

Summer Infant, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 10, 2010

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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, 2009

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. 001-33346

SUMMER INFANT, INC.

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

20-1994619
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1275 Park East Drive, Woonsocket, Rhode Island
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

02895
(Zip Code)

(401) 671-6550
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, Par Value \$.0001

Name of Exchange on which registered
Nasdaq Capital Market

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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 (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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 "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of December 31, 2009 was approximately \$50,991,000.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of February 1, 2010 was 15,437,477 (excluding unvested restricted shares that have been issued to employees).

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in such statements. We caution investors that actual results or business conditions may differ materially from those projected or suggested in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors including, but not limited to, the risk factors described below. We cannot assure you that we have identified all the factors that create uncertainties. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Background

On March 6, 2007, under an Agreement and Plans of Reorganization, dated as of September 1, 2006 ("Acquisition Agreement"), KBL Healthcare Acquisition Corp. II ("KBL"), and its wholly owned subsidiary, SII Acquisition Corp. ("Acquisition Sub"), consummated a transaction by which (i) Summer Infant, Inc. ("SII") was merged with and into Acquisition Sub and (ii) all of the outstanding capital stock of each of Summer Infant Europe, Limited ("SIE") and Summer Infant Asia, Ltd. ("SIA" and, collectively, with SII and SIE, the "Targets") was acquired directly by KBL. As used in this Report, the term "Summer" includes each of the Targets. As used in this Report, the term "Company" means the registrant on a post-acquisition basis. On March 7, 2007, the securities of the Company commenced listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols SUMR (common stock), SUMRW (warrants) and SUMRU (units).

Effective upon closing, the Company changed its name to Summer Infant, Inc. and SII changed its name to Summer Infant (USA), Inc. Thus, the Company is now a holding company called Summer Infant, Inc. operating through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Summer Infant (USA), Inc., Summer Infant Europe, Limited ("SIE"), Summer Infant Canada, Ltd. ("SIC") and Summer Infant Asia, Ltd. ("SIA").

General

We are a designer, marketer, and distributor of branded juvenile health, safety and wellness products which are sold principally to large North American and UK retailers. We currently have more than 80 proprietary products in various product categories including nursery audio/video monitors, safety gates, durable bath products, bed rails, related health and safety products, booster and potty seats, bouncers and a product line of soft goods/bedding. In the past two years, the Company has completed several acquisitions and therefore added items such as cribs, baby gear, infant sleep positioners, head supports, portable changing pads, as well as nursery and feeding accessories. Our products are sold primarily to U.S. retailers including Babies R Us, Target, KMart, Buy Buy Baby, Meijer, Baby Depot (Burlington Coat Factory) and Wal-Mart.

We maintain through SIE a sales, marketing and distribution office in England, which services the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe. SIE's largest customers are Mothercare, Toys R Us, Argos, and Tesco. In 2009, Summer Infant (USA), including international sales managed out of the U.S., accounted for approximately 90% of total Company revenue.

We maintain through SIA a product development, sales, engineering and quality assurance office.

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Strategy

Our strategy is to grow our sales through a variety of methods, including:

increased product penetration (more products at each store);

increased store penetration (more stores within each retail customer);

new products (at existing and new customers);

new mass merchant retail customers;

new distribution channels (food and drug chains, price clubs, home centers, web-based retailers);

new geographies (international expansion);

new product categories; and

acquisitions.

We have been able to grow our annual revenues historically through a combination of all of the above factors. Each year, we have been able to expand the number of products in our main distribution channel, mass merchant retailers, and have also added new customers each year. Therefore, even without new product introductions, we could grow our business by simply selling more of our existing product line to existing customers.

In the future, our growth strategy will be to continue to develop and sell new products to our existing customer base, sell new and existing products to new customers (or expand relationships with existing customers), to expand our sales of products from our soft goods product line, and to expand in the UK and in other geographic regions (including Japan, Mexico and Australia, among others). In addition, there are a number of potential acquisition candidates that could be pursued in order to obtain new innovative products, new product categories, new retail customers or new sales territories. There are approximately 400 active juvenile product companies, of which approximately 300 have less than \$10 million in sales. In addition, there are various product categories that we do not currently compete in, including car seats, walkers, strollers, and other categories. We may look to develop our own products in these categories or attempt to gain entrance into these categories through acquisitions.

Products

We sell products in a number of different categories, including: Infant bath products; safety gates; audio and video monitors; high chairs and other baby "gear"; infant bedding; cribs and nursery furniture; swaddling blankets; and many other categories. Most of the products are sold under the Summer Infant brand; the Company also has several licensing arrangements to sell products under different brands. No single product generated more than 10% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Product Development and Design

Our management believes that product development is a critical element of our strategy and success to date. Our product strategy is to produce proprietary products that provide distinctive benefits, are visually appealing, provide convenience and will appeal to the mid-tier and upper-tier buyers. Our U.S. retailers are strategically motivated to buy innovative, up-market products. Our main product development efforts are located at our Rhode Island corporate office, but we also have development efforts in China, Colorado, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and the United Kingdom.

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Suppliers and Manufacturing

Except for certain injection-molded bath tubs, potty seats and gates, which are manufactured in the U.S., substantially all of our other products are manufactured in Asia (particularly China). We use many different suppliers and we own our molds. Therefore, we are not dependent on any one manufacturer. SIA provides us with a local sourcing presence and the ability to oversee quality, electronic engineering and other issues that may arise during production.

Transportation of Asia-made goods to our warehouses typically takes three to four weeks, depending on the location of the warehouse. We maintain our inventory at warehouses located in the United States, Canada, Asia, and the United Kingdom. Most of our customers pick up their goods at regional warehouses. We also use UPS and other common carriers to arrange shipments to customers who request such arrangements, primarily smaller retailers and specialty stores.

We use several manufacturers in the U.S. for our injection molded products that account for between 10% and 15% of our annual net sales.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales are primarily derived from the sale of juvenile health, safety and wellness products and are recognized upon transfer of title of product to our customers. Our products are marketed and sold through several distribution channels including chain retailers, specialty retailers and direct to consumers.

Sales are made utilizing standard credit terms of 30 to 60 days. We generally accept returns only for defective merchandise.

Competition

The juvenile health, safety and wellness industry has many participants, none of which have dominant market share, though certain companies have disproportionate strength in certain segments. Our largest direct competitors are Dorel Industries (Safety 1st and Cosco brands), Evenflo (Evenflo, Gerry, and Snugli brands), Kid Brands, Inc., Fisher-Price (part of Mattel, Inc.), The First Years (a subsidiary of RC2 Corporation) and Graco (a subsidiary of Newell Rubbermaid). In addition, we compete in certain of our product lines with a number of private companies, such as KidCo, Inc. and Munchkin.

The primary methods of competition in the industry consist of product innovation, brand positioning, quality, price and other factors such as timely distribution. Our competitive strengths include our experienced product development staff, our ability to develop new products, brand positioning, relationships with major retailers, and the quality and pricing of our products.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patents, licenses and trade secrets to protect our intellectual property. Our patents currently in effect include various design features related to bedrails, infant seats, bouncers, and potty chairs, with several other patents pending for monitors, baby swings, and other items. The patents expire at various times over the next 20 years. We also have license agreements relating to the use of patented technology owned by third parties in certain of our products.

Customers

Our top 10 customers in North America and the United Kingdom together comprised over 80% of our sales in fiscal 2009. Some of these customers include Babies R Us/Toys R Us, Target, K-Mart, Buy Buy Baby, and Wal-Mart in North America, and in the United Kingdom, Mothercare.

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Seasonality

There are not significant variations in seasonal demand for our products. Sales to our retail customers are generally higher in the time frame when retailers take initial shipments of new products. These orders usually incorporate enough product to fill each store plus additional amounts to be kept at the customer's distribution center. The timing of these initial shipments varies by customer depending on when they finalize store layouts for the upcoming year, and whether there are any mid-year product introductions.

Geographic Regions

In 2009, Summer Infant (USA), including international sales managed out of the U.S., accounted for approximately 90% of total Company revenue; the remaining sales were made in Canada, the United Kingdom, and all other geographies.

Regulatory Matters

We obtain all necessary regulatory agency approvals for each of our products. In the U.S., these approvals may include, among others, one or more of the Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC"), the American Society of Test Methods ("ASTM"), the Juvenile Products Manufacturing Association ("JPMA"), the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") and the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"). We conduct our own internal testing, which utilizes a "foreseeable use and abuse" testing method and is designed to subject each product to the "worst case scenario." Our products are also frequently tested by independent government certified labs.

Insurance

We carry a product liability insurance policy that provides us with \$10,000,000 of liability coverage with a minimal deductible. We consult with our insurers to ascertain appropriate liability coverage for our product mix. We anticipate increasing our insurance coverage in the future in line with our expanding sales and product breadth.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we employed a total of 178 people, 107 of whom work in the headquarters and distribution centers in Rhode Island. Our employees are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Available Information

We maintain our corporate website at www.summerinfant.com and we make available, free of charge, through this website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports that we file with or furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file that material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information on our website is not part of this report. This report includes all material information about us that is included on our website and is otherwise required to be included in this report.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In those cases, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

The concentration of our business with a base of retail customers that make no binding long-term commitments means that economic difficulties or changes in the purchasing policies of our major customers could have a significant impact on our business.

A number of large, retail customers account for a majority of our net sales. The customer that generated more than 10% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 was Toys R Us (52% of net sales). Because of the concentration of our business with this customer and because we have no long term contracts with this customer, our success depends on our customers' willingness to purchase and provide shelf space for our products. An adverse change in our relationship with any of our large customers or a change in the financial viability of any of these customers could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to grow and compete will be harmed if we do not successfully satisfy consumer preferences, enhance existing products, develop and introduce new products, and achieve market acceptance of those products.

Our business and operating results depend largely upon the appeal of our products. Consumer preferences, particularly among parents, who are the end purchasers of our products, are constantly changing. Our success will, in large part, depend on our ability to identify emerging trends in the health, safety and wellness marketplace, and design products that address consumer demand and prove safe and cost effective. Our product offerings compete with those of many other companies, many of which are much larger and enjoy broader brand recognition and significant distribution channel relationships, which means that our market position is always at risk. Our ability to maintain and increase our current market share will depend upon our ability to anticipate changes in consumer preferences and satisfy these preferences, enhance existing products, develop and introduce new products and establish and grow distribution channels for these products, and ultimately achieve market acceptance of these products.

We are dependent on key personnel, and our ability to grow and compete in our industry will be harmed if we do not retain the continued services of our key personnel, or we fail to identify, hire, and retain additional qualified personnel.

We are dependent on the efforts of our management team, and the loss of services of members of our management team, each of whom has substantial experience in the juvenile health, safety and wellness markets, could have an adverse effect on our business. If any members of management leave, their departure could have an adverse effect on our operations and could adversely affect our ability to design new products and to maintain and grow the distribution channels for our products.

In addition, if our operations continue to grow in a manner consistent with our historical growth rates, it will be necessary for us to attract and retain additional qualified personnel. The market for qualified and talented product development personnel in the consumer goods market, and the juvenile health, safety and wellness products market specifically is intensely competitive. If we are unable to attract or retain qualified personnel as needed, the growth of our operations could be slowed or hampered. However, we believe that Summer Infant's compensation including salary, performance-based bonuses, and stock award programs provides incentives that are competitive within our industry.

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Intellectual property claims relating to our products could increase our costs and adversely affect our business.

We have, from time to time, received claims of alleged infringement of patents relating to certain of our products, and we may face similar claims in the future. These claims relate to alleged patent infringement and are primarily the result of newly issued patents that were not in force when we initially brought the subject products to market. The defense of intellectual property claims can be costly and time consuming, even in circumstances where the claim is without merit. We may be required to pay substantial damages or settlement costs in order to resolve these types of claims. In addition, these claims could materially harm our brand name, reputation and operations.

We rely on foreign suppliers in Asia to manufacture the majority of our products, and any adverse change in our relationship with our suppliers could harm our business.

We rely on numerous third-party suppliers located in Asia for the manufacture of most of our products. While we believe that alternative suppliers could be located if required, our product sourcing could be affected if any of these suppliers do not continue to manufacture our products in required quantities or at all, or with the required levels of quality. We enter into purchase orders with our foreign suppliers and do not enter into any long term contracts. In addition, difficulties encountered by these suppliers, such as fire, accident, natural disasters, outbreaks of contagious diseases, or political unrest, could halt or disrupt production at the affected locations, resulting in delay or cancellation of orders. Any of these events could result in delayed deliveries by us of our products, causing reduced sales and harm to our reputation and brand name.

Increases in the cost of materials or labor used to manufacture our products could decrease our profitability and therefore negatively impact our business and financial condition.

Because our products are manufactured by third-party suppliers, we do not directly purchase the materials used in the manufacture of our products. However, the prices paid by us to these suppliers could increase if raw materials, labor, or other costs increase. If we cannot pass these increases along to our customers, our profitability will be adversely affected.

Because we rely on foreign suppliers and we sell in to foreign markets, we are subject to numerous risks associated with international business that could increase our costs or disrupt the supply of our products, resulting in a negative impact on our business and financial condition.

Our international operations subject us to risks, including:

economic and political instability,

restrictive actions by foreign governments,

greater difficulty enforcing intellectual property rights and weaker laws protecting intellectual property rights,

changes in import duties or import or export restrictions,

timely shipping of product and unloading of product through West Coast ports, as well as timely truck delivery to our warehouses,

complications complying with the laws and policies of the United States affecting the importation of goods, including duties, quotas, and taxes, and

complications in complying with trade and foreign tax laws.

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Any of these events or circumstances could disrupt the supply of our products or increase our expenses.

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Product liability, product recalls, and other claims relating to the use of our products could increase our costs.

Because we sell infant and juvenile health, safety and wellness products to consumers, we face product liability risks relating to the use of our products. We also must comply with a variety of product safety and product testing regulations. If we face a product liability or other claim or fail to comply with these regulations, we may be subject to costly litigations, damage awards, fines or settlement costs that exceed our insurance coverage. We also would incur significant costs in connection with any product recall requirements. Even if a product liability or other claim is without merit, the claim could harm our reputation and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

Competition in our markets could reduce our net sales and profitability.

We operate in highly competitive markets. We compete with several large domestic and foreign companies and with other producers of infant products. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, and greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we have. In addition, we may face competition from new participants in our markets because the infant product industry has limited barriers to entry. We experience price competition for our products, competition for shelf space at retailers and competition for licenses, all of which may increase in the future. If we cannot compete successfully in the future, our net sales and profitability will likely decline.

We may experience difficulties in integrating strategic acquisitions.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to pursue acquisitions that are consistent with our mission and enable us to leverage our competitive strengths. The integration of acquired companies and their operations into our operations involves a number of risks, including:

the acquired business may experience losses that could adversely affect our profitability;

unanticipated costs relating to the integration of acquired businesses may increase our expenses;

possible failure to obtain any necessary consents to the transfer of licenses or other agreements of the acquired company;

possible failure to maintain customer, licensor and other relationships after the closing of the transaction of the acquired company;

difficulties in achieving planned cost-savings and synergies may increase our expenses or decrease our net sales;

diversion of management's attention could impair their ability to effectively manage our business operations; and

unanticipated management or operational problems or liabilities may adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

In addition, any future acquisitions or investments may result in:

issuances of dilutive equity securities, which may be sold at a discount to market price;

use of significant amounts of cash;

the incurrence of debt;

the assumption of significant liabilities;

unfavorable financing terms;

large one-time expenses; and

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the creation of intangible assets, including goodwill, the write-down of which may result in significant charges to earnings.

Our debt covenants may limit our ability to complete acquisitions, incur debt, make investments, sell assets, merge or complete other significant transactions.

Our loan agreements include provisions that place limitations on a number of our activities, including our ability to:

incur additional debt;

create liens on our assets or make guarantees;

make certain investments or loans;

pay dividends; or

dispose of or sell assets or enter into a merger or similar transaction.

We could issue additional common stock, which might dilute the book value of our common stock.

Our board of directors has authority, without action or vote of our stockholders in most cases, to issue all or a part of our authorized but unissued shares. These stock issuances could be made at a price that reflects a discount from the then-current trading price of our common stock. In addition, to raise capital, we may need to issue securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for a significant amount of our common stock. These issuances would dilute current shareholders' ownership percentage which would have the effect of reducing their influence on matters on which stockholders vote, and could dilute the book value of Summer Infant common stock. Stockholders may incur additional dilution if holders of stock options, whether currently outstanding or subsequently granted, exercise their options, or if warrant holders exercise their warrants to purchase shares of Summer Infant common stock.

As a "thinly-traded" stock, large sales can place downward pressure on our stock price.

Our common stock experiences periods when it could be considered "thinly traded." Finance transactions resulting in a large amount of newly issued shares that become readily tradable, or other events that cause current stockholders to sell shares, could place downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. In addition, the lack of a robust resale market may require a stockholder to sell a large number of shares in increments over time to mitigate any adverse impact of the sales on the market price of our stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents and Delaware law may limit the ability of our stockholders to control our policies and effect a change of control of our company and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management, which may not be in your best interests.

There are provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws that may discourage a third party from making a proposal to acquire us, even if some of our stockholders might consider the proposal to be in their best interests, and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management. These provisions include the following:

our certificate of incorporation provides for three classes of directors with the term of office of one class expiring each year, commonly referred to as a staggered board. By preventing stockholders from voting on the election of more than one class of directors at any annual meeting of stockholders, this provision may have the effect of keeping the current members of our board of directors in control for a longer period of time than stockholders may desire;

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our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval and to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred stock issued, which would allow the board to issue one or more classes or series of preferred stock that could discourage or delay a tender offer or change in control; and

our bylaws require advance written notice of stockholder proposals and director nominations.

Additionally, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which, in general, imposes restrictions upon acquirers of 15% or more of our stock. Finally, the board of directors may in the future adopt other protective measures, such as a stockholder rights plan, which could delay, deter or prevent a change of control.

The global economic downturn could result in a reduced demand for our products and increased volatility in our stock price.

Current uncertainty in global economic conditions pose a risk to the overall economy as consumers and retailers may defer or choose not to make purchases in response to tighter credit and negative financial news, which could negatively affect demand for our products. Additionally, due to the weak economic conditions and tightened credit environment, some of our retailers and distributors may not have the same purchasing power, leading to lower purchases of our products for placement into distribution channels. Consequently, demand for our products could be materially different from expectations, which could negatively affect our profitability and cause our stock price to decline.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We are headquartered in a 52,000 square facility in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. We have a seven year lease on this facility, with an option to extend for an additional five years.

We have a 36 month, 3,750 square foot lease for office space in South Carolina, which expires in 2012. We have a 24 month lease for office space in Hong Kong, which expires in 2011, as well as a 60 month lease for office space in the United Kingdom, which expires in 2012.

We maintain inventory at leased warehouses in California (approximately 220,000 square feet, which includes two warehouses), Rhode Island (approximately 104,000 square feet), Canada (approximately 31,000 square feet), and the UK (approximately 16,000 square feet). These leases expire at various times between 2010 and 2013.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2009.

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On March 7, 2007, our common stock, warrants and units commenced listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbols "SUMR", "SUMRW" and "SUMRU", respectively.

On March 17, 2008, we announced that effective March 28, 2008, the units will be separated into its component securities, consisting of one share of common stock and two warrants. As a result, beginning on March 28, 2008, the units ceased trading. The warrants expired on April 20, 2009.

The high and low closing prices for our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the periods indicated below were as follows:

	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008		
First Quarter	\$ 4.90	\$ 3.67
Second Quarter	\$ 4.80	\$ 3.84
Third Quarter	\$ 4.79	\$ 3.76
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.50	\$ 2.10
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 2.36	\$ 1.16
Second Quarter	\$ 2.82	\$ 1.55
Third Quarter	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.14

Holder of Common Stock

As of January 25, 2010, there were approximately thirteen shareholders of record of our common stock. Because shares of our common stock are held by depositaries, brokers and other nominees, the number of beneficial holders of our shares is substantially larger than the number of record holders.

Dividend Policy

There have been no cash dividends declared on our common stock since our company was formed. Dividends are declared at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors. Our intention is not to declare cash dividends and retain all cash for our operations.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

On October 9, 2007, we made a tender offer to all holders of our warrants to repurchase each warrant for \$1.00. The tender offer expired on November 8, 2007. The total number of warrants purchased in the tender offer was 14,766,047. All of the warrants which remained after the tender offer expired on April 20, 2009.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

In connection with the acquisition of the assets of Butterfly Living, LLC ("Butterfly") on July 17, 2009, the Company issued to Butterfly 213,675 shares (the "Butterfly Shares") of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Butterfly Shares were issued at fair market value in partial consideration for the purchase by the Company of substantially all of the assets of Butterfly. The offer and sale of these shares of common stock was made to "accredited investors," as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act, in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

N/A

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (dollar amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The information contained in this section has been derived from our consolidated financial statements and should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this filing.

The following discussion is intended to assist in the assessment of significant changes and trends related to our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included herein. Our business has grown organically in all of our markets. We derive our revenues from the sale of health, safety and wellness products for infants and toddlers. Our revenue is driven by our ability to design and market desirable products, identify business opportunities and secure new and renew existing distribution channels. Our income from operations is derived from our ability to generate revenue and collect cash in excess of labor and other costs of providing our products and selling, general and administrative costs.

Company Overview

We are a designer, marketer, and distributor of branded juvenile health, safety and wellness products which are sold principally to large North American and United Kingdom retailers. We currently have more than 80 proprietary products in various product categories including nursery audio/video monitors, safety gates, durable bath products, bed rails, infant thermometers, related health and safety products, booster and potty seats, cribs, baby gear, bouncers and soft goods/bedding.

Our strategy is to grow our sales through a variety of methods, including:

increased product penetration (more products at each store);

increased store penetration (more stores within each retail customer);

new products (at existing and new customers);

new retail customers;

acquisitions;

new geographies (international expansion); and

new product categories.

We have been able to grow our annual revenues historically through a combination of all of the above factors. Each year, we have been able to expand the number of products in our main distribution channel, mass merchant retailers, and have also added new customers each year. Therefore, even without new product introductions, we could grow our business by simply selling more of our existing product line to existing customers.

In the future, our growth strategy will be to continue to develop and sell new products to our existing customer base, sell new and existing products to new customers (or expand relationships with existing customers), expand our sales of products from our soft goods product line, and expand in the United Kingdom and in other geographic regions (including Japan, Mexico and Australia, among others). In addition, there are a number of potential acquisition candidates that could be pursued in order to obtain new innovative products, new product categories, new retail customers or new sales territories. There are approximately 400 active juvenile product companies, of which approximately 300 have less than \$10 million in sales. In addition, there are various product categories that we do not currently compete in, including car seats, strollers, walkers, and other categories. We may look to

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develop our own products in these categories or attempt to gain entrance into these categories through acquisitions.

As we continue to grow through internal initiatives and any future acquisitions, we will incur additional expenses. Two of the key areas in which those increased expenses will likely occur are sales and product development. To grow sales, we will likely hire additional sales personnel to service new geographic territories, focus existing resources on specific parts of the United States market and retain product line specialists to drive sales of new and existing products in specific areas in which we believe we can readily increase sales. Product development expenses will increase as we develop new products in existing and new categories.

If we were to acquire one or more companies as part of our growth strategy, we would face various challenges such as the integration of the acquired companies' product lines, employees, marketing requirements and information systems. Ongoing infrastructure investment also may be required to support realized growth, including expenditures with respect to upgraded and expanded information systems and enhancing our management team.

Sales

Our revenues are primarily derived from the sale of juvenile health, safety and wellness products and are recognized upon transfer of title of product to our customers. Our products are marketed through several distribution channels including chain retailers, specialty retailers and direct to consumers.

A number of large, retail customers account a majority of our net sales. The customer that generated more than 10% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 was Toys R Us (52% of such net sales). Because of the concentration of our business with this customer and because we have no long term contracts with this customer, our success depends on our customers' willingness to purchase and provide shelf space for our products.

Over 90% of sales are currently made to customers in North America, with the remaining sales primarily made to customers in the United Kingdom. Sales are made utilizing standard credit terms of 30 to 60 days. We generally accept returns only for defective merchandise.

Cost of goods sold and other expenses

Our products are manufactured by third parties, with approximately 85-90% of the dollar value of products being manufactured in Asia and the majority of the balance being manufactured in the U.S. Cost of goods sold primarily represents purchases of finished products from these third party manufacturers. The remainder of our cost of goods sold includes duties on certain imported items, freight-in from suppliers and miscellaneous charges from contract manufacturers. Substantially all of our purchases are made in US dollars; therefore, most of this activity is not subject to currency fluctuations. If our suppliers experience increased raw materials, labor or other costs and pass along those cost increases through higher prices for finished goods, our cost of sales would increase, and to the extent we are unable to pass these price increases along to our customers, our gross margins would decrease.

Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of payroll, insurance, professional fees, royalties, freight out to customers, product development costs, advertising and marketing expenses (including co-op advertising allowances as negotiated with certain customers) and sales commissions. Several of these items fluctuate with sales; some are based on sales to particular customers and others are based on sales of particular products.

There are not significant variations in seasonal demand for our products. Sales to our retail customers are generally higher in the time frame when retailers take initial shipments of new products.

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These orders usually incorporate enough product to fill each store plus additional amounts to be kept at the customer's distribution center. The timing of these initial shipments varies by customer depending on when they finalize store layouts for the upcoming year, and whether there are any mid-year product introductions.

Summary of critical accounting policies and estimates

This summary of our critical accounting policies is presented to assist in understanding our consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements and notes are representations of our management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

We make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The accounting policies described below are those we consider critical in preparing our financial statements. Some of these policies include significant estimates made by management using information available at the time the estimates were made. However, these estimates could change materially if different information or assumptions were used.

Revenue recognition

We record revenue when all of the following occur: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred, the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Sales are recorded net of provisions for returns and allowances, product placement fees, cash discounts and markdowns. We base our estimates for discounts, returns and allowances on negotiated customer terms and historical experience. These estimates are subject to variability, as actual deductions taken by customers may be different from the estimates recorded.

Sales incentives or other consideration given by us to customers that are considered adjustments of the selling price of its products, such as allowances and product placement fees, are reflected as reductions of revenue. Sales incentives and other consideration that represent costs incurred by us for assets or services received, such as the appearance of our products in a customer's national circular ad, are reflected as selling and marketing expenses in the accompanying statements of income.

Trade receivables

We carry our trade receivables at net realizable value. On a periodic basis, we evaluate our trade receivables and establish an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a history of past bad debt expense, collections and current credit conditions. The allowance is adjusted based on actual write-offs that occur. We have a credit insurance policy to protect against potential losses up to stated amounts from certain customers.

We do not accrue interest on trade receivables. A receivable is considered past due if payments have not been received within the credit terms on the account, typically 60 days for most customers.

We will turn an account over for collection around 120 days past due. Accounts are considered uncollectible if no payments are received 60 to 90 days after they have been turned over for collection.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory is comprised of finished goods and is stated at the lower of cost, inclusive of freight and duty, or market (net realizable value) using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Our warehousing costs are charged to expense as incurred. Inventory write-downs are recorded for damaged, obsolete or slow-moving inventory. Management uses estimates to record write-downs based on its review of

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inventory by product category, including length of time on hand and estimates of future orders for each product. Changes in consumer preferences, as well as demand for products, customer buying patterns and inventory management could impact the inventory valuation.

Impairment of long-lived assets, goodwill and other intangible assets.

Long-lived assets have been reviewed for impairment based on accounting guidance which requires that an impairment loss be recognized whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of that asset, excluding future interest costs the entity would recognize as an expense when incurred. Goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but rather tested at least annually for impairment. Our management reviews for indicators that might suggest an impairment loss could exist. Testing for impairment requires estimates of expected cash flows to be generated from the use of the assets. Various uncertainties, including changes in consumer preference, deterioration in the political environment, continued adverse conditions in the capital markets or changes in general economic conditions, could impact the expected cash flows to be generated by an asset or group of assets. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives are amortized over their useful lives.

Allowance for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts represents adjustments to customer trade accounts receivable for amounts deemed uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts reduces gross trade receivables to their estimated net realizable value. The allowance is based on our assessment of the business environment, customers' financial condition, historical trends, customer payment practices, receivable aging and customer disputes. We will continue to proactively review its credit risks and adjust its customer terms to reflect the current environment.

Income taxes

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of new accounting guidance which provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Tax positions must meet a "more-likely-than-not" recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon adoption and in subsequent periods. Upon adoption, we had no unrecognized tax benefits.

Deferred income tax assets are adjusted by a valuation allowance, if necessary, to recognize future tax benefits only to the extent, based on available evidence; it is "more-likely-than-not" such benefits will be realized. We recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to uncertain tax positions in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The tax years 2005 through 2008 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions in which we operate. We expect no material changes to unrecognized tax positions within the next twelve months.

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Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

The numbers in the table below are in thousands of U.S. dollars; the text below the table is in whole numbers.

	Year ended December 31, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008	
Net sales	\$ 153,481	100.0%	\$ 132,369	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	98,233	64.0%	85,514	64.6%
Gross Profit	55,248	36.0%	46,855	35.4%
SG&A expenses(a)	40,520	26.4%	34,039	25.7%
Adjusted EBITDA(b)	14,728	9.6%	12,816	9.7%
Net Income	\$ 5,654	3.7%	\$ 4,154	3.1%

(a) Excluding depreciation, amortization, deal-related fees, and non-cash stock option expense.

(b) See non-GAAP discussion below regarding the computation of Adjusted EBITDA.

Year ended December 31, 2009 compared with year ended December 31, 2008

Net sales increased 16% from \$132,369,000 in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$153,481,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to increased distribution of existing products throughout our customer base, introduction of new products, acquisitions, and international growth.

Gross profit increased 18% from \$46,855,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$55,248,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to the 16% increase in net sales. Gross profit percentage increased to 36.0% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 35.4% in the prior year due to cost savings negotiated by the Company during 2009.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (see note (a) above) increased from \$34,039,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$40,520,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to increased variable costs such as co-op advertising allowances as a result of the significant increase in sales. In addition, there were increased expenditures in product development, payroll, professional fees, and warehouse operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We generally fund our operations and working capital needs through cash generated from operations and borrowings under our credit facility.

Our sales have increased significantly over the past several years. This sales growth has led to a substantial increase in working capital requirements, specifically accounts receivable and inventory. The typical cash flow cycle is as follows:

Inventory is purchased to meet expected demand plus a safety stock. Because the majority of our vendors are based in Asia, inventory takes from four to six weeks to arrive from Asia to the various distribution points we maintain in the US, Canada and the UK. Payment terms for these vendors are approximately 30- 60 days from the date the product ships from Asia, therefore we

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are generally paying for the product a short time after it is physically received in the US. The increased sales we have experienced result in increased levels of inventory, and therefore an increase in the amount of cash required to fund our inventory level.

Sales to customers generally have payment terms of 60 days. The increased sales have resulted in an increase in the level of accounts receivable, and therefore have increased the amount of cash required to fund working capital.

We have traditionally been able to fund our increased working capital through lines of credit with banks.

The majority of capital expenditures are for tools related to new product introductions. We receive indications from retailers generally around the middle of each year as to what products the retailer will be taking into its product line for the upcoming year. Based on these indications, we will then acquire the tools required to build the products. In most cases the payments for the tools are spread out over a three to four month period.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$11,658,000. This was due to the positive net income generated during the year, plus non-cash charges. In addition, we had a net decrease in working capital requirements due to improved inventory controls and longer payment terms with suppliers.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$5,837,000 which primarily relates to capital expenditures and acquisitions.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$5,731,000 which relates to repayments of amounts due on our debt facilities; the positive cash flow from operating activities generated the debt reduction.

Based primarily on the above factors, the net cash decrease for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$56,000, resulting in a cash balance of approximately \$932,000 at December 31, 2009.

We believe that our cash on hand and current banking facilities are sufficient to fund its cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, unforeseen circumstances, such as softness in the retail industry or deterioration in the business of a significant customer, could create a situation where Summer cannot access all of the available lines of credit due to not having sufficient assets or EBITDA. In addition, there is no assurance that Summer will meet all of its bank covenants in the future, or that its lender will grant waivers if there are covenant violations.

Our strategy for funding its business going forward is a combination of increased profitability, and if necessary, negotiation of increased borrowing lines as required with traditional lenders.

On April 10, 2008, we entered into two three-year secured credit facilities (the "Loan Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and each of the financial institutions that is a signatory to the Loan Agreement. The Loan Agreement provides for a \$36,000,000 working capital revolving credit facility and a \$10,000,000 non-restoring acquisition credit facility. The credit facilities mature on June 30, 2011.

Summer and its subsidiaries, Summer Infant (USA), Inc., Summer Infant Europe Limited, Summer Infant Asia Limited and Summer Infant Canada, Limited are the borrowers under the Loan Agreement. These credit facilities replaced Summer's prior line of credit and are being used principally to fund growth opportunities and for working capital purposes.

Our ability to borrow under the Loan Agreement is subject to its ongoing compliance with a number of financial and other covenants, including the following (i) that Summer and its subsidiaries maintain a net worth of \$50,000,000 plus the sum of 50% of net income earned in each fiscal year,

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(ii) that Summer and its subsidiaries maintain a ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA of not greater than 3.50:1.00, and (iii) that Summer and its subsidiaries maintain a ratio of operating cash flow to debt service of not less than 1.25:1.00. Furthermore, if the ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA is greater than 3.25:1.00 for any fiscal year, the aggregate amount that may be borrowed under the Loan Agreement will be determined by reference to a borrowing base.

These credit facilities bear interest at a floating rate based on a spread over LIBOR ranging from 150 basis points to 200 basis points, depending upon the ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA. We have also entered into various interest swap agreements which fixes the interest rates on a portion of the outstanding debt. As of December 31, 2009, the rate on these credit facilities averaged 4.60%. In addition, these credit facilities have an unused line fee based on the unused amount of the credit facilities equal to 25 basis points.

The Loan Agreement also contains customary events of default, including a cross default provision and a change of control provision. In the event of a default, all of the obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries under the Loan Agreement may be declared immediately due and payable. For certain events of default relating to insolvency and receivership, all outstanding obligations become due and payable.

As of December 31, 2009, we had \$33,461,000 outstanding of the total committed amount of \$46,000,000.

We were in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, 2009.

The following table summarizes our significant contractual commitments at December 31, 2009:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payment Due by Period			2013 and beyond
		2010	2011	2012	
		(In Thousands)			
Line of credit/acquisition facility	\$ 33,461	\$ 1,897	\$ 31,564	\$	
Estimated future interest payments on line of credit	2,383	1,589	794		
Advances against international receivables	472	472			
Operating leases	3,233	2,118	843	242	\$ 30
Capital leases and other liabilities	2,916	706	569	438	1,203
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 42,465	\$ 6,782	\$ 33,770	\$ 680	\$ 1,233

Estimated future interest payments on our line of credit were based upon the interest rates in effect at December 31, 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements during either of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Non-GAAP Discussion

In addition to our reported results, which are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we also disclose non-GAAP measures of our performance. Adjusted EBITDA, as defined below, is an important supplemental financial measure of our performance that is not required by, or presented in accordance with, GAAP. As used herein, "Adjusted EBITDA" represents net income (loss) before income taxes, interest expense, deal-related expenses, depreciation and amortization, and non-cash stock option expense. We believe that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information regarding our results of operations because it assists in analyzing and benchmarking the performance and value of our business. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is

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useful to stockholders as a measure of comparative operating performance, as it is less susceptible to variances in actual performance resulting from depreciation and amortization and more reflective of changes in pricing decisions, cost controls and other factors that affect operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA also is used by our management for multiple purposes, including:

to calculate and support various coverage ratios with our lenders;

to allow lenders to calculate total proceeds they are willing to loan to us based on our relative strength compared to other competitors; and

to more accurately compare our operating performance from period to period and company to company by eliminating differences caused by variations in capital structures (which affect relative interest expense), tax positions and amortization of intangibles.

Although we use Adjusted EBITDA as a financial measure to assess the performance of our business, there are material limitations to using a measure such as Adjusted EBITDA, including the difficulty associated with using it as the sole measure to compare the results of one company to another and the inability to analyze significant items that directly affect a company's net income (loss) or operating income because it does not include certain material costs, such as interest and taxes, necessary to operate its business. In addition, our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be consistent with similarly titled measures of other companies and should be viewed in conjunction with measures that are computed in accordance with GAAP. Our management compensates for these limitations in considering Adjusted EBITDA in conjunction with its analysis of other GAAP financial measures, such as net income.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income, its most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, on a historical basis, for the periods presented:

Reconciliation of Income before interest to unaudited Adjusted EBITDA

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(In Thousands)	
Income before interest	\$ 9,573	\$ 9,339
Plus: depreciation and amortization	4,155	2,903
Plus: litigation and deal-related expenses	215	214
Plus: non-cash stock option expense	785	360
Adjusted EBITDA, as defined	\$ 14,728	\$ 12,816

The increase in Adjusted EBITDA for the past year has been primarily the result of the sales increase in 2009. Sales increased from \$132,369,000 in 2008 to \$153,481,000 in 2009.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 "Adjusted EBITDA", as defined, includes the addition of certain deal-related expenses that we believe to be nonrecurring.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued new guidance regarding fair value measurements. The new guidance defined fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The guidance applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. The guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted this

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guidance for its financial assets and liabilities effective January 1, 2008. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued a new standard which establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquired company. The new standard also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. The provisions of the new standard are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We adopted this standard, as applicable, on January 1, 2009. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new standard which establishes accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. In addition, the new standard also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding interests of the parent and its non-controlling interest. The provisions of the new standard are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We adopted this standard, as applicable, on January 1, 2009. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new guidance which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. The intent of the position is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and is effective beginning January 1, 2009. Adoption did not have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification) is the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The adoption of the codification had no impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to its previously issued guidance regarding subsequent events. This amendment removed the requirement for SEC filers to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated by the Company. The amendment was effective immediately for all financial statements yet to be issued. The Company adopted this amendment in February 2010 with no material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements required by this item are attached to this Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on Page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

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Item 9A(T) Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009. Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded, based on their evaluation, that as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2009. The Company had a deficiency as a result of not recording the fair value of its swap agreements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. As of December 31, 2009, management believes this deficiency has been corrected.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, a company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by a company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of a company;
- 2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of a company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the board of directors of the company; and
- 3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of a company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management has used the criteria established in "Internal Control Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management has selected the COSO framework for its evaluation as it is a control framework recognized by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, that is free from bias, permits reasonably consistent qualitative and quantitative measurement of the Company's internal controls, is sufficiently complete so that relevant controls are not omitted, and is relevant to an evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting.

Management of the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness, as of December 31, 2009, of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO Framework"). Based on its evaluation under the COSO Framework,

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management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

Identification of a Material Weakness

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

In November 2009, it was determined that the Company's method for calculating interest on its financing agreements, specifically the interest rate swaps and their fair value, were not correct as further described under (a) above, and the Company's management has elected to restate the financial statements for 2008.

Remediation of a Material Weakness

Our management conducted an internal review of its accounting for interest rate swap transactions to ensure its accounting for the interest rate swaps are in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. We believe that controls are in place at this time to ensure proper accounting of interest rate swaps.

The annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Our management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only our management's report in this annual report.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the matter discussed above, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC in connection with our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2010 Proxy Statement") under the captions "Election of Directors," "Board of Directors Meetings and Committees of the Board," "Executive Officers" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all our directors, officers and employees. The Code of Ethics is publicly available on our website at www.summerinfant.com. Amendments to the Code of Ethics and any grant of a waiver from a provision of the Code of Ethics requiring disclosure under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules will be disclosed on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption "Executive Compensation" contained in our 2010 Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption "Ownership of Summer Infant, Inc. Common Stock" contained in our 2010 Proxy Statement.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table summarizes share information, as of December 31, 2009, for our equity compensation plans, including the 2006 Performance Equity Plan.

Plan Category	Number of Common Shares to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Option Grants	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Grants
Stock option plans approved by stockholders	2,014,600	\$ 3.70
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders		
Total	2,014,600	\$ 3.70

In addition, during 2009 349,000 restricted shares were granted to employees and board members; 87,250 shares vested in 2009 and were issued, 19,500 shares were cancelled, and 242,250 shares have not yet vested.

Item 13. Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" contained in our 2010 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the captions "Audit Fees", "Audit-Related Fees," "Tax Fees," "All Other Fees" and "Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures" contained in our 2010 Proxy Statement.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

- (a) (1) Financial Statements

The list of consolidated financial statements and notes required by this Item 15 (a) (1) is set forth in the "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

- (a) (2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules have been omitted because the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

- (a) (3) Exhibits

The list of exhibits required by this Item 15 (a) (3) is set forth in the "Index to Exhibits" beginning on page 25 of this Annual Report.

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**Summer Infant, Inc. And Subsidiaries
Index to Financial Statements**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Summer Infant, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal controls over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Caturano and Company, P.C.

Boston, Massachusetts
March 10, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Summer Infant, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ MCGLADREY & PULLEN, LLP

New York, New York
March 24, 2009, except for Note 2, for which the date is January 4, 2010

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Table of Contents**Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

Note that all dollar amounts presented in the table below are in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share amounts and par value per share.

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 932	\$ 988
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$107 and \$335 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	32,520	29,358
Inventory, net	32,012	30,882
Prepays and other current assets	2,495	1,495
Deferred tax assets	1,071	602
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	69,030	63,325
Property and equipment, net	11,486	11,212
Goodwill	45,496	40,452
Other intangible assets, net	15,704	15,130
Other assets	237	416
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 141,953	\$ 130,535
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Line of credit and current portion of long-term debt	2,663	1,654
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	29,966	23,045
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	32,629	24,699
Long-term debt, less current portion	31,780	42,277
Other liabilities	6,957	1,150
Deferred tax liabilities	1,607	946
TOTAL LIABILITIES	72,973	69,072
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock \$.0001 par value, issued and outstanding 15,356,727 and 15,055,802 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	55,342	54,095
Retained earnings	13,903	8,249
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(266)	(882)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	68,980	61,463
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 141,953	\$ 130,535

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income**

Note that all dollar amounts presented in the table and the notes to the table below are in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share amounts.

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net revenues	\$ 153,481	\$ 132,369
Cost of goods sold	98,233	85,514
Gross profit	55,248	46,855
Selling, general and administrative expenses(a)	41,520	34,613
Depreciation and amortization	4,155	2,903
Net operating income	9,573	9,339
Interest expense, net	(1,498)	(3,209)
Income before provision for income taxes	8,075	6,130
Provision for income taxes	2,421	