UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017

o **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-33346

Summer Infant, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**20-1994619**
(State or Other Jurisdiction Of Incorporation or Organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1275 Park East Drive
Woonsocket, RI 02895
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(401) 671-6550
(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

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

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 (§232.405 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 x No o

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

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company x
	Emerging growth company o

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

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

As of November 1, 2017, there were 18,613,903 shares outstanding of the registrant s Common Stock, $0.0001 par value per share.

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Summer Infant, Inc.

Form 10-Q

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

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

	Unaudited September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 761	$ 999
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	31,230	34,137
Inventory, net	37,344	36,140
Prepaid and other current assets	1,447	1,737
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	70,782	73,013
Property and equipment, net	9,439	9,965
Other intangible assets, net	14,237	14,813
Deferred tax assets, net	3,900	3,848
Other assets	107	98
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 98,465	$ 101,737
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 25,111	$ 30,684
Accrued expenses	6,683	7,757
Current portion of long term debt	4,500	4,500
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	36,294	42,941
Long-term debt, less current portion and unamortized debt issuance costs	43,930	41,206
Other liabilities	2,856	2,770
TOTAL LIABILITIES	83,080	86,917
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, $0.0001 par value, 1,000,000 authorized, none issued or outstanding at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively		
Common Stock $0.0001 par value, authorized, issued and outstanding of 49,000,000, 18,885,552, and 18,613,903 at September 30, 2017 and 49,000,000, 18,778,266, and 18,506,617 at December 31, 2016, respectively	2	2

Treasury Stock at cost (271,649 shares at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016)		(1,283)		(1,283)
Additional paid-in capital		76,729		76,348
Accumulated deficit		(57,917)		(57,385)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(2,146)		(2,862)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		15,385		14,820
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$	98,465	$	101,737

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

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

	Unaudited For the three months ended		Unaudited For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2017	**October 1, 2016**	**September 30, 2017**	**October 1, 2016**
Net sales	$ 43,134	$ 48,552	$ 143,053	$ 148,797
Cost of goods sold	29,502	33,026	96,816	101,344
Gross profit	13,632	15,526	46,237	47,453
General & administrative expenses	10,536	9,735	30,060	30,469
Selling expense	3,117	3,667	11,248	11,484
Depreciation and amortization	1,023	1,127	3,120	3,443
Operating (loss) income	(1,044)	997	1,809	2,057
Interest expense, net	748	633	2,206	1,901
(Loss) income before income taxes	(1,792)	364	(397)	156
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(549)	131	135	
NET (LOSS) INCOME	$ (1,243)	$ 233	$ (532)	$ 156
Net (loss) income per share:				
BASIC	$ (0.07)	$ 0.01	$ (0.03)	$ 0.01
DILUTED	$ (0.07)	$ 0.01	$ (0.03)	$ 0.01
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
BASIC	18,606,427	18,465,749	18,557,175	18,424,484
DILUTED	18,606,427	18,581,824	18,557,175	18,454,926

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Note that all amounts presented in the table below are in thousands of U.S. dollars.

	Unaudited For the three months ended		Unaudited For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2017	October 1, 2016	September 30, 2017	October 1, 2016
Net (loss) income	$ (1,243)	$ 233	$ (532)	$ 156
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	383	(151)	716	(69)
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ (860)	$ 82	$ 184	$ 87

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Summer Infant, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Note that all amounts presented in the table below are in thousands of U.S. dollars.

	Unaudited For the nine months ended September 30, 2017	Unaudited For the nine months ended October 1, 2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	$ (532)	$ 156
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,150	3,495
Stock-based compensation expense	375	394
Bad debt expense	2,178	(107)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade receivables	959	3,183
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(812)	4,345
Decrease in prepaids and other assets	246	27
(Decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(6,785)	(6,094)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1,221)	5,399
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(2,011)	(1,631)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,011)	(1,631)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6	
Repayment of Term Loan Facility	(1,000)	(1,500)
Repayment of FILO facility	(1,250)	
Net borrowings (repayment) on revolving facilities	4,974	(2,334)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,730	(3,834)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		264		154
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(238)		88
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		999		923
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$	761	$	1,011
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid for interest	$	1,684	$	1,624
Cash paid for income taxes	$	25	$	241

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SUMMER INFANT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The Company designs, markets and distributes branded juvenile health, safety and wellness products that are sold globally to large national retailers as well as independent retailers, primarily in North America. The Company currently markets its products in several product categories including monitoring, safety, nursery, baby gear, and feeding products. Most products are sold under our core brand names of Summer Infant®, SwaddleMe®, and Born Free®. When used herein, the terms the Company, we, us, and our mean Summer Infant, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying interim, condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company are unaudited, but in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Accordingly, they do not include all information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) for complete financial statements. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire fiscal year or any other period. The balance sheet at December 31, 2016 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company s consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2017.

It is the Company s policy to prepare its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation.

All dollar amounts included in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share amounts.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records 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, customer discounts, and other sales-related discounts. The Company bases its estimates for discounts, returns and allowances on negotiated customer terms and historical experience. Customers do not have the right to return products unless the products are defective. The Company records a reduction of sales for estimated future defective product deductions based on contractual terms and historical experience.

Sales incentives or other consideration given by the Company to customers that are considered adjustments to the selling price of the Company s products, such as markdowns, are reflected as reductions of revenue. Sales incentives and other consideration that represent costs incurred by the Company for assets or services received, such as the appearance of the Company s products in a customer s national circular ad, are reflected as selling expenses in the accompanying interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and related disclosures. These estimates are based on management s best knowledge as of the date the financial statements are published of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

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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 increases general and administrative expenses and 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. The allowance for doubtful accounts was $2,241 at September 30, 2017 and $63 at December 31, 2016. We will continue to proactively review our credit risks and adjust customer terms to reflect the current environment.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory is comprised mostly of finished goods and some component parts and is stated at the lower of cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, or net realizable value. The Company regularly reviews slow-moving and excess inventories, and writes down inventories to net realizable value if the expected net proceeds from the disposals of excess inventory are less than the carrying cost of the merchandise.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method of accounting. Under the asset and liability method, a deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized for estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carry-forwards. The measurement of deferred income tax assets is adjusted by a valuation allowance, if necessary, to recognize future tax benefits only to the extent, based on available evidence, that it is more likely than not that such benefits will be realized. The net deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as noncurrent.

The Company follows the appropriate guidance relative to uncertain tax positions. This standard provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Uncertain tax positions must meet a recognition threshold of more-likely-than-not in order for those tax positions to be recognized in the financial statements.

Net (Loss) Income Per Share

Basic (loss) earnings per share for the Company are computed by dividing net (loss) income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive impact of outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

All assets and liabilities of the Company s foreign subsidiaries, each of whose functional currency is in its local currency, are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the quarter and the income and expense accounts of these affiliates have been translated at average rates prevailing during each respective quarter. Resulting translation adjustments are made to a separate component of stockholders equity within accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses are included in the accompanying interim, condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) providing new accounting guidance related to revenue recognition. This guidance was originally proposed to be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, however in July 2015, the FASB approved the delay in this guidance until reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is still finalizing its analysis to quantify the adoption impact of the provisions of the new standard, but does not currently expect it to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial position or results of operations. Based on the evaluation of the Company s current contracts and revenue streams, most will be recorded consistently under both the current and new standard. Accordingly, the Company has elected to use the Modified Retrospective Transition Method to apply the new guidance. The FASB has issued, and may issue in the future, interpretive guidance which may cause the Company s evaluation to change. The Company believes it is following an appropriate timeline to allow for proper recognition, presentation and disclosure upon adoption effective the beginning of fiscal year 2018.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. This guidance requires inventory within the scope of ASU 2015-11 to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2017 and the impact on its consolidated financial statements was immaterial.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), (ASU 2016-02). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for leases with lease terms greater than twelve months and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact that adoption of this new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The guidance simplified the accounting and financial reporting of the income tax impact of stock-based compensation arrangements. This guidance required excess tax benefits to be recorded as a discrete item within income tax expense rather than additional paid-in-capital. In addition, excess tax benefits are required to be classified as cash from operating activities rather than cash from financing activities. The Company adopted this guidance as of the beginning of fiscal 2017. The Company also elected to continue to estimate forfeitures, as permitted by ASU 2016-09, rather than electing to account for forfeitures as they occur. The impact of adopting this guidance in the first quarter of 2017 was immaterial to the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). In an effort to reduce diversity in practice, ASU 2016-15 provides solutions for eight specific statement of cash flow classification issues. The ASU is effective for public companies beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company has evaluated the impact this guidance will have on its consolidated financial statements and expects the impact to be immaterial.

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.

2. DEBT

Credit Facilities

In April 2015, Summer Infant, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Summer Infant (USA), Inc. (Summer USA), entered into an amended and restated loan and security agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as agent, providing for an asset-based credit facility. The amended and restated credit facility replaced the Company s prior credit facility with Bank of America. The amended and restated credit facility was subsequently amended in December 2015 and May 2016 to (i) modify the interest rate under each of the Revolving Facility, FILO Facility and Term Loan Facility (each as defined below), (ii) modify the maximum leverage ratio financial covenant; (iii) amend the definition of EBITDA with respect to certain fees and expenses included within the definition; (iv) modify certain reporting requirements and (v) remove the occurrence of an event having a material adverse effect on the Company as an event of default. In February 2017, Summer Infant, Inc. and Summer USA entered into an amendment and waiver to the credit facility pursuant to which the lenders waived the existing delivery date by which the Company must deliver projections for the 2017 fiscal year, and extended the date to March 1, 2017, and certain amendments were made to provide additional flexibility to the Company during fiscal 2017, including (i) amending the definitions of Availability, Availability Reserve and Eligible Account ; (ii) amending the definition of EBITDA with respect to bonus payments and certain fees and expenses that can be added back to the calculation of EBITDA; and (iii) amending the definition of Fixed Charges and revised the maximum leverage ratio financial covenant to be maintained as of the end of each fiscal quarter (as amended, the Credit Facility). As discussed in Note 7, on October 16, 2017, the Company entered into a fourth amendment to the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility consists of a $60,000 asset-based revolving credit facility, with a $10,000 letter of credit sub-line facility (the Revolving Facility), a $5,000 first in last out (FILO) revolving credit facility (the FILO Facility) and a $10,000 term loan facility (the Term Loan Facility). Pursuant to an accordion feature, the Credit Facility includes the ability to increase the Revolving Facility by an additional $15,000 upon the Company s request and the agreement of the lenders participating in the increase. The total borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility is based on a borrowing base, generally defined as 85% of the value of eligible accounts plus the lesser of (i) 70% of the value of eligible inventory or (ii) 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory, less reserves. The total borrowing capacity under the FILO Facility is based on a borrowing base, generally defined as a specified percentage of the value of eligible accounts that steps down over time, plus a specified percentage of the value of eligible inventory that steps down over time.

The scheduled maturity date of the loans under the Revolving Facility and the Term Loan Facility is April 21, 2020, and loans under the FILO Facility terminate April 21, 2018, subject in each case to customary early termination provisions. Any termination of the Revolving Facility would require termination of the Term Loan Facility and the FILO Facility.

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All obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by substantially all of the assets of Summer Infant, Inc. and Summer USA. In addition, Summer Infant Canada Limited and Summer Infant Europe Limited, subsidiaries of the Company, are guarantors under the Credit Facility. Proceeds from the loans were used to (i) repay the Company s then outstanding term loan, (ii) pay fees and transaction expenses associated with the closing of the Credit Facility, (iii) pay obligations under the Credit Facility, and (iv) pay for lawful corporate purposes, including working capital.

Borrowings under the Revolving Facility bear interest, at the Company s option, at a base rate or at LIBOR, plus applicable margins based on average quarterly availability and ranging between 2.0% and 2.5% on LIBOR borrowings and 0.5% and 1.0% on base rate borrowings. Loans under the FILO Facility and Term Loan Facility will bear interest, at the Company s option, at a base rate or at LIBOR, plus a margin of 4.25% on LIBOR borrowings and 2.75% on base rate borrowings.

Beginning on July 1, 2015, the Company was required to begin repaying the Term Loan Facility in quarterly installments of $500. Beginning with the fiscal year ending January 2, 2016, the Company was required to prepay the Term Loan Facility in an amount equal to 50% of the Company s excess cash flow, as such term is defined in the Credit Facility, at the end of each fiscal year.

Under the Credit Facility, the Company must comply with certain financial covenants, including that the Company (i) maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.0 to 1.0 for the twelve consecutive fiscal months most recently ended and (ii) maintain a certain leverage ratio at the end of each fiscal quarter. For purposes of the financial covenants, consolidated EBITDA is defined as net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, plus certain customary expenses, fees, and non-cash charges, and minus certain customary non-cash items increasing net income and other specified items. In addition, the Credit Facility contains cash dominion provisions that are imposed if an event of default has occurred and is continuing or if availability under the Credit Facility falls below a certain amount.

The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants. Among other restrictions, the Company is restricted in its ability to incur additional debt, make acquisitions or investments, dispose of assets, or make distributions unless in each case certain conditions are satisfied. The Credit Facility also contains customary events of default, including the occurrence of a change of control. In the event of a default, all of the Company s obligations under the Credit Facility may be declared immediately due and payable. For certain events of default relating to insolvency and receivership, all outstanding obligations immediately become due and payable.

As of September 30, 2017, the rate on base-rate loans was 5.25% and the rate on LIBOR-rate loans was 3.875%. The amount outstanding on the Revolving Facility at September 30, 2017 was $41,464. Total borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility at September 30, 2017 was $45,014 and borrowing availability was $3,550. The borrowing capacity and borrowing availability reflect the results of the October 16, 2017 amendment to the Credit Facility. The amounts outstanding on the Term Loan Facility and FILO Facility at September 30, 2017 were $5,500 and $2,500, respectively.

Aggregate maturities of bank debt related to the Credit Facility:

Fiscal Year ending:	
2017	1,750
2018	3,250

2019		2,000
2020	$	42,464
Total	$	49,464

Unamortized debt issuance costs were $1,034 at September 30, 2017 and $1,226 at December 31, 2016, and are presented as a direct deduction of long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheets.

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consisted of the following:

		September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016
Brand names	$	11,819	$	11,819
Patents and licenses		3,766		3,766
Customer relationships		6,946		6,946
Other intangibles		1,882		1,882
		24,413		24,413
Less: Accumulated amortization		(10,176)		(9,600)
Intangible assets, net	$	14,237	$	14,813

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The amortization period for the majority of the intangible assets ranges from 5 to 20 years for those assets that have an estimated life; certain of the assets have indefinite lives (brand names). Total of intangibles not subject to amortization amounted to $8,400 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

4. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The Company is a party to routine litigation and administrative complaints incidental to its business. The Company does not believe that the resolution of any or all of such routine litigation and administrative complaints is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial condition or results of operations.

5. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

The Company is currently authorized to issue up to 1,700,000 shares for equity awards under the Company s 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended, 2012 Plan). Periodically, the Company may also grant equity awards outside of its 2012 Plan as inducement grants for new hires. The Company was authorized to issue up to 3,000,000 shares for equity awards under its 2006 Performance Equity Plan (2006 Plan). In March 2017, the 2006 Plan expired and no additional equity awards can be granted under the 2006 Plan.

Under the 2012 Plan, awards may be granted to participants in the form of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, restricted stock, deferred stock, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards. Subject to the provisions of the plans, awards may be granted to employees, officers, directors, advisors and consultants who are deemed to have rendered or are able to render significant services to the Company or its subsidiaries and who are deemed to have contributed or to have the potential to contribute to the Company s success. The Company accounts for options under the fair value recognition standard. The application of this standard resulted in share-based compensation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and October 1, 2016 of $100 and $176, respectively, and share-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and October 1, 2016 of $375 and $394, respectively. Stock based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. The Company uses the simplified method to estimate the expected term of the options, but used an estimate for grants of plain vanilla stock options based on a formula prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Share-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest.

As of September 30, 2017, there were 1,078,726 stock options outstanding and 448,516 unvested restricted shares outstanding.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company granted 390,500 stock options and granted 234,000 shares of restricted stock, respectively. The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used for stock options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and October 1, 2016.

	2017	2016
Expected life (in years)	4.9	5.3
Risk-free interest rate	1.9%	1.6%
Volatility	71.4%	64.0%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Forfeiture rate	22.6%	11.6%

As of September 30, 2017, there were no shares available to grant under the 2006 Plan and 1,336,083 shares available to grant under the 2012 Plan.

Restricted Stock Units

On July 13, 2016, the Company granted 100,000 performance-based restricted stock units to its new Chief Executive Officer. The RSUs represent the right to receive shares of the Company s common stock upon achievement of specified performance metrics, and only vest if such performance metrics are achieved for fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018. The RSUs expire if the performance

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metrics are not achieved or if employment is terminated. The fair value of the RSUs will be recognized as it is earned and when it is probable that the performance conditions will be met. The Company has not recognized any compensation expense related to this award.

6. WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES

Basic and diluted earnings or loss per share (EPS) is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding also included common stock equivalents such as stock options and restricted shares. The Company does not include the anti-dilutive effect of common stock equivalents in the calculation of dilutive common shares outstanding. The computation of diluted common shares for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 excluded 1,078,726 stock options and 348,516 shares of restricted stock outstanding. The computation of diluted common shares for the three months ended October 1, 2016 excluded 1,109,294 stock options and 179,907 shares of restricted stock outstanding. The computation of diluted common shares for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 excluded 1,267,594 stock options and 270,807 shares of restricted stock outstanding.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the filing date of this Quarterly Report and determined that no subsequent events occurred that would require recognition in the consolidated financial statements or disclosure in the notes thereto, except the following.

On October 16, 2017, Summer Infant, Inc. and its subsidiaries, Summer Infant (USA), Inc., Summer Infant Canada, Limited and Summer Infant Europe Limited, entered into an amendment and waiver (the Loan Amendment) to the Credit Facility with Bank of America, N.A., as agent (the Agent), and certain financial institutions party to the agreement from time to time as lenders. Pursuant to the Loan Amendment, the lenders waived any violations of the Credit Facility that may have occurred as a result of overadvances made to the Company following the bankruptcy filing by Toys R Us. The Loan Amendment also amended certain provisions of the Credit Facility, including amendments to (i) the definition of EBITDA with respect to payments owed to the Company from Toys R Us accounts prior to September 18, 2017 that can be added back to the calculation of EBITDA; (ii) the definition of Eligible Account in order to (A) increase the amount of eligible accounts owing from Walmart or Amazon and (B) to permit the Agent, in its discretion, to include Toys R Us accounts as Eligible Accounts; and (iii) the definition of Revolver Borrowing Base to include a temporary overadvance amount to be added into the calculation of the Revolver Borrowing Base. The Loan Amendment also amended the covenant regarding the maximum leverage ratio for the fiscal quarters ending September 30 and December 30, 2017.

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

The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not purely historical are forward-looking information and statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof. It is important to note that our actual results could differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements include statements concerning our expectations regarding expected sales to Babies R Us and the impact of the Toys R Us bankruptcy filing on future results; our business strategy and future growth and profitability; our ability to deliver high quality, innovative products to the marketplace; our ability to maintain and build upon our existing customer and supplier relationships; our expected cash flow and liquidity for the next 12 months; and our ability to build awareness of our core brands. These statements are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include the concentration of our business with retail customers; the financial status of our customers and their ability to pay us in a timely manner; our ability to introduce new products or improve existing products that satisfy consumer preferences; our ability to develop new or improved products in a timely and cost-efficient manner; our ability to compete with larger and more financially stable companies in our markets; our ability to comply with financial and other covenants in our debt agreements; our dependence on key personnel; our reliance on foreign suppliers and potential disruption in foreign markets in which we operate; increases in the cost of raw materials used to manufacture our products; compliance with safety and testing regulations for our products; product liability claims arising from use of our products; unanticipated tax liabilities; an impairment of other intangible assets; and other risks as detailed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. All these matters are difficult or impossible to predict accurately, many of which may be beyond our control. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying our forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q will prove to be accurate.

The following discussion is intended to assist in the assessment of significant changes and trends related to the results of operations and financial condition of our Company and our consolidated subsidiaries. This Management s Discussion and Analysis should be read together with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this filing and with our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Note that all dollar amounts in this section are in thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data.

Overview

We are a premier infant and juvenile products company originally founded in 1985 and have publicly traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market since 2007 under the symbol SUMR. We are a leader in product innovation in the juvenile industry, providing parents and other caregivers a full range of high quality, high value products to care for babies and toddlers. We seek to improve the quality of life of caregivers, babies, and toddlers through our product offerings, while at the same time maximizing shareholder value over the long term.

We operate in one principal industry segment across geographically diverse marketplaces, selling our products globally to large, national retailers as well as independent retailers, and on our partners websites, and our own summerinfant.com website. In North America, our customers include Amazon.com, Wal-Mart, Babies R Us, Target, Buy Buy Baby, Home Depot, and Lowe s. Our largest European-based customers are Argos, Amazon.com, Toys R Us, and Mothercare. We also sell through international distributors, representatives, and to select international retail customers in geographic locations where we do not have a direct sales presence.

We estimate the size of the juvenile products market to be $25 billion worldwide, with consumers focusing on quality, safety, innovation, and style. We believe we are positioned to capitalize on positive market trends in the juvenile products industry, including a predicted increase in U.S. birth rates over the next several years.

In September 2017, Toys R Us, Inc. (TRU), the owner of Babies R Us, one of our key retail customers, filed for bankruptcy in order to reorganize its business. As discussed further below, the bankruptcy filing had a direct impact on our results for the third quarter of 2017.

Net sales declined by $5,418 or 11.2% as compared to the prior year quarter, primarily as a result of a $4,078 reduction in sales to Babies R Us, including $2,310 of delayed shipments in the last few weeks of the quarter, as well as lower monitor category sales due to increased competition. Gross margins for the quarter were 31.6% as compared to 32.0% in the prior year quarter, primarily due to higher than expected inventory obsolescence and demurrage costs. General and administrative expenses increased by $801 or 8.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 due to a $2,120 charge to increase our allowance for bad debts due to the TRU bankruptcy filing. Selling expenses declined by 15.0% during the three months ended September 30, 2017 due mainly to lower sales levels and customer mix in cooperative advertisement costs. We ended the quarter with a net loss of $1,243, or $0.07 per share, compared to a net income of $233, or $0.01 per share, in the third quarter of 2016.

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Our company has a long-standing relationship with Babies R Us. Over the past several years, due largely to pressures on the retail industry from online competition, we have seen a decline in sales from traditional brick-and-mortar retailers to online sales and adapted our business to capitalize on this change and shift sales to growth areas. As a result of this shift in strategy, our sales to Babies R Us have declined from 27% of total net sales in 2014 to 20% of total net sales in 2016, while sales to Amazon increased from 11% of total net sales in 2014 to 20% of total net sales in 2016.

While we are still assessing the long-term impact of the TRU bankruptcy on our business, the third quarter sales and operating cash flow were directly impacted as a result of the TRU bankruptcy. We also recorded a $2.1 million increase in our allowance for doubtful accounts related to pre-petition accounts receivable from Babies R Us. As a result of the bankruptcy, accounts receivable from TRU were no longer considered eligible accounts for purposes of our Credit Facility. On October 16, 2017, we entered into an amendment to the Credit Facility to address the impact of the TRU bankruptcy on availability under our Credit Facility and the maximum leverage ratio covenant for the quarters ended September 30, 2017 and the 2017 fiscal year as discussed below under Liquidity and Capital Resources.

We began receiving orders from Babies R Us again in October 2017 on the same payment terms as prior to the bankruptcy filing and, based on current information, expect that we will meet our forecast for sales to Babies R Us in the fourth quarter. We cannot predict if or when we may recover any pre-petition amounts owed to us from Babies R Us. TRU has obtained approval from the bankruptcy court to make up to an aggregate of $325 million in payments on pre-petition debt to identified critical vendors, though TRU is not required to make these payments. In order to receive payments on pre-petition debt, critical vendors must enter into a trade agreement, pursuant to which the vendor agrees to maintain substantially the same payment terms with TRU as existed prior to the filing of the bankruptcy and to continue to supply TRU. If we are identified as a critical vendor, we may be able to collect some or all of the pre-petition amounts owed to us. However, there is no guarantee that TRU will elect to treat us as a critical vendor or make payments on the pre-petition amounts owed to us. We have taken appropriate actions in connection with the bankruptcy to maximize the potential for the recovery of some if not all of the amounts owed to us from TRU, however it is anticipated that the bankruptcy process will be lengthy and we cannot predict when or if we will recover any pre-petition amounts owed to us from TRU.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 from our critical accounting policies and estimates disclosed under Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Results of Operations

	For the three months ended (Unaudited)		For the nine months ended (Unaudited)	
	September 30, 2017	**October 1, 2016**	**September 30, 2017**	**October 1, 2016**
Net sales	$ 43,134	$ 48,552	$ 143,053	$ 148,797
Cost of goods sold	29,502	33,026	96,816	101,344
Gross profit	13,632	15,526	46,237	47,453
General & administrative expense	10,536	9,735	30,060	30,469
Selling expense	3,117	3,667	11,248	11,484

Depreciation and amortization	1,023	1,127	3,120	3,443
Operating (loss) income	(1,044)	997	1,809	2,057
Interest expense, net	748	633	2,206	1,901
(Loss) income before income taxes	(1,792)	364	(397)	156
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(549)	131	135	
Net (loss) income	$ (1,243)	$ 233	$ (532)	$ 156

Three Months ended September 30, 2017 compared with Three Months ended October 1, 2016

Net sales declined 11.2% from $48,552 for the three months ended October 1, 2016 to $43,134 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease is primarily due to a $4,078 reduction in sales to Babies R Us, including $2,310 of delayed orders as a result of the TRU bankruptcy filing which also contributed to a $5,526 decrease in monitor sales due to increased competition. These declines were partially offset by $891 increase in safety product sales and a $494 increase in sales of our 3Dlite® strollers. Safety products increased due to higher sales of newly introduced boosters and potties.

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Cost of goods sold included the cost of the finished product from suppliers, duties on certain imported items, freight-in from suppliers, and miscellaneous charges. The components of cost of goods sold remained substantially the same for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the quarter ended October 1, 2016.

Gross profit decreased 12.2% from $15,526 for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to $13,632 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. Gross margin decreased from 32.0% for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to 31.6% for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. Gross profit decreased primarily due to lower sales. Gross margin declined primarily due to $201 of higher inventory obsolescence charges and $109 of temporary demurrage costs.

General and administrative expenses increased 8.2% from $9,735 for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to $10,536 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. General and administrative expenses also increased as a percent of net sales from 20.1% for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to 24.4% for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. The increase in dollars is primarily attributable to a $2,120 charge to increase our allowance for bad debts due to the TRU bankruptcy filing partially offset by the reversal of $483 in compensation expense recorded in the three months ended July 1, 2017 for the company s management incentive plan. The increase in percent of net sales is primarily due to lower sales and the charge to increase our allowance for bad debts.

Selling expenses decreased 15.0% from $3,667 for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to $3,117 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. Selling expenses also decreased as a percent of net sales from 7.6% for the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to 7.2% for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in selling expense was primarily attributable to lower sales and customer mix in cooperative advertisement costs. The decrease in selling expense as a percent of net sales was primarily attributable to customer mix in cooperative advertisement costs offset by $161 higher consumer advertisement costs.

Depreciation and amortization decreased 9.2% from $1,127 in the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to $1,023 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in depreciation is attributable to a reduction in capital investment over several years.

Interest expense increased 18.2% from $633 in the quarter ended October 1, 2016 to $748 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. Interest expense increased primarily as a result of higher average interest rates.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2017, we recorded a $549 tax benefit on $1,792 of pretax loss, reflecting an estimated 30.6% tax rate for the quarter. For the quarter ended October 1, 2016, we recorded a $131 tax provision on $364 of pretax income for the quarter, reflecting an estimated 36.0% tax rate for the quarter.

Nine Months ended September 30, 2017 compared with Nine Months ended October 1, 2016

Net sales decreased 3.9% from $148,797 for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $143,053 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in sales of $7,396 to Babies R Us, including the delay of $2,310 of orders during the last three weeks of the third quarter as a result of the TRU bankruptcy filing which also contributed to a $9,216 decrease in monitor sales due to increased competition, and a $1,934 decrease in sales of our feeding category primarily due to production issues with our Breeze bottle. These declines were partially offset by $6,092 increase in safety product sales and a $3,078 increase in sales of our 3Dlite® strollers. Safety products increased due to higher sales of newly introduced gates, boosters, and potties.

Cost of goods sold included the cost of the finished products from suppliers, duties on certain imported items, freight-in from suppliers, and miscellaneous charges. The components of cost of sales remained substantially the same for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the nine months ended October 1, 2016.

Gross profit decreased 2.6% from $47,453 for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $46,237 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Gross margin increased from 31.9% for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to 32.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Gross profit decreased primarily due to lower sales. Gross margin improved primarily due to mix of products sold offset by $369 higher inventory obsolescence charges.

General and administrative expenses decreased 1.3% from $30,469 for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $30,060 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. General and administrative expense increased as a percent of net sales from 20.5% for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to 21.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to $2,239 of litigation costs in the nine months ended October 1, 2016 that was not incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as the litigation was settled in December 2016. This was partially offset by a $2,120 charge to increase our allowance for bad debts due to the TRU bankruptcy filing in the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in percent of net sales is primarily due to lower sales.

Selling expenses decreased 2.1% from $11,484 for the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $11,248 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Selling expense increased as a percent of net sales from 7.7% for the nine months ended October 1, 2016

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to 7.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in selling expense was primarily attributable to lower sales and customer mix in cooperative advertisement costs. The increase in selling expenses as a percent of net sales was primarily attributable to $542 higher consumer advertisement costs.

Depreciation and amortization decreased 9.4% from $3,443 in the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $3,120 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in depreciation and amortization is attributable to reduced capital spending over several years.

Interest expense increased 16.0% from $1,901 in the nine months ended October 1, 2016 to $2,206 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Interest expense increased primarily as a result of higher average interest rates.

For the nine months ended October 1, 2016, we recorded no tax provision or benefit on $156 of pretax income. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we recorded a tax provision of $135 on $397 of pretax loss. The tax provision on pretax loss for the nine months ending September 30, 2017 is attributable to certain permanent non-deductible expenses in foreign jurisdictions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

In our typical operational cash flow cycle, inventory is purchased in US dollars to meet expected demand plus a safety stock. Because the majority of our suppliers are based in Asia, inventory takes from three to four weeks to arrive from Asia to the various distribution points we maintain in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Payment terms for these vendors are approximately 60-90 days from the date the product ships from Asia, therefore we are generally paying for the product a short time after it is physically received in the United States. In turn, sales to customers generally have payment terms of 30 to 60 days, resulting in an accounts receivable and increasing the amount of cash required to fund working capital. To bridge the gap between paying our suppliers and receiving payment from our customers for goods sold, we rely on our credit facilities.

The majority of our capital expenditures are for tools and molds 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 and molds required to build and produce the products. In most cases, the payments for the tools are spread out over a three to four month period.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net cash used by operating activities totaled $1,221. For the nine months ended October 1, 2016, net cash provided by operating activities totaled $5,399. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 net income was impacted by lower sales in the third quarter and cash was used to reduce accounts payable and accrued expenses. For the nine months ended October 1, 2016, we generated cash from net income and reduced inventory while paying down accounts payable and accrued expenses.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net cash used in investing activities was approximately $2,011. For the nine months ended October 1, 2016, net cash used in investing activities was approximately $1,631.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, net cash provided by financing activities was approximately $2,730. For the nine months ended October 1, 2016, net cash used in financing activities was approximately $3,834. Net cash provided by financing activities was used to fund investing activities and operating activities for the first nine months of 2017. In the first nine months of 2016, cash from operating activities was used to pay down bank debt.

Based primarily on the above factors, net cash decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 by $238, resulting in a cash balance of approximately $761 at September 30, 2017 as compared to $1,011 at October 1, 2016.

Capital Resources

In addition to operating cash flow, we also rely on our asset-based revolving credit facility with Bank of America, N.A. to meet our financing requirements, which are subject to changes in our inventory and account receivable levels. We regularly evaluate market conditions, our liquidity profile, and various financing alternatives for opportunities to enhance our capital structure. If market conditions are favorable, we may refinance our existing debt or issue additional securities. Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe that our anticipated cash flow from operations and availability under our existing credit facility are sufficient to fund our working capital, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of sales growth, ability to introduce new products and expand offerings

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in current product categories and expenses associated with positioning our company for future growth, all of which are subject to uncertainty.

If we are unable to meet our current financial forecast or to manage our selling, general and administrative costs and expenses and cannot raise additional funds or adjust our operations accordingly, we may not remain in compliance with the financial covenants required under our credit facility. Unforeseen circumstances, including circumstances that may be outside of our control, such as a worsening retail environment or deterioration in the business of a significant customer, such as experienced with the TRU bankruptcy filing, could create a situation where we cannot access all of our available lines of credit due to not having sufficient assets or an inability to meet our financial covenants as required under our credit facility. There is no assurance that we will meet all of our financial or other covenants in the future, or that our lenders will grant waivers if there are covenant violations.

To the extent our current and anticipated future sources of liquidity are insufficient to fund our future business activities and growth strategy, we may seek to raise additional funds through public or private offerings of debt or equity securities. We have a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 on file with the SEC, which allows us at any time to offer debt and equity securities in an amount of up to one-third of our public float in a 12-month period. Any sale of debt or equity securities may cause dilution to existing stockholders. If sufficient funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to address any unexpected changes in our operations could be limited. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise such funds if and when they are required. Failure to obtain future funding when needed or on acceptable terms could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Credit Facilities

We are a party to an amended and restated loan and security agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as agent, providing for an asset-based credit facility (as amended to date, the Credit Facility). On October 16, 2017, we entered into an amendment and waiver to the Credit Facility (the Loan Amendment). Pursuant to the Loan Amendment, the lenders waived any violations of the Credit Facility that may have occurred as a result of overadvances made to the Company following the bankruptcy filing by Toys R Us. The Loan Amendment also amended certain provisions of the Credit Facility, including amendments to (i) the definition of EBITDA with respect to payments owed to the Company from Toys R Us accounts prior to September 18, 2017 that can be added back to the calculation of EBITDA; (ii) the definition of Eligible Account in order to (A) increase the amount of eligible accounts owing from Walmart or Amazon and (B) to permit the Agent, in its discretion, to include Toys R Us accounts as Eligible Accounts; and (iii) the definition of Revolver Borrowing Base to include a temporary overadvance amount to be added into the calculation of the Revolver Borrowing Base. The Loan Amendment also amended the covenant regarding the maximum leverage ratio for the fiscal quarters ending September 30 and December 30, 2017.

The Credit Facility consists of a $60,000 asset-based revolving credit facility, with a $10,000 letter of credit sub-line facility (the Revolving Facility), a $5,000 first in last out (FILO) revolving credit facility (the FILO Facility) and a $10,000 term loan facility (the Term Loan Facility). Pursuant to an accordion feature, the Credit Facility includes the ability to increase the Revolving Facility by an additional $15,000 upon the Company s request and the agreement of the lenders participating in the increase. The total borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility is based on a borrowing base, generally defined as 85% of the value of eligible accounts plus the lesser of (i) 70% of the value of eligible inventory or (ii) 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory, less reserves. The total borrowing capacity under the FILO Facility is based on a borrowing base, generally defined as a specified percentage of the value of eligible accounts that steps down over time, plus a specified percentage of the value of eligible inventory that steps down over time. For additional information on the Credit Facility, please see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

As of September 30, 2017, the rate for base-rate loans was 5.25% and rate for LIBOR-rate loans was 3.875%. The amount outstanding on the Revolving Facility at September 30, 2017 was $41,464. Total borrowing capacity under the Revolving Facility at September 30, 2017 was $45,014 and borrowing availability was $3,550. The borrowing capacity and borrowing availability reflect the results of the October 16, 2017 amendment to the Credit Facility. The amounts outstanding on the Term Loan Facility and FILO Facility at September 30, 2017 were $5,500 and $2,500, respectively.

We were in compliance with the financial covenants under the Credit Facility as of September 30, 2017.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

As a smaller reporting company, as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K, we are electing scaled disclosure reporting obligations and therefore are not required to provide the information requested by this Item.

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ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly 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 September 30, 2017. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded, based on this evaluation, that our controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2017.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. We are not aware of any such proceedings or claims that we believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, except as set forth below.

Liquidity problems or bankruptcy of our key retail customers, including the bankruptcy of Toys R Us, could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

A significant portion of our revenue is with key retail customers. Due to the current pressure on traditional brick-and-mortar retailers, there is increased risk that retailers will suffer material losses or file for a petition for bankruptcy. For example, Toys R Us, the owner of Babies R Us, a key customer of the Company, filed for bankruptcy protection in September 2017. The sales we make to these retail customers are typically made on credit without collateral. When a customer files for bankruptcy, our pre-petition accounts receivable may not be realized and post-petition orders reduced or cancelled. The bankruptcy laws may severely limit our ability to collect pre-petition accounts receivable. With respect to the Toys R Us bankruptcy, we have recorded a bad debt allowance of $2.1 million, representing our current estimate of the pre-petition accounts receivable owed to us from Toys R Us that may be uncollectable. If key customers, including Toys R Us, were to cease doing business as a result of bankruptcy, or significantly reduce the number of stores operated, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, including our ability to access availability under our credit facility.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Other Information.

None.

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ITEM 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the signature page hereto are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

	Summer Infant, Inc.	
Date: November 1, 2017	By:	/s/ Mark Messner Mark Messner Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
Date: November 1, 2017	By:	/s/ William E. Mote, Jr. William E. Mote, Jr. Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)