ 196,228	\$ 331,491
Basic income per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.15
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$ 0.42
Net income	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.57
Diluted income per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.15
Income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$ 0.40
Net income	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.55
Shares used in computing per share amounts:			
Basic	547,817	559,459	585,704
Diluted	567,479	580,548	600,893
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.06	\$	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 124,654	\$ 196,228	\$ 331,491
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5,354)	(2,257)	(4,786)
Available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized loss	(1,828)	(356)	(80)
Reclassification of net realized loss/(gain) to net income	141	(1,102)	(938)
Derivative financial instruments:			
Unrealized loss	(2,317)	(262)	(2,766)
Reclassification of net realized loss/(gain) to net income	1,520	3,037	(12)
Defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans:			
Net actuarial gain/(loss)	174,221	(60,539)	(213,701)
Amortization of net actuarial loss, prior service cost and transition asset	20,605	16,377	7,320
Other comprehensive income/(loss) before tax	186,988	(45,102)	(214,963)
Income tax expense related to items of other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	186,988	(45,102)	(214,963)
Comprehensive income	\$ 311,642	\$ 151,126	\$ 116,528

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balances at December 31, 2010	615,191	\$ 6,152	\$ 5,998,137	\$ (4,368,522)	\$ (318,265)	\$ 1,317,502
Net income				331,491		331,491
Other comprehensive loss					(214,963)	(214,963)
Issuance under employee equity incentive plans, net	18,971	190	73,702			73,892
Repurchase of shares	(72,395)	(724)	(498,062)			(498,786)
Stock-based compensation			49,804			49,804
Balances at December 31, 2011	561,767	5,618	5,623,581	(4,037,031)	(533,228)	1,058,940
Net income				196,228		196,228
Other comprehensive loss					(45,102)	(45,102)
Fair value of partially vested SandForce equity awards			19,089			19,089
Issuance under employee equity incentive plans, net	25,088	251	97,079			97,330
Repurchase of shares	(35,961)	(360)	(272,225)			(272,585)
Stock-based compensation			105,724			105,724
Balances at December 31, 2012	550,894	5,509	5,573,248	(3,840,803)	(578,330)	1,159,624
Net income				124,654		124,654
Other comprehensive income					186,988	186,988
Issuance under employee equity incentive plans, net	24,302	243	70,508			70,751
Repurchase of shares	(22,787)	(228)	(163,259)			(163,487)
Stock-based compensation			89,981			89,981
Cash dividends declared (\$0.06 per common share)				(32,789)		(32,789)
Balances at December 31, 2013	552,409	\$ 5,524	\$ 5,570,478	\$ (3,748,938)	\$ (391,342)	\$ 1,435,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 124,654	\$ 196,228	\$ 331,491
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	181,278	180,484	189,200
Stock-based compensation expense	88,208	108,300	50,318
Non-cash restructuring of operations and other items, net	6,662	5,960	35,282
Gain on re-measurement of a pre-acquisition equity interest to fair value		(5,765)	
(Gain)/loss on sale/write-down of investments, net		(2,550)	183
Gain on sale of business			(260,066)
(Gain)/loss on sale of property and equipment	(58)	2,528	(465)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(3,281)	(598)	(2,015)
Deferred taxes	22,316	(53,218)	(28,838)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combination:			
Accounts receivable, net	(7,197)	(6,689)	80,065
Inventories	49,843	(2,116)	(29,804)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(24,471)	(17,570)	(10,782)
Accounts payable	(32,807)	27,543	(3,879)
Accrued and other liabilities	(67,352)	(58,378)	(103,915)
Net cash provided by operating activities	337,795	374,159	246,775
Investing activities:			
Purchases of debt securities available-for-sale	(206,419)	(131,662)	(50,967)
Proceeds from maturities and sales of debt securities available-for-sale	134,435	57,843	37,460
Purchases of other investments	(1,550)	(500)	(4,000)
Proceeds from sale of other investments		2,550	
Purchases of property and equipment	(86,575)	(130,779)	(60,920)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	420	1,693	23,622
Increase in restricted cash	(3,821)		
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired		(319,231)	
Proceeds from sale of business, net of transaction costs			475,150
Proceeds from repayments on a note receivable			10,000
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(163,510)	(520,086)	430,345
Financing activities:			
Issuances of common stock	94,103	111,628	81,040
Purchase of common stock under repurchase programs	(163,487)	(272,585)	(498,786)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(32,789)		
Net cash used in financing activities	(102,173)	(160,957)	(417,746)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(872)	(1,399)	(1,349)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	71,240	(308,283)	258,025

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	471,528	779,811	521,786
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 542,768	\$ 471,528	\$ 779,811

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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LSI Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 The Company

LSI Corporation (LSI, or the Company) designs, develops and markets complex, high-performance storage and networking semiconductors. The Company offers a broad portfolio of capabilities including custom and standard product integrated circuits that are used in hard disk drives, solid state drives, high-speed communications systems, computer servers, storage systems and personal computers. The Company delivers products to its customers as stand-alone integrated circuits as well as incorporated onto circuit boards that offer additional functionality. The Company also licenses its intellectual property to other entities.

On December 15, 2013, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Avago Technologies Limited (Avago), and certain of its subsidiaries under which Avago will acquire LSI for \$11.15 per share in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately \$6.6 billion. The merger is expected to close in the first half of 2014, subject to regulatory approvals in various jurisdictions and satisfaction of customary closing conditions, as well as the approval of the Company's stockholders.

On January 3, 2012, the Company acquired SandForce, Inc. (SandForce) for total consideration of approximately \$346.4 million, net of cash acquired. SandForce was a provider of flash storage processors for enterprise and client flash solutions and solid state drives. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the results of operations of SandForce and the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from January 3, 2012.

On May 6, 2011, the Company completed the sale of substantially all of its external storage systems business to NetApp, Inc. (NetApp). The results of the external storage systems business are presented as discontinued operations in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Where the functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is the local currency, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates on the balance sheet dates, and revenues and expenses are translated using average rates prevailing during the period. Accounts and transactions denominated in foreign currencies have been re-measured into functional currencies before translation into U.S. dollars. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included as a component of interest income and other, net. Gains and losses from foreign currency translation are included as a separate component of comprehensive income.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenue when the following fundamental criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred and the title and risk of loss have been transferred, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collection of resulting receivables is reasonably assured (or probable in the case of software). Standard products sold to distributors are subject to specific rights of return, and revenue recognition is deferred until the distributor sells the product to a third-party because the selling price is not fixed or determinable. Consideration given to customers, when offered, is primarily in the form of discounts and rebates and is accounted for as a reduction to revenues in the same period the related sale is made. The amount of these reductions is based on historical rebate claims, specific criteria included in rebate agreements, and other factors known at the time.

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LSI Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Revenues from the licensing of the Company's intellectual property are recognized when the significant contractual obligations have been fulfilled and the fundamental revenue recognition criteria discussed above are met. The contractual terms of such licensing arrangements generally provide for payments over an extended period of time. The Company recognizes revenue from such arrangements when payments become due. Royalty revenues are recognized upon the sale of products subject to royalties and are recognized based upon reports received from licensees during the period, unless collectibility is not reasonably assured, in which case revenue is recognized when payment is received from the licensee.

Income per Share: Basic income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method for outstanding stock options and restricted stock unit awards. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options and employee stock purchase rights, the amount of compensation cost for future service that the Company has not yet recognized, and the amount of tax benefits that would be recorded in additional paid-in capital when the award becomes deductible are assumed to be used to repurchase shares.

Advertising Expense: Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense: The estimated fair value of equity-based awards, including employee stock options, service-based restricted stock unit awards and rights to purchase shares under the employee stock purchase plan, net of estimated forfeitures, is amortized over the award vesting periods on a straight-line basis. The estimated fair value of performance-based restricted stock units is amortized over the award vesting periods using a graded vesting schedule.

Cash Equivalents: All highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of highly liquid investments in money-market funds.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Trade receivables are reported in the consolidated balance sheets reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts reflecting estimated losses resulting from receivables not considered to be collectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated by evaluating customers' payment history and credit-worthiness as well as current economic and market trends.

Investments: Available-for-sale investments include short-term marketable debt securities and long-term marketable equity securities of technology companies. Short-term marketable debt securities are reported at fair value and include all debt securities regardless of their maturity dates because of their highly liquid nature. Long-term marketable equity securities are reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on marketable debt and equity securities, net of related tax, are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss until realized. Long-term non-marketable equity securities consist primarily of non-marketable common and preferred stock of technology companies and are recorded at cost. Pre-tax gains and losses on securities sold are determined based on the specific identification method and are included in interest income and other, net, in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company does not hold any of these securities for speculative or trading purposes.

Unrealized losses for all investments are evaluated to determine if they are other than temporary as follows:

For marketable debt securities, if the fair value of a debt security is less than its amortized cost basis, the Company assesses whether impairment is other than temporary. Impairment is considered other than temporary if (i) the Company has the intent to sell the security, (ii) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its entire amortized cost basis, or (iii) the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost of the security. If impairment is considered other than temporary based on conditions (i) or (ii), the entire difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the security is recognized in earnings. If impairment is considered other than temporary

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

based on condition (iii), the amount representing credit losses, defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis of the debt security, will be recognized in earnings and the amount relating to all other factors will be recognized in other comprehensive income. The Company evaluates both qualitative and quantitative factors, such as duration and severity of the unrealized loss, credit ratings, prepayment speeds, default and loss rates of the underlying collateral, structure and credit enhancements, to determine if a credit loss may exist.

For marketable equity securities, the Company reviews the financial performance of each investee, industry performance, the outlook of each investee and the trading price of each security. An impairment loss is measured using the closing trading price of the marketable security on the date management determines that the investment is impaired and is recorded in interest income and other, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

For non-marketable equity securities, the Company reviews recent financing activities of each investee, movements in equity value, venture capital markets, the investee's capital structure, liquidation preferences of the investee's capital and other economic variables. If an unrealized loss is determined to be other than temporary, a loss is generally measured by using pricing reflected in current rounds of financing and is recognized as a component of interest income and other, net, in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company does not estimate the fair value of a non-marketable equity investment unless there are identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significantly adverse effect on the investment.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, which approximates actual cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory is written down when conditions indicate that the selling price could be less than the cost due to physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes. Inventory is also written down when inventory levels are in excess of the forecasted demand for the next 12 months, as judged by management, for each specific product. When inventory is written down, a new cost basis is established.

Property and Equipment: Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as presented below:

Buildings and improvements	20-40 years
Equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-7 years

Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the shorter of the remaining term of the related leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Business combinations: Acquisitions made by the Company are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under this method, the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the results of operations of the acquired business are included in the Company's financial statements from the effective date of the acquisition.

Goodwill: The Company evaluates the recoverability of goodwill annually in the fourth quarter or sooner if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When the Company determines that there is an indicator that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable, the Company measures impairment based on estimates of future cash flows. Impairment, if any, is measured based on an implied fair value model that determines the carrying value of goodwill.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

To evaluate the recoverability of goodwill, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of its reporting units is less than its carrying amount. The Company's qualitative assessment of the recoverability of goodwill, whether performed annually or based on specific events or circumstances, considers various macroeconomic, industry-specific and company-specific factors. Those factors include: (i) severe adverse industry or economic trends; (ii) significant company-specific actions, including exiting an activity in conjunction with restructuring of operations; (iii) current, historical or projected deterioration of the Company's financial performance; or (iv) a sustained decrease in the Company's market capitalization below its net book value. After assessing the totality of events and circumstances, if the Company determines that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of any of its reporting units is less than its carrying amount, no further assessment is performed. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of its reporting units is less than its carrying amount, the Company calculates the fair value of that reporting unit and compares the fair value to the reporting unit's net book value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is greater than its net book value, there is no impairment. Otherwise, the Company calculates the implied fair value of goodwill by deducting the fair value of all tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, of the reporting unit from the fair value of the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is compared to the carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference.

In determining the fair values of its reporting units, the Company relies solely on a discounted cash-flow analysis. The Company performs research and analyzes peer multiples for comparison purposes, but does not rely directly upon such data due to the lack of specific comparability between the peer companies and its reporting units. Instead the Company employs the peer multiple data as a general check on the results of its discounted cash-flow analysis. The material assumptions used in performing the discounted cash-flow analysis include forecasts of expected future cash flows, including elements such as revenues, cost of sales, operating expenses, tax expenses, working capital, investment and capital expenditures. Key assumptions also include expected near- and long-term growth rates, as well as expected profitability levels and capital investment. Since the forecasted cash flows of the business, as well as those allocated to individual assets, need to be discounted to present value in order to arrive at estimates of fair value, discount rates must also be estimated and applied in the valuation models. These discount rates are based on estimates of a market weighted-average cost-of-capital for the reporting units, with adjustments made to account for the relative risk of individual assets valued.

Based on the results of the Company's qualitative assessment performed during the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the Company's reporting units exceeded their carrying value, and therefore, no further assessment was performed.

Identified Intangible Assets: Identified intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized over the periods during which they are expected to contribute to the Company's future cash flows. The Company assesses the recoverability of its identified intangible assets based on management's estimates of undiscounted projected future operating cash flows compared to the net book value of the identified intangible assets. In cases where the net book value exceeds undiscounted projected future operating cash flows, impairment exists. The impairment charge is measured as the difference between the net book value of the identified intangible assets and the fair value of such assets. The fair value is determined using a discounted cash-flow approach for each asset grouping.

Long-Lived Assets: The Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The determination of recoverability is based on an estimate of undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. In the event such cash flows are not expected to be sufficient to recover the recorded value of the assets, the assets are written down to their estimated fair values. When assets are removed from operations and held for sale, the impairment loss is estimated as the excess of the carrying value of the assets over their fair value.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Retirement Benefits: Post-retirement assets and liabilities are estimates of benefits that the Company expects to pay to eligible retirees. The Company considers various factors in determining the value of its post-retirement net assets, including the number of employees that the Company expects to receive benefits and other actuarial assumptions.

For defined benefit pension plans, the Company considers various factors in determining its pension liability and net periodic benefit cost, including the number of employees that the Company expects to receive benefits, their salary levels and years of service, the expected return on plan assets, the discount rate, the timing of the payment of benefits, and other actuarial assumptions. If the actual results and events of the pension plans differ from the Company's current assumptions, the benefit obligations may be over- or under-valued.

The key benefit plan assumptions are the discount rate and the expected rate of return on plan assets. The assumptions discussed below are for the U.S. retirement benefit plans. For the international plans, the Company chose assumptions specific to each country.

The Company bases its discount rate estimates on a cash-flow analysis which considers externally published rate curves for periods approximating the expected duration of payments to be made under the Company's plans as of the measurement date. The Company bases the salary increase assumptions on historical experience and future expectations. In developing the expected rate of return, the Company considers long-term compound annualized returns based on historical market data, historical and expected returns on the various categories of plan assets, and the target investment portfolio allocation among debt, equity securities and other investments.

Fair Value Disclosures of Financial Instruments: GAAP defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. GAAP also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon the following three levels of inputs:

Level 1 Unadjusted, quoted prices in active, accessible markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's investments in marketable equity securities, money-market funds, mutual funds and certain commingled funds that are traded in active exchange markets, as well as certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets, are classified under Level 1.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. The Company's investments in government and agency securities, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities and asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are traded less frequently than exchange-traded securities and are valued using inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, such as interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, collateral performance, broker/dealer quotes and indices that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Foreign exchange forward contracts traded in the over-the-counter markets are valued using market transactions or broker quotations. As such, these derivative instruments are classified within Level 2. The Company's investments in certain commingled funds are classified as Level 2 as the Company could redeem these investments with the sponsoring investment management organizations at least monthly. These commingled funds are valued based on the net asset value per share of each investment at the measurement date.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The Company determines the estimated fair value of financial instruments using the market approach or the income approach as considered to be appropriate. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses discounted cash flow models by considering market expectations about future cash flows and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies could have a significant effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The fair values of investments and derivative instruments are based on market data. Carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these financial instruments.

Derivative Instruments: All of the Company's derivative instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. Derivative instruments that hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows of forecasted transactions qualify as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of these cash flow hedges that are highly effective are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings during the period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges and the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash-flow hedges to specific forecasted transactions. The Company also assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items.

The Company would discontinue hedge accounting prospectively when it is determined that the cash flow hedge is not highly effective, the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or it is unlikely that the forecasted transaction will occur in the initial identified time period or within a subsequent two-month time period. Gains and losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income for such derivatives would be reclassified immediately into earnings unless it is probable that the forecasted transaction will occur within the subsequent two-month period. Any subsequent changes in fair value of such derivative instruments are reflected immediately in earnings.

Concentration of Credit Risk of Financial Instruments: Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk include cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. Cash equivalents and short-term investments are maintained with high quality institutions, and their composition and maturities are regularly monitored by management. The Company diversifies its investments to reduce the exposure to loss from any single issuer, sector, bank or mutual fund. A majority of the Company's trade receivables are derived from sales to large, multinational computer, communication, networking and storage manufacturers, with the remainder distributed across other industries. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, one customer accounted for 28.7% and 35.6% of trade receivables, respectively. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to all other trade receivables are considered to be limited due to the quantity of customers comprising the Company's customer base and their dispersion across industries and geographies. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and requires collateral as considered necessary. Write-offs of uncollectible amounts have not been significant.

Product Warranties: The Company warrants finished goods against defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service generally for periods of one to three years. A liability for estimated future costs under product warranties is recorded when products are shipped.

Litigation and Settlement Costs: The Company is involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records an estimated loss for a loss contingency when both of the following

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

conditions are met: (i) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and (ii) the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes: The calculation of the Company's tax provision involves the application of complex tax rules and regulations in multiple jurisdictions throughout the world. The Company makes estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of deductions, benefits and tax credits, and in the calculation of specific tax assets and liabilities which arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenues and expenses for tax and financial statement purposes, as well as tax liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions. Significant changes to these estimates may result in an increase or a decrease to the Company's tax provision in a subsequent period.

The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only when it is more likely than not that these positions will be sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. Valuation allowances are provided against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company considers future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued additional guidance regarding the presentation of comprehensive income. The guidance requires an entity to present the effects on net income line items of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, but only if the item reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. An entity must provide this information either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes to the financial statements. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2012. The Company adopted this guidance in 2013. The adoption did not impact the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In July 2013, the FASB issued additional guidance regarding the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits. The guidance requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset if a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is available. This guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Note 3 Restructuring of Operations and Other Items

Restructuring

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, management initiated restructuring plans designed to focus the Company's business on targeted end markets and to improve operational efficiency and financial results. These plans primarily involved the termination of employees and consolidation of facilities. The restructuring charges recorded in conjunction with these plans primarily represented severance and costs related to the continuation of certain employee benefits, exit costs for facility consolidations and closures, research and development program cancellations, and asset impairment charges.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table summarizes items included in restructuring expenses:

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Leases	\$ 3,613(a)	\$ 10,306(a)	\$ 6,162(a)
Employee severance and benefits	19,428	8,145	11,326
Other exit costs		4,541(b)	(1,033)(c)
Total	\$ 23,041	\$ 22,992	\$ 16,455

(a) Includes lease obligation costs and related changes in estimates, changes in time value and other ongoing expenditures. The 2012 amount includes \$6.2 million related to the Company's former headquarters.

(b) Consists of a \$2.7 million loss on the sale of property in the U.S. and \$1.8 million of other asset impairment and exit costs.

(c) Includes a \$6.4 million gain on the sale of property in the U.S., substantially offset by a \$5.5 million write-off of intellectual property in connection with the restructuring actions.

In 2011, the Company decided to exit the external storage systems business. In connection with this action, the Company terminated employees, closed several office locations, terminated certain contracts, discontinued various development projects and wrote off intangible assets and software due to the cancellation of the development programs.

The impact of those actions is reflected in discontinued operations and is summarized below:

	Year Ended December 31, 2011 (In thousands)
Lease and contract terminations	\$ 2,141
Employee severance and benefits	15,428
Other exit costs	23,294
Total	\$ 40,863

No restructuring expenses were incurred in 2013 or 2012 related to discontinued operations.

The following table summarizes the significant activity within, and components of, the Company's restructuring obligations:

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	Leases	Employee Severance and Benefits (In thousands)	Other Exit Costs	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 11,752	\$ 10,444	\$	\$ 22,196
Expense	10,306	8,145	4,541	22,992
Utilized	(9,067)(a)	(13,586)(a)	(4,541)	(27,194)
Balance at December 31, 2012	12,991	5,003		17,994
Expense	3,613	19,428		23,041
Utilized	(12,575)(a)	(11,656)(a)		(24,231)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 4,029(b)	\$ 12,775(b)	\$	\$ 16,804

(a) Represents cash payments.

(b) The balance remaining for the lease obligations is expected to be paid during the remaining terms of the leases, which extend through the first quarter of 2015. The majority of the balance remaining for employee severance and benefits is expected to be paid by the second quarter of 2014.

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LSI Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Other Items

The Company recorded net charges of \$29.4 million and \$26.1 million for other items during 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily for litigation settlements and acquisition-related costs. The Company recorded a net charge of \$7.2 million for other items during 2011, primarily for transition service agreement costs associated with the sale of the external storage systems business, offset by a reversal of a sales and use tax related liability.

Note 4 Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Incentive Plans

2003 Equity Incentive Plan (2003 Plan):

Under the 2003 Plan, the Company may grant stock options and stock appreciation rights with an exercise price that is no less than the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Under the 2003 Plan, the Company may also grant restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards. The Company typically grants restricted stock units (RSUs). No participant may be granted stock options covering more than four million shares of stock or more than an aggregate of one million shares of restricted stock and RSUs in any fiscal year. The term of each option or RSU is determined by the board of directors or its delegate and, for option grants on or after February 12, 2004, is generally seven years. Options generally vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period.

On May 9, 2013, the 2003 Plan was amended to increase the number of shares available for new awards to 20 million, of which 15 million were available for restricted stock and/or RSUs. In addition, the period during which incentive stock options can be granted was extended to February 5, 2023, and the value of awards that can be granted in any fiscal year to a non-employee director was limited to \$0.5 million.

On May 9, 2012, the 2003 Plan was amended to increase the number of shares available for new awards to 25 million, of which 15 million were available for restricted stock and/or RSUs. In addition, the period during which incentive stock options can be granted was extended to February 9, 2022, and the maximum number of shares that may be issued upon exercise of incentive stock options was set at 25 million.

As of December 31, 2013, the 2003 Plan had approximately 19.1 million common shares available for future grants. A total of approximately 67.0 million shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding options and upon vesting of outstanding RSUs as of December 31, 2013.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP):

Under the ESPP, rights are granted to LSI employees to purchase shares of common stock at 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of such shares at the beginning of a 12-month offering period or the end of each six-month purchase period within such an offering period.

On May 15, 2013, the ESPP was amended to increase the number of shares available for issuance under the plan to 30 million and to extend the term of the ESPP through May 14, 2023. As of December 31, 2013, the ESPP had approximately 26.7 million shares available for future purchase.

The ESPP is expected to terminate after the current purchase period is completed in May 2014 or shortly before the consummation of the Company's acquisition by Avago, if earlier.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Stock-Based Compensation Expense**

Stock-based compensation expense included in continuing operations, net of estimated forfeitures, related to the Company's stock options, ESPP and RSUs by expense category was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Cost of revenues	\$ 9,374	\$ 11,946	\$ 6,921
Research and development	40,466	47,064	23,646
Selling, general and administrative	38,368	49,290	20,343
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 88,208	\$ 108,300	\$ 50,910

In connection with the SandForce acquisition, the Company assumed unvested stock options and RSUs originally granted by SandForce. Stock-based compensation expense for 2013 and 2012 included \$6.0 million and \$11.6 million, respectively, for amortization of assumed stock options and RSUs for former SandForce employees. In addition stock based compensation expense for 2012 included \$4.5 million related to accelerated vesting of assumed stock options and RSUs for former SandForce employees.

The Company has issued RSUs that will not vest unless specified performance criteria are met. In the first quarter of 2012, the compensation committee of the board of directors authorized additional vesting of performance-based RSUs where the Company's performance had been adversely affected as a result of the flooding that occurred in Thailand in the fourth quarter of 2011 and as a result, vesting levels would have been lower. The Company recognized \$7.8 million of stock-based compensation expense in 2012 related to the additional vesting. No executive officers were included in the group of employees that received additional vesting.

The income tax benefit that the Company realized for the tax deduction from option exercises and other awards was not material for any period presented.

Stock Options:

The fair value of each option grant is estimated as of the date of grant using a reduced-form calibrated binomial lattice model (lattice model). The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions that the Company applied in the lattice model:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Estimated grant date fair value per share	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.14
Expected life (years)	4.38	4.46	4.51
Risk-free interest rate	0.66%	0.72%	1.83%
Volatility	48%	47%	47%
Dividend yield	0.08%		

The expected life of employee stock options represents the weighted-average period the stock options are expected to remain outstanding and is a derived output of the lattice model. The expected life of employee stock options is affected by all of the underlying assumptions and calibration of the Company's model. The lattice model assumes that employees' exercise behavior is a function of the option's remaining vested life and the extent to which the option is in-the-money. The lattice model estimates the probability of exercise as a function of these two variables based on the entire history of exercises and cancellations for all past option grants made by the Company since its initial public offering.

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The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed interest rates of constant maturity U.S. Treasury securities appropriate for the term of the Company's employee stock options.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The Company uses an equally weighted combination of historical and implied volatilities as of the grant date. The historical volatility is the standard deviation of the daily stock returns for LSI from the date of the initial public offering of its common stock in 1983. For the implied volatilities, the Company uses near-the-money exchange-traded call options, as stock options are call options that are granted at-the-money. The historical and implied volatilities are annualized and equally weighted to determine the volatilities as of the grant date. Management believes that the equally weighted combination of historical and implied volatilities is more representative of future stock price trends than sole use of historical or implied volatilities.

The expected dividend yield is calculated by dividing annualized dividend payments by the closing stock price on the grant date of the option.

Because stock-based compensation expense recognized is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience.

The Company's determination of the fair value of stock-option awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well a number of highly complex and subjective assumptions. The Company uses third-party consultants to assist in developing the assumptions used in, as well as calibrating, the lattice model. The Company is responsible for determining the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of its stock-option awards.

The following table summarizes changes in stock options outstanding:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Options outstanding at January 1, 2013	56,042	\$ 5.75		
Granted	6,693	\$ 6.94		
Exercised	(12,496)	\$ 4.69		
Canceled	(6,291)	\$ 8.23		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2013	43,948	\$ 5.87	3.57	\$ 227,082
Options exercisable at December 31, 2013	27,336	\$ 5.45	2.51	\$ 152,804

As of December 31, 2013, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$28.0 million, which is expected to be recognized over the next 2.1 years on a weighted-average basis. The options assumed in the SandForce acquisition vest over periods up to four years from the date of the grant and have ten-year terms. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$47.1 million, \$45.1 million and \$22.9 million, respectively. Cash received from stock option exercises was \$58.5 million in 2013.

Restricted Stock Units:

The cost of service-based and performance-based RSUs is determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on the Company's common stock prior to vesting. For performance-based RSU expense, the Company also considers the probability that those RSUs will vest.

Service-based:

The vesting of service-based RSUs requires that the employee remain employed by the Company for a specified period of time.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table summarizes changes in service-based RSUs outstanding:

	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested service-based RSUs outstanding at January 1, 2013	17,655	\$ 6.99
Granted	8,950	\$ 6.98
Vested	(5,687)	\$ 6.75
Forfeited	(1,375)	\$ 6.87
Unvested service-based RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2013	19,543	\$ 7.07

As of December 31, 2013, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to service-based RSUs, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$96.8 million, which will be recognized over the next 2.4 years on a weighted-average basis. The total weighted-average grant date fair value of service-based RSUs granted was \$62.5 million, \$69.6 million and \$55.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The total fair value of the shares vested was \$40.4 million, \$29.6 million and \$14.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Performance-based:

The vesting of performance-based RSUs is contingent upon the Company meeting specified performance criteria and requires that the employee remain employed by the Company for a specified period of time.

The following table summarizes changes in performance-based RSUs outstanding:

	Number of Units (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested performance-based RSUs outstanding at January 1, 2013	5,634	\$ 7.29
Granted	1,441	\$ 6.89
Vested	(3,167)	\$ 7.41
Forfeited	(392)	\$ 6.61
Unvested performance-based RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2013	3,516	\$ 7.10

As of December 31, 2013, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to performance-based RSUs, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$7.2 million and, if the performance conditions are fully met, that amount will be recognized over the next 1.3 years on a weighted-average basis. The total weighted-average grant date fair value of performance-based RSUs granted was \$9.9 million, \$25.4 million and \$26.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The total fair value of the shares vested was \$21.5 million, \$12.3 million and \$6.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)*****Employee Stock Purchase Plan:***

Compensation expense for the ESPP is calculated using the fair value of the employees' purchase rights computed under the Black-Scholes model. The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions that the Company applied in the calculation of the fair value of ESPP grants:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Estimated grant date fair value per share	\$ 2.06	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.81
Expected life (years)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Risk-free interest rate	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Volatility	32%	43%	45%
Dividend yield	1.4%		

In 2013, 2012 and 2011, 6.5 million, 6.1 million and 5.8 million shares of common stock were issued under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$5.46, \$5.09 and \$4.64 per share, respectively. Cash received from ESPP issuances was \$35.6 million in 2013.

Note 5 Stockholders' Equity**Common Stock Repurchases**

The Company's board of directors has authorized the following common stock repurchase programs:

On August 1, 2012 up to \$500.0 million; and

On March 9, 2011 up to \$750.0 million.

As of December 31, 2013, \$315.1 million remained available for repurchases under the 2012 program. The 2011 program has been completed.

The following table summarizes the Company's common stock repurchases:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
		(In thousands)	
Dollar value of shares repurchased	\$ 163,487	\$ 272,585	\$ 498,786
Number of shares repurchased	22,787	35,961	72,395

Repurchased shares are retired immediately and are recorded as reductions in common stock and additional paid-in capital.

Cash Dividends on Common Stock

On October 23, 2013, the Company announced that its board of directors had declared a cash dividend of \$0.03 per common share paid on December 20, 2013 to stockholders of record as of December 6, 2013. On July 24, 2013, the Company announced that its board of directors had declared a cash dividend of \$0.03 per common share paid on September 20, 2013 to stockholders of record as of September 6, 2013. During

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2013, the Company paid cash dividends of \$32.8 million in total related to the October and July 2013 declarations. No cash dividend was paid in 2012 or 2011.

In connection with the merger agreement entered into with Avago, the Company discontinued share repurchases and its quarterly dividend.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Note 6 Acquisition of SandForce**

On January 3, 2012, the Company acquired SandForce, a provider of flash storage processors for enterprise and client flash solutions and solid state drives. The Company acquired SandForce to enhance its competitive position in the PCIe® flash adapter market where LSI's products already used SandForce flash storage processors. Additionally, the combination of LSI's custom capability and SandForce's standard product offerings allows the Company to offer a full range of products aimed at the growing flash storage processor market for ultrabook, notebook and enterprise solid state drives and flash solutions. Total consideration consisted of the following (in thousands):

Cash paid, net of cash acquired	\$ 319,231
Fair value of partially vested equity awards	19,089
Fair value of LSI's previous investment in SandForce	8,120
Total	\$ 346,440

In connection with the SandForce acquisition, the Company assumed stock options and RSUs originally granted by SandForce and converted them into LSI stock options and RSUs. The portion of the fair value of partially vested equity awards associated with prior service of SandForce employees represents a component of the total consideration for the SandForce acquisition, as presented above. Stock options assumed were valued using a binomial lattice model calibrated to the exercise behavior of LSI's employees. RSUs were valued based on LSI's stock price as of the acquisition date.

Prior to the acquisition, the Company held an equity interest in SandForce. The Company determined the fair value of this equity interest by applying the per share value of the contractual cash consideration to the SandForce shares held by the Company immediately prior to the acquisition. The fair value of the Company's pre-acquisition investment in SandForce represents a component of total consideration, as presented above. As a result of re-measuring the pre-acquisition equity interest in SandForce to fair value, the Company recognized a gain of \$5.8 million, which was included in interest income and other, net, in 2012.

The allocation of the purchase price to SandForce's tangible and identified intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed was based on their estimated fair values.

The purchase price has been allocated as follows (in thousands):

Accounts receivable	\$ 10,711
Inventory	24,268
Identified intangible assets	172,400
Goodwill	182,628
Net deferred tax liabilities	(42,365)
Other, net	(1,202)
Total	\$ 346,440

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The goodwill is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce of SandForce and synergies and economies of scale expected from combining the operations of LSI and SandForce. The goodwill recognized is not deductible for tax purposes. Identified intangible assets were comprised of the following:

	Fair Value (In thousands)	Weighted- Average Life (In years)
Current technology	\$ 73,400	4.0
Customer relationships	41,700	7.0
Order backlog	4,500	0.5
Trade names	1,500	3.0
Total identified intangible assets subject to amortization	121,100	4.9
In-process research and development	51,300	
Total identified intangible assets	\$ 172,400	

The allocation of the purchase price to identified intangible assets acquired was based on the Company's best estimate of the fair value of such assets. The fair value of acquired identified intangible assets is determined based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. As such, acquired intangible assets are classified as Level 3 assets.

The fair value of each of the acquired identified intangible assets was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology. The cash flows for each category of identified intangible assets represent the estimated incremental effect on the Company's cash flows directly attributable to that intangible asset over its estimated useful life. Estimated cash flows represent expected incremental revenues, net of returns on contributory assets and after considering estimated incremental operating costs and income taxes. Discount rates ranging from 12.9% to 17.9% were used based on the cost of capital, adjusted to reflect the specific risk associated with each of the cash flows.

Current technology represents the fair value of SandForce products that had reached technological feasibility and were a part of its product offering. Customer relationships represent the fair values of SandForce's relationships with its customers.

In-process research and development (IPR&D) represents the fair value of incomplete research and development projects that had not reached technological feasibility as of the date of the acquisition. At the time of acquisition, SandForce had IPR&D related to its next generation flash storage processor (the Griffin project). At December 31, 2013, expected costs to complete the Griffin project were approximately \$20.3 million through its anticipated completion date in 2014. Revenues for the Griffin project are expected to extend through 2019. The acquisition date fair value of the Griffin project will be either amortized or impaired depending on whether the project is completed or abandoned.

From January 3, 2012 through December 31, 2012, the Company recognized approximately \$159.7 million of revenues related to the SandForce business. In addition, during 2012, the Company recognized \$8.4 million of acquisition-related costs included in restructuring of operations and other items, net related to SandForce. It is impracticable to determine the effect on net income resulting from the SandForce acquisition for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, as the Company immediately integrated SandForce into its ongoing operations. Historical pro forma results giving effect to the acquisition have not been presented because such effect is not material to the prior period financial results.

Note 7 Benefit Obligations**Pension and Post-retirement Benefit Plans**

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The Company provides retirement benefits to certain current and former U.S. employees under defined benefit pension plans, which include a management plan and a represented plan. Benefits under the management

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

plan are provided under either an adjusted career-average-pay program or a cash-balance program. Benefits under the represented plan are based on a dollar-per-month formula. Benefit accruals under the management plan were frozen in 2009. Participants in the adjusted career-average-pay program no longer earn service accruals. Participants in the cash-balance program no longer earn service accruals, but continue to earn 4% interest per year on their cash-balance accounts. There are no active participants under the represented plan.

The Company also has a non-qualified supplemental pension plan in the U.S. that principally provides benefits based on compensation in excess of amounts that can be considered under the management plan. In addition, the Company provides post-retirement life insurance coverage under a group life insurance plan for certain U.S. employees. The Company also has pension plans covering certain international employees.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost/(Credit):

The following table summarizes the components of the net periodic benefit cost or credit:

	2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012		2011	
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)					
Service cost	\$ 492	\$ 60	\$ 415	\$ 89	\$ 531	\$ 75
Interest cost	57,303	2,366	61,456	2,600	67,499	2,597
Expected return on plan assets	(66,325)	(3,553)	(68,076)	(3,811)	(67,965)	(4,128)
Net actuarial loss, prior service cost and transition asset amortization	19,150	1,455	14,360	2,017	6,768	552
Curtailments	28		326		54	
Total benefit cost/(credit)	\$ 10,648	\$ 328	\$ 8,481	\$ 895	\$ 6,887	\$ (904)

Change in Benefit Obligation:

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligation during the periods presented. The measurement date was December 31 for each year.

	2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012	
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Projected benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 1,551,493	\$ 57,384	\$ 1,463,079	\$ 57,934
Service cost	492	60	415	89
Interest cost	57,303	2,366	61,456	2,600
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(140,532)	(9,232)	113,770	(1,973)
Benefits paid(a)	(89,868)	(1,418)	(87,304)	(1,266)
Curtailments and foreign exchange impact	323		77	

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Projected benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 1,379,211	\$ 49,160	\$ 1,551,493	\$ 57,384
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(a) The pension benefits paid include amounts paid under certain international pension plans that do not maintain plan assets. The pension benefit obligations as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 included \$27.8 million and \$28.8 million, respectively, of obligations related to the Company's international pension plans.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)*****Change in Plan Assets:***

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the fair value of plan assets during the periods presented. The fair value of plan assets was measured at December 31 for each year.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 993,231	\$ 71,712	\$ 867,241	\$ 66,968
Actual return on plan assets	88,581	6,038	117,084	5,833
Employer contributions	51,192		94,634	
Benefits paid	(88,948)	(1,682)	(85,742)	(1,089)
Curtailments and foreign exchange impact	22		14	
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 1,044,078	\$ 76,068	\$ 993,231	\$ 71,712

The fair value of pension plan assets at December 31, 2013 and 2012 included \$14.3 million and \$13.6 million, respectively, of assets for certain of the Company's international pension plans. The Company's contributions to its international pension plans were immaterial for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Funded Status of the Plans:

The following table presents the funded status of the plans, which is the fair value of plan assets less projected benefit obligations:

	December 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Funded status of the plans (liability)/asset	\$ (335,133)	\$ 26,908	\$ (558,262)	\$ 14,328

Plans with Benefit Obligations in excess of Plan Assets:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	Pension Benefits	
	(In thousands)	
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 1,370,260	\$ 1,542,123
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 1,368,864	\$ 1,540,081
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,032,293	\$ 981,998

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The accumulated benefit obligations as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 included \$26.4 million and \$26.7 million, respectively, related to the Company's international pension plans.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)***Plans with Benefit Obligations less than Plan Assets:*

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	Pension Benefits (In thousands)	
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 8,951	\$ 9,370
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 8,869	\$ 9,295
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 11,785	\$ 11,233

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	Post-retirement Benefits (In thousands)	
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 49,160	\$ 57,384
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 76,068	\$ 71,712

The following table presents amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets for the plans:

	2013	December 31, 2013	2012	December 31, 2012
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Non-current assets	\$ 2,834	\$ 26,908	\$ 1,863	\$ 14,328
Current liabilities	(904)		(873)	
Non-current liabilities	(337,063)		(559,252)	
Net (liability)/asset	\$ (335,133)	\$ 26,908	\$ (558,262)	\$ 14,328

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:

The following table presents amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to pension and post-retirement plans:

	2013	December 31, 2013	2012	December 31, 2012
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Net prior service cost	\$ 166	\$	\$ 205	\$
Net actuarial loss	395,515	5,692	577,413	18,600
Transition asset	(119)		(138)	

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	395,562	5,692	577,480	18,600
Tax on prior actuarial gains	23,813	3,026	23,813	3,026
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, after tax	\$ 419,375	\$ 8,718	\$ 601,293	\$ 21,626

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table summarizes changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to pension and post-retirement plans:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)			
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at January 1, after tax	\$ 601,293	\$ 21,626	\$ 550,943	\$ 27,814
Amortization of prior service cost and transition asset	(20)		(18)	
Amortization of actuarial loss	(19,130)	(1,455)	(14,342)	(2,017)
Current year actuarial (gain)/loss	(162,768)	(11,453)	64,710	(4,171)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, after tax	\$ 419,375	\$ 8,718	\$ 601,293	\$ 21,626

There were no tax effects on any changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss for the periods presented above.

The estimated net actuarial loss for the pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into pension costs for the year ending December 31, 2014 is \$12.7 million. For the post-retirement benefit plan, the estimated net actuarial loss that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into post-retirement costs for the year ending December 31, 2014 is insignificant.

Plan Assets:***Defined Benefit Pension Plans:***

The Company's investment strategy for the U.S. plans is to allocate assets in a manner that seeks both to maximize the safety of promised benefits and to minimize the cost of funding those benefits. The Company directs the overall portfolio allocation, and uses an investment consultant that has discretion to structure portfolios and select the investment managers within those allocation parameters. Multiple investment managers are utilized, including both active and passive management approaches. The plan assets are diversified across different asset classes and investment styles, and those assets are periodically rebalanced toward asset allocation targets.

The target asset allocation for U.S. plans reflects a risk/return profile that the Company believes is appropriate relative to the liability structure and return goals for the plans. The Company periodically reviews the allocation of plan assets relative to alternative allocation models to evaluate the need for adjustments based on forecasted liabilities and plan liquidity needs. The current target allocations for the U.S. management and represented pension plan assets are 50% in public equity securities, 42.5% in fixed-income securities, and 7.5% in real estate securities. The equity investment target allocation is equally divided between U.S. and international equity securities. The fixed-income allocation is primarily directed toward long-term core bond investments, with smaller allocations to Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities and high-yield bonds.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The fair values of the plan assets by asset category were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2 (In thousands)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,888	\$ 20,622(a)	\$ 25,510
Equity securities:			
Domestic equity securities	179,687(b)		179,687
International equity securities	97,619(b)	2,717(c)	100,336
Fixed-income securities:			
U.S. treasuries	23,187(b)	29,127(d)	52,314
Corporate bonds		274,202(d)	274,202
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities		5,020(d)	5,020
Agency-backed bonds		3,359(d)	3,359
Municipal bonds		13,038(d)	13,038
Government bonds		19,038(d)	19,038
Other types of investments:			
Commingled funds equities	20,558(b)	204,782(e)	225,340
Commingled funds bonds		145,965(f)	145,965
Derivatives		269	269
Total	\$ 325,939	\$ 718,139	\$ 1,044,078

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2 (In thousands)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,277	\$ 18,410(a)	\$ 23,687
Equity securities:			
Domestic equity securities	183,538(b)		183,538
International equity securities	91,546(b)	2,609(c)	94,155
Fixed-income securities:			
U.S. treasuries	61,173(b)		61,173
Corporate bonds		248,680(d)	248,680
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities		3,848(d)	3,848
Municipal bonds		12,818(d)	12,818
Government bonds		30,521(d)	30,521
Other types of investments:			
Commingled funds equities		194,302(e)	194,302
Commingled funds bonds		139,954(f)	139,954
Derivatives	20	535	555
Total	\$ 341,554	\$ 651,677	\$ 993,231

(a)

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These amounts represent cash equivalents and primarily include short-term investment funds which consisted of short-term money market instruments that are valued using quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.

- (b) These domestic equity securities, international equity securities, U.S. treasuries and commingled equity funds are valued based on quoted prices in active markets.
- (c) These amounts include funds that invest primarily in equity securities that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded securities and are valued using inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

- (d) These amount consists of investments that are traded less frequently than Level 1 securities and are valued using inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, such as interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, collateral performance, broker/dealer quotes and indices that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- (e) These amounts consist of investments in funds not registered with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, with underlying investments primarily in publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities, including securities with small and large market capitalization. The fair value was determined based on the net asset value per share of each investment at December 31, 2013 and 2012. These funds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the Company could redeem these investments with the sponsoring investment management organizations at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and with at least monthly frequency on an ongoing basis.
- (f) These amounts consist of investments in funds not registered with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, with underlying investments primarily in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities and high-yield bonds. The fair value was determined based on the net asset value per share of each investment at December 31, 2013 and 2012. These funds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the Company could redeem these investments with the sponsoring investment management organizations at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and with at least monthly frequency on an ongoing basis.

Post-retirement Benefit Plan:

The Company's overall investment strategy for the group life insurance plan is to allocate assets in a manner that seeks to both maximize the safety of promised benefits and minimize the cost of funding those benefits. The target asset allocation for plan assets reflects a risk/return profile that the Company believes is appropriate relative to the liability structure and return goals for the plan. The Company periodically reviews the allocation of plan assets relative to alternative allocation models to evaluate the need for adjustments based on forecasted liabilities and plan liquidity needs. The Company sets the overall portfolio allocation and uses an investment manager that directs the investment of funds consistent with that allocation. The investment manager invests the plan assets in index funds that it manages. The current target allocations for the plan assets are 40% in equity securities and 60% in fixed-income securities. The equity investment target allocation is equally divided between domestic and international equity securities.

The plan assets were classified as Level 2 and the fair values by asset category were as follows:

		December 31,	
		2013	2012
		(In thousands)	
Commingled funds	domestic equities(a)	\$ 15,274	\$ 14,431
Commingled funds	international equities(a)	15,226	14,292
Commingled funds	bonds(a)	45,568	42,989
Total		\$ 76,068	\$ 71,712

- (a) These amounts consist of investments in funds not registered with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, with underlying investments primarily in the equity securities included in the S&P 500 Index, non-U.S. equity securities and investment grade fixed-income securities. The fair value was determined based on the net asset value per share of each investment at December 31, 2013 and 2012. These funds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the Company could redeem these investments with the sponsoring investment management organizations at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and with at least monthly frequency on an ongoing basis.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)***Plan Asset Allocations for Pension Plans and Post-retirement Benefit Plan:*

The following table presents the actual plan asset allocations:

	2013		December 31, 2012	
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
Equity securities	51%	40%	50%	40%
Debt securities	42%	60%	43%	60%
Real estate securities	7%		7%	

Actuarial Assumptions:

The Company reassesses its benefit plan assumptions on a regular basis. The actuarial assumptions for the principal pension and post-retirement plans are as follows:

	2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012		2011	
	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Life Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Life Benefits	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Life Benefits
Discount rate to determine net periodic cost	3.80%	4.20%	4.30%	4.50%	5.25%	5.70%
Discount rate to determine the benefit obligation as of December 31	4.70%	5.10%	3.80%	4.20%	4.30%	4.50%
Rate of compensation increase to determine net periodic cost	N/A	3.50%	N/A	3.50%	N/A	3.50%
Rate of compensation increase to determine the benefit obligation as of December 31	N/A	3.50%	N/A	3.50%	N/A	3.50%
Expected average rate of return on plan assets	7.30%	5.10%	7.75%	5.70%	7.75%	6.20%

The Company bases the salary increase assumptions on historical experience and future expectations. The expected rate of return for the Company's retirement benefit plans represents the average rate of return expected to be earned on plan assets over the period that the benefit obligations are expected to be paid. In developing the expected rate of return, the Company considers long-term compound annualized returns based on historical market data, historical and expected returns on the various categories of plan assets, and the target investment portfolio allocations. The rates used are adjusted for any current or anticipated shifts in the investment mix of the plans. The rates also factor in the historic performance of the plans' assets. The gain on the pension assets during 2013 was \$88.6 million, with the gains recognized over the next five years through the return on asset assumption using the market-related value of assets (MRVA) with the amount not yet recognized through MRVA amortized under current accounting rules for recognizing asset and liability gains and losses.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)*****Benefit Payments:***

The following table reflects the benefit payments that the Company expects the plans to pay in the periods presented. These payments include amounts related to future service.

	Pension Benefits	Post- retirement Benefits
	(In thousands)	
Year ending December 31, 2014	\$ 89,010	\$ 900
Year ending December 31, 2015	\$ 88,671	\$ 990
Year ending December 31, 2016	\$ 89,803	\$ 1,090
Year ending December 31, 2017	\$ 88,307	\$ 1,200
Year ending December 31, 2018	\$ 88,421	\$ 1,340
Years ending December 31, 2019 through December 31, 2023	\$ 445,004	\$ 9,620

The Company expects to contribute approximately \$75.9 million to its pension plans during the year ending December 31, 2014. The Company does not expect to contribute to its post-retirement benefit plan in 2014.

LSI 401(k) Defined Contribution Plan

Eligible employees in the U.S. may participate in the LSI Corporation 401(k) Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides for tax-deferred and after-tax contributions for eligible employees and allows employees to contribute from 1% to 90% of their annual compensation on a pretax and after-tax basis. Effective June 1, 2012, the Plan allows employees to make Roth contributions. Employee contributions are limited to a maximum annual amount as set periodically by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company matches pretax employee contributions up to 100% of the first 2% of eligible earnings and 50% of the next 3% of eligible earnings that are contributed by employees and may make additional variable matching contributions based on the Company's performance. All matching contributions vest immediately except that matching contribution for new employees vest after two years of service. The Company's matching contributions to the Plan totaled \$24.0 million, \$22.8 million and \$18.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Note 8 Supplemental Financial Information**

	2013	December 31, 2012 (In thousands)
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 66	\$ 176
Work-in-process	23,940	52,003
Finished goods	132,288	154,144
Total inventories	\$ 156,294	\$ 206,323
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	\$ 30,070	\$ 40,555
Deferred tax asset	10,677	8,117
Other	30,853	31,700
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 71,600	\$ 80,372
Property and equipment:		
Land	\$ 39,202	\$ 39,107
Buildings and improvements	152,816	136,178
Equipment	317,380	310,602
Furniture and fixtures	20,358	22,622
Leasehold improvements	26,763	38,888
Construction in progress	14,961	15,718
Total property and equipment, gross	571,480	563,115
Accumulated depreciation	(269,192)	(293,368)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 302,288	\$ 269,747
Other accrued liabilities:		
Restructuring reserves current	\$ 16,597	\$ 14,654
Deferred revenue	53,891	38,441
Accrued expenses	102,750	124,567
Total other accrued liabilities	\$ 173,238	\$ 177,662

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the components of, and changes in, accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes:

Balance at December 31, 2012	Net Current Period Other	Balance at December 31, 2013
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		Comprehensive Income(a) (In thousands)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 39,881	\$ (5,354)	\$ 34,527
Net unrealized gain on investments	4,484	(1,687)	2,797
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on derivatives	224	(797)	(573)
Defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans	(622,919)	194,826	(428,093)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (578,330)	\$ 186,988	\$ (391,342)

- (a) The reclassified components of defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans were included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Note 7). All other reclassified amounts were insignificant for the period presented.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Reconciliation of Basic and Diluted Shares**

The following table provides a reconciliation of basic and diluted shares:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Basic shares	547,817	559,459	585,704
Dilutive effect of stock options, employee stock purchase rights and RSUs	19,662	21,089	15,189
Diluted shares	567,479	580,548	600,893

The weighted-average common share equivalents that were excluded from the computation of diluted shares because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect on net income per share were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Anti-dilutive securities:			
Stock options	19,422	29,477	41,927
RSUs	413	6,047	227

Note 9 Identified Intangible Assets and Goodwill**Identified Intangible Assets**

Identified intangible assets were comprised of the following:

	2013		December 31, 2012	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	(In thousands)			
Current technology	\$ 930,767	\$ (798,588)	\$ 930,767	\$ (751,236)
Customer base	444,439	(344,903)	444,439	(304,725)
Patent licensing	312,800	(228,867)	312,800	(198,346)
Order backlog	4,500	(4,500)	4,500	(4,500)
Trade names	1,800	(1,145)	1,800	(680)
Workforce	3,567	(3,567)	3,567	(3,567)
In-process research and development	51,300		51,300	
Total identified intangible assets	\$ 1,749,173	\$ (1,381,570)	\$ 1,749,173	\$ (1,263,054)

The following table summarizes amortization expense and the weighted-average lives of identified intangible assets:

	Weighted- Average Lives (In months)	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Current technology	52	\$ 47,352	\$ 48,736	\$ 49,243
Customer base	47	40,178	35,316	33,921
Patent licensing	36	30,521	30,618	32,125
Order backlog	3		4,500	
Trade names	55	465	380	50
Workforce	72		521	596
Total	48	\$ 118,516	\$ 120,071	\$ 115,935

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The estimated annual future amortization expenses related to identified intangible assets as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Amortization Expense (In thousands)
<u>Years ending December 31:</u>	
2014	\$ 119,829
2015	112,167
2016	91,430
2017	32,046
2018 and thereafter	12,131
Total	\$ 367,603

Goodwill

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, goodwill was \$255.0 million. After completing annual impairment reviews during the fourth quarters of 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company concluded that goodwill was not impaired in any of these years. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, accumulated impairment losses were \$2.4 billion.

Note 10 Cash Equivalents and Investments

The following tables summarize the Company's cash equivalents and investments measured at fair value:

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2 (In thousands)	Total
Cash equivalents:			
Money-market funds	\$ 444,480(a)	\$	\$ 444,480
Short-term investments:			
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities:			
Agency securities	\$	\$ 142,756(b)	\$ 142,756
Non-agency securities		607(b)	607
Government and agency securities	35,521(a)	58,875(b)	94,396
Corporate debt securities		15,490(b)	15,490
Commercial paper		13,821(b)	13,821
 Total available-for-sale debt securities	 \$ 35,521	 \$ 231,549	 \$ 267,070
 Long-term investments in equity securities:			
Marketable available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 2,921(c)	\$	\$ 2,921

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	Level 2 (In thousands)	Total
Cash equivalents:			
Money-market funds	\$ 364,596(a)	\$	\$ 364,596
Government and agency securities		6,479(b)	6,479
Total cash equivalents	\$ 364,596	\$ 6,479	\$ 371,075
Short-term investments:			
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities:			
Agency securities	\$	\$ 129,463(b)	\$ 129,463
Non-agency securities		1,393(b)	1,393
Government and agency securities	17,042(a)	49,658(b)	66,700
Corporate debt securities		6,001(b)	6,001
Commercial paper		900(b)	900
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 17,042	\$ 187,415	\$ 204,457
Long-term investments in equity securities:			
Marketable available-for-sale equity securities	\$ 1,689(c)	\$	\$ 1,689

(a) The fair value of money-market funds is determined using unadjusted prices in active markets. Level 1 government and agency securities consist of U.S. government and agency securities, and their fair value is determined using quoted prices in active markets.

(b) These investments are traded less frequently than Level 1 securities and are valued using inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, such as interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, collateral performance, broker/dealer quotes and indices that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

(c) The fair value of marketable equity securities is determined using quoted prices in active markets. These amounts are included in non-current other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the aggregate carrying values of the Company's non-marketable securities were \$44.3 million and \$42.1 million, respectively, which are included in non-current other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized an unrealized gain of \$0.7 million associated with certain non-marketable securities. Upon the acquisition of SandForce in January 2012, the Company recognized a gain of \$5.8 million as a result of re-measuring its pre-acquisition equity interest in SandForce to estimated fair value. The Company also recognized a pre-tax gain of \$2.6 million associated with a sale of certain non-marketable securities during the year ended December 31, 2012. There were no sales of non-marketable securities in 2013 or 2011.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following tables summarize the Company's available-for-sale securities:

	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013 Gross Unrealized Gain (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Short-term debt securities:				
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities	\$ 141,263	\$ 4,329	\$ (2,229)	\$ 143,363
Government and agency securities	94,245	352	(201)	94,396
Corporate debt securities	15,447	85	(42)	15,490
Commercial paper	13,821			13,821
Total short-term debt securities	\$ 264,776	\$ 4,766	\$ (2,472)	\$ 267,070
Long-term marketable equity securities	\$ 669	\$ 2,252	\$	\$ 2,921

	Amortized Cost	December 31, 2012 Gross Unrealized Gain (In thousands)	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
Short-term debt securities:				
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities	\$ 125,563	\$ 6,390	\$ (1,097)	\$ 130,856
Government and agency securities	65,904	802	(6)	66,700
Corporate debt securities	5,864	137		6,001
Commercial paper	900			900
Total short-term debt securities	\$ 198,231	\$ 7,329	\$ (1,103)	\$ 204,457
Long-term marketable equity securities	\$ 669	\$ 1,020	\$	\$ 1,689

As of December 31, 2013, there were 204 investments in an unrealized loss position. The following tables summarize the gross unrealized losses and fair values of the Company's short-term investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than and greater than 12 months, aggregated by investment category:

	December 31, 2013			
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)			
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities	\$ 63,788	\$ (1,856)	\$ 11,668	\$ (373)
Government and agency securities	27,053	(201)		
Corporate debt securities	6,126	(42)		
Total	\$ 96,967	\$ (2,099)	\$ 11,668	\$ (373)

	December 31, 2012			
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)			
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities	\$ 38,280	\$ (1,018)	\$ 4,141	\$ (79)
Government and agency securities	18,301	(6)		
Total	\$ 56,581	\$ (1,024)	\$ 4,141	\$ (79)

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$0.2 million for marketable securities. There were no material impairment charges for marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012. Net realized losses and gains on sales of available-for-sale securities were not material for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

Contractual maturities of available-for-sale debt securities as of December 31, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

Due within one year	\$ 38,354
Due in 1-5 years	88,401
Due in 5-10 years	8,239
Due after 10 years	132,076
Total	\$ 267,070

The maturities of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities were determined based on contractual principal maturities assuming no prepayments.

Note 11 Segment, Geographic and Product Information

The Company operates in one reportable segment the Semiconductor segment. The Company's chief executive officer is the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company's CODM bears ultimate responsibility for, and is actively engaged in, the allocation of resources and the evaluation of the Company's operating and financial results. Management's conclusion that the Company operates in a single reportable segment is based on the following:

The Company assesses performance, including incentive compensation, based upon consolidated operational performance and financial results;

The CODM allocates resources and makes other operational decisions based on direct involvement with the Company's operations and product development efforts;

The Company is managed under a functionally-based organizational structure, with the head of each function reporting directly to the CODM. Management of shared functions also reports directly to the CODM or to one of his direct reports; and

The Company frequently integrates its discrete technologies across many of its products and its integrated circuits are largely manufactured under similar processes. This integrated approach supports the Company's ability to make financial decisions based on consolidated financial performance, without reliance on discrete financial information.

Significant Customers

The following table provides information about sales to the Company's one customer that accounted for 10% or more of consolidated revenues in each of 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Percentage of consolidated revenues	25%	31%	25%

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Information about Geographic Areas**

The following tables summarize the Company's revenues by geography based on the ordering location of the customer and long-lived assets by geography. Because the Company sells its products primarily to other sellers of technology products and not to end users, revenues by geography as presented below may not accurately reflect geographic end-user demand for its products.

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Revenues:			
North America*	\$ 622,032	\$ 635,928	\$ 520,193
Asia:			
China (including Hong Kong)	643,759	788,077	569,710
Singapore	264,969	305,974	256,781
Taiwan	287,591	290,294	272,071
Other	346,053	300,688	224,948
Total Asia	1,542,372	1,685,033	1,323,510
Europe and the Middle East	205,825	185,126	200,255
Total	\$ 2,370,229	\$ 2,506,087	\$ 2,043,958

	December 31, 2013 (In thousands)	2012
Long-lived assets:		
North America*	\$ 258,059	\$ 241,443
Asia**	43,531	27,206
Europe and the Middle East	698	1,098
Total	\$ 302,288	\$ 269,747

* Primarily the United States.

** Primarily China, Singapore and Taiwan.

Information about Product Groups

The following table presents the Company's revenues by product groups:

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Revenues:			
Storage products	\$ 1,846,698	\$ 1,994,397	\$ 1,487,069
Networking products	398,454	407,193	453,652
Other	125,077	104,497	103,237
Total	\$ 2,370,229	\$ 2,506,087	\$ 2,043,958

Note 12 Derivative Instruments

The Company has foreign subsidiaries that operate and sell the Company's products in various markets around the world. As a result, the Company is exposed to changes in foreign-currency exchange rates. The Company utilizes forward contracts to manage its exposure associated with net assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies and to reduce the volatility of earnings and cash flows related to forecasted foreign-currency transactions. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)****Cash-Flow Hedges**

The Company enters into forward contracts that are designated as foreign-currency cash-flow hedges of selected forecasted payments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. These forward contracts generally mature within twelve months. The Company evaluates and calculates the effectiveness of each hedge at least quarterly. Changes in the fair value attributable to changes in time value are excluded from the assessment of effectiveness and are recognized in interest income and other, net. The effective portion of the forward contracts' gain or loss is recorded in other comprehensive income and, when the hedged expense is recognized, is subsequently reclassified into earnings within the same line item in the statements of operations as the impact of the hedged transaction. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is reported in earnings immediately. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total notional value of outstanding forward contracts, designated as foreign-currency cash-flow hedges, was \$42.7 million and \$39.8 million, respectively.

Other Foreign-Currency Hedges

The Company enters into foreign-exchange forward contracts that are used to hedge certain assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies and that do not qualify for hedge accounting. These forward contracts generally mature within three months. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts are recorded immediately in earnings to offset the changes in the fair value of the assets or liabilities being hedged. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total notional value of outstanding forward contracts, not designated as hedges under hedge accounting, was \$56.0 million and \$31.6 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized losses of \$3.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$3.1 million on other foreign-currency hedges, respectively. These amounts are included in interest income and other, net in the consolidated statements of operations and were substantially offset by the gains on the underlying foreign-currency-denominated assets or liabilities.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

The total fair value of derivative assets and liabilities was included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and in other accrued liabilities, respectively, in the consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the total fair value of derivative assets and liabilities was immaterial.

Note 13 Income Taxes

The provisions for/(benefit from) income taxes consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ (19,521)	\$ 10,400	\$ (2,850)
State	(1,128)	1,717	336
Foreign	11,469	20,141	13,601
Total current taxes	(9,180)	32,258	11,087
Deferred:			
Federal	20,183	(50,645)	(7,240)
State	(408)	(157)	211
Foreign	2,541	(2,416)	(280)

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Total deferred taxes	22,316	(53,218)	(7,309)
Total	\$ 13,136	\$ (20,960)	\$ 3,778

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table summarizes the domestic and foreign components of income before income taxes:

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Domestic	\$ (19,292)	\$ 65,341	\$ (31,636)
Foreign	157,082	109,927	125,426
Income before income taxes	\$ 137,790	\$ 175,268	\$ 93,790

The following table summarizes significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	2013	December 31, 2012 (In thousands)
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax credit carryovers	\$ 456,940	\$ 413,225
Net operating loss carryforwards	721,151	968,648
Capital loss carryover	4,957	5,148
Future deductions for purchased intangible assets	152,244	184,366
Depreciation and amortization	36,585	97,867
Pension and post-retirement benefits	124,983	206,218
Future deductions for reserves and other	82,934	91,964
Total deferred tax assets	1,579,794	1,967,436
Valuation allowance	(1,459,307)	(1,781,702)
Net deferred tax assets	120,487	185,734
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax deductible goodwill	(19,663)	(18,517)
Purchased intangible assets	(113,568)	(157,331)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(133,231)	(175,848)
Total net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	\$ (12,744)	\$ 9,886

Valuation allowances reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that, based upon all available evidence, is more likely than not to be realized. The deferred tax assets valuation allowance is primarily attributable to U.S. tax credit carryovers and net operating loss carryovers that could not be benefited under existing carry-back rules. Approximately \$102.0 million of the valuation allowance at December 31, 2013 relates to tax benefits from stock option deductions, which will be credited to equity if and when realized.

In December 2013, the Company entered into an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in connection with the valuation of intellectual property in conjunction with a cost sharing arrangement. This APA has resulted in an intercompany recognition of prepaid U.S. income in the current year. The Company has utilized its available net operating losses to offset this income. The use of net

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operating losses has resulted in a reduction of deferred tax assets and a corresponding reduction in the valuation allowance of \$252.4 million and had no impact on the effective tax rate.

Management continues to monitor the realizability of the Company's deferred tax assets. Historically, the Company has sustained losses from its U.S. operations and, as a result, has maintained a full valuation allowance against U.S. net deferred tax assets. Management does not believe there is sufficient positive evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient future taxable income in the U.S. to realize the benefits of its deferred tax assets. Depending on future results and projected trends, it is reasonably possible that Company may determine in the foreseeable future that it is more likely than not that a significant portion of its U.S. deferred tax assets will be realized, resulting in a release of a significant portion of the valuation allowance.

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The American Taxpayers Relief Act of 2012 (the Act) was signed into law on January 2, 2013. The Act retroactively extended research credits for a two year period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. The Company calculated research credits accordingly in 2013. The provisions of the Act did not have a material impact on the Company's effective tax rate.

On September 13, 2013, the IRS and Treasury Department released final regulations related to the timing of deductibility of expenditures related to tangible property. These regulations apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently assessing the impact of these regulations and does not expect that the application of these rules will have a material impact on its results of operations.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryovers of approximately \$1,753.8 million, \$1,373.3 million and \$45.7 million, respectively. The federal net operating losses will begin expiring in 2020 through 2032. Certain state net operating losses expire from 2015 through 2032. The foreign net operating losses will begin expiring in 2017. Approximately \$1,479.2 million of the federal net operating loss carryover and \$1,180.7 million of the state net operating loss carryover relate to acquisitions and are subject to certain limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had tax credits of approximately \$509.9 million, which began expiring in 2013.

A reconciliation of the provisions for/(benefit from) income taxes with the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	2011
Expected tax expense at federal statutory rate of 35%	\$ 48,227	\$ 61,344	\$ 32,826
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(625)	2,373	2,363
Foreign rate differential	(32,226)	(11,953)	(25,607)
U.S. taxes on foreign earnings	4,642	5,043	32,793
Withholding taxes	9,082	7,842	8,770
Tax benefit related to valuation allowance release for SandForce acquisition		(42,365)	
Change in valuation allowance	8,399	(9,432)	(23,439)
Nondeductible expenses	132	5,241	8,049
Tax refunds/credits	(719)	(1,964)	(2,926)
Tax benefit related to refundable R&D/alternative minimum tax credit	(500)		(530)
Tax deduction for loss on liquidation of subsidiary		(18,200)	
Lapsed statute of limitations	(23,276)	(18,889)	(16,796)
Intraperiod allocation of tax benefit to continuing operations			(11,725)
Total tax provision/(benefit)	\$ 13,136	\$ (20,960)	\$ 3,778

The Company paid income taxes, net of refunds received, of \$23.2 million, \$21.0 million and \$11.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Company has a tax holiday in effect for its business operations in Singapore effective January 1, 2009. The tax holiday allows for a reduced tax rate of 10% on the qualifying profits generated through December 31, 2018. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the tax savings from this holiday were approximately \$2.4 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, with no material per-share impact.

The Company has not provided for U.S. income and foreign withholding taxes on \$72.5 million of cumulative undistributed earnings of various non-U.S. subsidiaries. Such earnings are intended to be reinvested

Table of Contents**LSI Corporation****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

in the non-U.S. subsidiaries for an indefinite period of time. It is not practicable to estimate potential U.S. deferred tax liabilities on the foreign undistributed earnings due to the complex interplay under U.S. tax rules of various tax attributes such as net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits, the availability and timing of which are not estimable.

Uncertain Income Tax Positions

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$188.7 million and \$193.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. The \$188.7 million as of December 31, 2013 is related to unrecognized tax benefits that, if realized, would affect the effective tax rate of the Company.

The Company is unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with a taxing authority may occur. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will increase or decrease in the next 12 months. Such changes could occur based on the normal expiration of statutes of limitations, the possible conclusion of ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions around the world, or other negotiations with tax authorities. If those events occur within the next 12 months, the Company estimates that unrecognized tax benefits, plus accrued interest and penalties, could decrease by up to \$22.5 million.

The Company files income tax returns at the U.S. federal level and in various state and foreign jurisdictions. With some exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2009.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued in relation to unrecognized tax benefits as a tax expense. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded charges to tax expense of approximately \$6.2 million, \$8.3 million and \$6.3 million for interest and penalties, respectively. Also, for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded tax benefits of approximately \$9.8 million, \$9.5 million and \$8.6 million for interest and penalties, respectively, as a result of reductions to tax positions taken in a prior year, lapses in statutes of limitations and audit settlements. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$24.8 million and \$28.4 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties which are included in non-current income tax liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of the gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding related interest and penalties:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Balance at January 1	\$ 193,894	\$ 170,994	\$ 151,898
Tax positions related to current year:			