

INVIVO CORP
Form 10-K/A
November 12, 2003

Table of Contents

FORM 10-K/A

Amendment No. 1

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

- x **Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended JUNE 30, 2003**

OR

- 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 0-15963

INVIVO CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

77-0115161
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4900 HOPYARD RD., SUITE 210,
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
(Address of principal executive offices)

94588
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (925) 468-7600

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
NONE

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
COMMON STOCK, \$.01 par value per share

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 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. x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes o No x

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

The aggregate market value of registrant's voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of December 31, 2002 was approximately \$56,397,200.

There were 3,917,149 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share, outstanding as of September 19, 2003.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year June 30, 2003 are incorporated by reference in Part III.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Independent Auditors' Report

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Consolidated Statements of Income

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

Exhibit 31.01

Exhibit 31.02

Exhibit 32.01

Exhibit 32.02

Table of Contents

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements regarding Invivo Corporation's plans, expectations, estimates and beliefs. These forward-looking statements are only predictions and involve risks and uncertainties, including among other things, statements regarding the Company's anticipated revenue, costs and expenses. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are identified by words such as believe, anticipate, expect, intend, plan, will and other similar expressions. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company is not obligated to update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances. Factors that could cause actual results, events or circumstances to differ from forward-looking statements made in this report include those set forth in the following Risk Factors section. You are also urged to carefully review the risks described in other documents that Invivo Corporation files with or furnishes to the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time, including quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

WE HAVE AMENDED OUR ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 TO REFLECT OUR THREE FOR TWO STOCK SPLIT THAT WAS EFFECTED ON SEPTEMBER 26, 2003. ITEMS 5, 6, 7, AND 8 UNDER PART II HAVE BEEN AMENDED.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS****MARKET INFORMATION**

The Company's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol SAFE. The following table describes, for the quarters indicated, the high and low sale prices for a share of the Company's common stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market.

	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>LOW</u>
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003		
First Quarter	\$ 10.13	\$ 8.08
Second Quarter	\$ 10.29	\$ 7.63
Third Quarter	\$ 10.17	\$ 8.77
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.30	\$ 8.89
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002		
First Quarter	\$ 8.05	\$ 5.94
Second Quarter	\$ 9.10	\$ 7.33
Third Quarter	\$ 9.00	\$ 7.76
Fourth Quarter	\$ 10.19	\$ 7.33

As of June 30, 2003 the Company had 54 stockholders of record of its common stock and approximately 800 beneficial holders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company intends to retain future earnings to finance the expansion of its business and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. If the Company were to declare dividends in the future, such dividends would be paid at the discretion of its board of directors after taking into account various factors, including, among other things, the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows from operations, current and anticipated cash needs and expansion plans, the income tax laws then in effect and the requirements of Delaware law. In addition, the Company's credit facility prohibits the payment of dividends without consent from the lender.

The Company has not declared cash dividends on its common stock in the two most recent fiscal years.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The operations data set forth below with respect to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and the balance sheet data at June 30, 2003 and 2002 are derived from, and are qualified by, reference to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and the notes thereto. The operations data set forth below with respect to the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999 and the balance sheet data at June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included herein. The historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future fiscal year.

**(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,**

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Sales	\$53,340	\$42,088	\$38,054	\$36,633	\$34,717
Gross profit	27,260	22,095	20,069	19,056	18,545
Operating expenses					
Selling, general and administrative	19,291	15,910	15,510	13,560	12,722
Research and experimental	3,337	3,026	2,615	2,288	2,371
Other income (expense)	582	183	747	1,088	(153)
Loss on Sale of G.C. Industries			(601)		
Income tax expense	1,724	1,133	695	1,314	974
Income from discontinued operations		3,416	1,658	1,984	1,492
Net income	\$ 3,490	\$ 5,625	\$ 3,054	\$ 4,967	\$ 3,818
Basic net income per common share	\$.55	\$.85	\$.46	\$.77	\$.71
Weighted average common shares outstanding (basic)	6,389	6,641	6,604	6,494	5,328
Diluted net income per common share	\$.51	\$.82	\$.45	\$.73	\$.66
Weighted average common shares outstanding (diluted)	6,756	6,871	6,714	6,746	5,747

	JUNE 30,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working capital	\$26,873	\$38,838	\$31,380	\$26,730	\$22,949
Total assets	59,333	60,758	52,011	49,476	44,641
Long-term debt	1,351	1,464	1,647	1,393	1,375
Stockholders' equity	44,097	49,481	43,709	40,325	35,167

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

Sales

Sales for fiscal 2003 increased 26.7% to \$53,339,800 compared to sales of \$42,088,300 for fiscal 2002. The increase was primarily due to growth in sales of general patient monitoring products along with growth in sales of the Company's magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, vital signs monitors and the new Magnitude AS anesthesia delivery system for the MRI introduced in the second quarter of fiscal 2003. The increase in sales of general patient monitoring products was primarily due to sales of two new products, the M12 bedside monitor introduced in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 and the Centurion 2000 central station monitoring system introduced in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002. The Company's sales also increased by approximately \$3,670,000 as a result of the acquisition of MDE in April 2003.

Gross Profit

The gross profit margin for fiscal 2003 decreased to 51.1% from 52.5% in fiscal 2002. The decrease in the gross profit margin was primarily attributable to the increase in sales of the Magnitude AS anesthesia delivery system for the MRI and general patient monitoring products, including those of MDE, which have lower gross profit margins than MRI monitors. The Magnitude AS is sold under an exclusive distributor agreement with Draeger Medical, Inc. providing for lower gross profit margins than the other vital signs monitors sold by the Company. The Company's gross profit margin on the MRI vital signs monitor did not change materially for fiscal 2003.

Operating Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2003 increased 21.2% or \$3,380,800 from the previous fiscal period. Selling, general and administrative expenses were 36.2% of sales for fiscal 2003 compared with 37.8% in fiscal 2002. The increase in these expenditures was due to higher administrative expenses in support of the increase in sales as well as higher insurance costs, increased legal and professional expenses, an increase in the provision for bad debt and expenditures on behalf of MDE. The increase for these periods were also attributable to increased selling expenses primarily as a result of higher wages and commissions on the higher sales volume along with increased promotional activities.

Research and experimental expenses for fiscal 2003 increased 10.3% or \$310,500 as compared to fiscal 2002. The increase was primarily attributable to research and development expenses on behalf of MDE. Research and experimental expenses were 6.3% of sales for fiscal 2003 compared to 7.2% in fiscal 2002. The Company plans to continue its efforts in developing new products and enhancing its existing ones and expects research and experimental expenditures as a percentage of sales to be in the 6.5% to 7.0% range in fiscal 2004.

Other Income and Expense

Interest income was \$567,100 for fiscal 2003 as compared to \$290,500 for fiscal 2002. The increase was due to the larger cash and short-term investment balances that the Company held throughout most of fiscal 2003 until the use of approximately \$9.9 million to finance a repurchase of its common stock in February 2003 and approximately \$9.3 million for the purchase of MDE in April 2003.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2003 was 33.0% as compared to 33.9% for fiscal 2002. The decrease in the effective rate was primarily due to the effect of federal tax-exempt interest income from short-term investments and the benefit of the Extraterritorial Income Exclusion (EIE) and other credits.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2001

Table of Contents

Sales

Sales for fiscal 2002 increased 10.6% to \$42,088,300 compared to sales of \$38,053,600 for fiscal 2001. Sales at the Company's medical business increased 13.7% for fiscal 2002, and was primarily the result of the continued growth in sales volume of the Company's MRI vital signs monitor due to increased acceptance and usage of MRI procedures in hospital settings. Millennia sales for fiscal 2002 increased slightly as the patient monitoring market continues to experience flat to slow growth. The Company's industrial instrumentation products experienced a sales decline of \$821,100 or 32.2% for fiscal 2002.

Gross Profit

The gross profit margin remained stable at 52.5% as the gross profit margin at the medical device business remained strong at 54.0% with the continued sales growth in MRI vital signs monitors. The gross profit margin for fiscal 2002 was impacted by the write-off of slow moving and obsolete inventory of approximately \$175,000 at the Company's non-contact infrared thermometer business in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 as that business continued to experience a prolonged sales decline. Throughout fiscal 2002, gross margins of the industrial instrumentation product lines declined due primarily to the impact of the decreased sales relative to fixed cost of sale components.

Operating Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2002 increased 2.6% or \$400,500 from the previous fiscal period. Selling, general and administrative expenses were 37.8% of sales for fiscal 2002 compared with 40.8% for fiscal 2001 as the growth in sales for fiscal 2002 more than offset the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses. The increase in these expenditures in aggregate for fiscal 2002 was primarily due to higher selling expenses on the higher sales volume at the medical device business along with higher facility leasing and depreciation expenses at the industrial instrumentation product line and corporate facilities. These increases offset a decrease in selling expenses on the lower sales volume at the industrial instrumentation business along with the effect of the Company's adoption of SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective July 1, 2001 as a result of which the Company stopped amortizing its goodwill. Amortization of goodwill in fiscal 2001 was \$254,400.

Research and experimental expenses for fiscal 2002 increased 15.7% or \$411,400 from the previous fiscal period. Research and experimental expenses were 7.2% of sales for fiscal 2002 compared to 6.9% in fiscal 2001. The increase in fiscal 2002 was due to increased expenditures of the medical device business on its next generation vital signs monitors which offset a decline in research and experimental expenditures at the industrial instrumentation product lines.

Other Income and Expense

Interest income was \$290,500 for fiscal 2002 as compared to \$435,200 for fiscal 2001. The decrease was due to the lower interest rates earned on the Company's short-term investments.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2002 was 33.9% compared to 33.2% for the prior year. The slight increase was due to the effects of state income taxes and settlement of state income tax examinations. The effective rate differs from the statutory rate due principally to the benefit of a foreign sales corporation and other credits.

Discontinued Operations

On May 10, 2002, the Company completed the sale of Sierra Precision, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for approximately \$4.9 million. On May 30, 2002, the Company sold Lumidor Safety Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for approximately \$12.0 million. In conjunction with the discontinuance of these operations, the Company recorded a gain on the disposal of the subsidiaries of \$3,250,300 (net of income tax of \$2,142,800). Revenue from discontinued operations for fiscal 2002 was \$12,175,400. Revenue from discontinued operations for fiscal 2001 was \$16,225,500. Income from discontinued operations for fiscal 2002 was \$3,416,300. Income from discontinued operations for fiscal 2001 was \$1,657,700.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital at June 30, 2003 decreased to \$26,872,700 from \$38,837,900 at June 30, 2002. This decrease was primarily the result of the Company's tender offer for 975,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share in February of 2003 and the acquisition of MDE in April 2003. The aggregate purchase price including expenses for payment for the shares tendered in the stock repurchase was

approximately \$9.9 million, which the Company funded from available cash and short-term investments.

Table of Contents

The purchase price for MDE was approximately \$9.3 million and was funded from the Company's existing balances of cash and short-term investments.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$308,500 for fiscal 2003 compared with \$5,825,300 and \$1,710,600 provided by operating activities for fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001, respectively. This increase in net cash used in operating activities was largely the result of changes in operating assets and liabilities, particularly accounts receivable, inventories, accrued expenses and deferred income taxes.

Capital expenditures were \$1,562,200 for fiscal 2003 compared to \$2,013,200 for fiscal 2002 and \$762,300 for fiscal 2001. Capital expenditures in fiscal 2003 were primarily related to sales demonstration equipment for the medical business sales force. Cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2003 consisted primarily of the stock repurchase described above.

The Company believes that its remaining cash and short-term investments, along with its borrowing capacity, will be sufficient to support its working capital and capital expenditure requirements throughout fiscal 2004.

The Company renewed its \$1,000,000 revolving bank line of credit on January 1, 2003. The line of credit is unsecured. At June 30, 2003, \$1,000,000 was available under the line of credit.

A summary of future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable leases with terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2003 follows:

	Operating leases
Fiscal year ending June 30:	
2004	\$ 944,600
2005	956,900
2006	551,500
2007	269,600
2008	250,500
Thereafter	732,100
	<hr/> \$3,705,200 <hr/>

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect its reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory reserves, warranty obligations, intangible assets and contingencies and litigation. The estimates are based on the information that is currently available to the Company and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could vary from those estimates.

The Company believes that the following critical accounting policies involve the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its financial statements:

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title has transferred, the price is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. The Company accrues for estimated sales returns and other allowances at the time of recognition of revenue, which is typically upon shipment, based on historical experience. If different assumptions were employed in making these estimates, the amount of reported revenue could be affected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of its customers to make required payments. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances in which it is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligation, it records a specific reserve of the bad debt against amounts due. In addition, the Company also makes judgments and estimates of the collectibility of accounts receivable based on historical bad debt experience, customers' creditworthiness, current economic trends, recent changes in customer payment trends, and deterioration in the customers' operating results or financial position. If circumstances change adversely, additional allowances may be required.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market with cost determined by the first-in, first-out method. The Company reviews the components of inventory on a regular basis for excess, obsolete and impaired inventory based on estimated future usage and sales. The Company may be required to write-down inventory it is carrying at higher value due to changes in competitive conditions, new product introductions by the Company or its competitors, or rapid changes in customer demand, in which event the Company's gross margins would be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Goodwill

The Company uses assumptions in establishing the carrying value of its goodwill. The criteria used for these evaluations include management's estimate of the asset's continuing ability to generate positive income from operations and positive cash flow in future periods compared to the carrying value of the asset. If assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Factors that would influence the likelihood of a material change in goodwill include significant changes in the asset's ability to generate positive cash flow, a significant decline in the economic and competitive environment on which the asset depends and significant changes in the Company's strategic business objectives.

Warranty

The Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time the related revenue is recognized. The amount of this provision is determined by using historical experience and estimated future costs associated with the Company's different products. Should actual product failure rates or estimated costs to repair those product failures differ from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty provision would be required and gross margins would be adversely affected.

Income Taxes

The Company bases its estimate of deferred tax assets and liabilities on current tax laws and rates. The Company's accounting for deferred tax consequences represents management's best estimate of future events that can be appropriately reflected in the accounting estimates.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144. SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*, and provides new rules on asset impairment and a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. Although retaining many of the fundamental recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS No. 121, the new rules significantly change the criteria that would have to be met to classify an asset as held-for-sale. The new rules also supersede the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, *Reporting the Results of Operations—Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions*, with regard to reporting the effects of a disposal of a segment of a business and require operating losses from discontinued operations to be displayed in discontinued operations in the period(s) in which the losses are incurred. SFAS No. 144 was effective in fiscal 2003, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement 13, and Technical Corrections* (SFAS 145). SFAS No. 145 revises the criteria for classifying the extinguishments of debt as extraordinary and the accounting treatment of certain lease modifications. SFAS No. 145 was effective in fiscal 2003, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 establishes accounting guidelines for the recognition and measurement of a liability for the cost associated with an exit or disposal activity initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred, rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. This standard was effective January 1, 2003 for all exit or disposal activities initiated after that date and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN No. 45 elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that they be recorded at fair value. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of FIN No. 45 are to be applied only on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements of this interpretation are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The Company does not have any material indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others as of June 30, 2003.

Table of Contents

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123. SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The Company does not intend to expense stock options; therefore the adoption of this statement will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. The Company adopted the disclosure provision of SFAS No. 148 as of December 31, 2002.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN No. 46 *Consolidations of Variable Interest Entities*. This interpretation requires a company to consolidate variable interest entities (VIE) if the enterprise is a primary beneficiary (holds a majority of the variable interest) of the VIE and the VIE possesses specific characteristics. It also requires additional disclosure for parties involved with VIEs. The provisions of FIN No. 46 are effective for fiscal 2003. Since the Company does not have any unconsolidated VIEs, the adoption of FIN No. 46 did not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, to amend and clarify financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 149 requires that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly and clarifies under what circumstances a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristics of a derivative as discussed in SFAS No. 133. In addition, it clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component that warrants special reporting in the statement of cash flows. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 149 will not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity*. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). The provisions of SFAS No. 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 150 will not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

THE COMPANY IS DEPENDENT ON A CONCENTRATED LINE OF PRODUCTS

The Company's future financial performance is dependent on its patient monitor product lines, which include a limited number of products. The growth of the market for the Company's MRI monitors is heavily dependent on the further acceptance of MRI technology as a diagnostic tool. In the general patient monitoring market, future growth of the Company's bedside monitors is dependent on the Company's ability to further penetrate an already competitive market. By virtue of its acquisition of MDE in April 2003, the Company acquired additional patient monitor products and therefore continues to be subject to the risk of concentration in this industry.

In addition, the recent consolidation in the medical care provider market has resulted in a number of very large purchasers of medical devices. These large purchasers typically prefer to establish relationships with medical device manufacturers that have broad and diverse product lines, and therefore, may seek relationships with companies that are larger than the Company.

The failure of the Company's products to continue to gain market acceptance, the market's transition away from any existing line of products or a continued consolidation of the medical care provider market could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

Table of Contents

THE COMPANY FACES SUBSTANTIAL LEVELS OF COMPETITION

The Company has encountered and will continue to encounter significant competition in the sale of its products. The Company's general patient monitoring competitors include a number of large multinational corporations. Some of these competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than the Company can. In the MRI patient monitoring market, the Company has enjoyed a significant first-to-market advantage over its competitors. However, competitors have introduced products that compete with the Company's MRI vital signs monitoring products. In addition, as the market for MRI vital signs monitoring products expands it may attract competitors with greater resources.

Additionally, competition may increase if new companies enter the Company's markets or if existing competitors expand their product lines or intensify efforts within existing product lines. The introduction of competitive products may result in a decrease in the Company's market share and in a decrease in the prices at which the Company is able to sell its products. The Company's market share could also be adversely affected by increasing concentration in the medical care provider market. Any decrease in the Company's market share or decrease in the prices at which the Company is able to sell its products could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESULTS MAY FLUCTUATE

The Company's financial results may fluctuate significantly from period to period because of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond its control. These factors include:

- increased competition, including possible future competition in the MRI monitor market
- changes in the Company's pricing policies and those of its competitors
- changes in the Company's operating expenses or capital expenditures
- timing and market acceptance of new and upgraded product introductions by the Company and its competitors
- introduction of alternative technologies by the Company and its competitors
- effect of potential acquisitions
- other general economic factors

Fluctuations caused by these and other factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations, and correspondingly, on the trading prices of the Company's common stock.

THE COMPANY IS SUBJECT TO A SIGNIFICANT RISK OF NEW LAWS RELATED TO HEALTH CARE

Changes in the law or new interpretations of existing laws may have a significant effect on the Company's costs of doing business and the amount of reimbursement the Company receives from both government and third-party payors. In addition, economic forces, regulatory influences and political initiatives are subjecting the health care industry to fundamental changes. Federal, state and local government representatives are likely to continue to review and assess alternative health care delivery systems and payment methods. The Company expects ongoing public debate on these issues. Any of these efforts or reforms could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS IS SUBJECT TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW PRODUCTS

Technological change, evolving industry standards and new product introductions and enhancements characterize the markets for the Company's products. Many of the Company's existing products and products under development are technologically innovative,

Table of Contents

and therefore require significant planning, design, development and testing. These activities require the Company to make significant capital commitments and investments. In addition, industry standards may change on short notice and new products and technologies may render existing products and technologies uncompetitive. Additionally, the products that the Company is currently developing, and those that the Company develops in the future, may not be technologically feasible or accepted by the marketplace or they may not be completed in an acceptable time frame. Technological change could prevent the Company from achieving the benefits it expects from research initiatives and could also result in a loss from existing products.

THE COMPANY FACES RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ACQUISITIONS

The Company acquired MDE in April 2003 and may make additional acquisitions in the future. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the integration of the operations, services, technologies, products and personnel of the acquired companies, diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, overvaluation of the acquired companies, potential loss of key employees and customers of the acquired companies and lack of acceptance by the marketplace of the acquired companies' products or services. Some of the acquired products or technologies may require significant additional development before they can be marketed and may not generate sufficient revenue to offset expenses associated with the acquisitions. Future acquisitions may also result in dilution to existing stockholders, the use of a substantial portion of the Company's cash and investment balances, the incurrence of debt, large one-time write-offs and the creation of goodwill or other intangible assets that could result in significant impairment charges or amortization expense. Moreover, the Company may face exposure to litigation and other unanticipated contingent liabilities of the acquired companies. Any of these problems or factors with respect to the acquisition of MDE or any other acquisition completed by the Company could result in a material adverse effect to the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

THE COMPANY MAY FROM TIME TO TIME BE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT LITIGATION

The Company may from time to time be subject to litigation and third party claims. In particular, because the Company does business in the critical healthcare setting, the Company may be subject to significant litigation arising from actual or alleged injuries to patients. Litigation is by its nature costly and may divert management's attention, either of which could adversely affect the Company's operating results. In addition, if any current or future litigation is determined adversely, the Company's operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

THE COMPANY FACES PRODUCT LIABILITY AND PRODUCT RECALL RISKS

With respect to all of its products, and particularly its medical devices, the Company faces the risk of potentially large product liability claims. The malfunction or misuse of its products could potentially result in serious harm to a patient. In addition, the Company may be required to indemnify its distributors and customers for similar claims made against them.

Claims could be made against the Company even if its products did not contribute to the injury that was sustained. Frequently, the Company's products are used with products developed by other manufacturers. Even if its products are not the cause of the injury, the Company may not be able to prove that some other product malfunction or human error caused a claimant's injury.

The Company has had product liability claims made against it in the past and may have further claims made against it in the future. While the Company is insured for certain product liability claims, not all claims will be covered and the level of its insurance may not be sufficient to protect it from the full amount of a successful claim. In addition, the Company may not be able to obtain adequate amounts of insurance at an acceptable cost. Claims made against the Company that are not insured, or that exceed the amount of the Company's coverage, could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

Similarly, the Company's products are subject to the potential of being recalled by government agencies for actual or potential deficiencies or problems. Any such recall would likely be expensive and would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

THE COMPANY FACES RISKS OF INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

International sales have accounted for at least 20% of the Company's sales for each of the past three years and may increase over time. International sales are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

Table of Contents

fluctuations in exchange rates may affect the demand for products and services the Company provides in foreign markets

adverse changes in local economic conditions could depress the demand for the Company's products

agreements may be difficult to enforce and receivables difficult to collect through a foreign country's legal system

foreign customers may have longer payment cycles

foreign countries may impose additional withholding taxes or otherwise tax the Company's foreign income, impose tariffs, or adopt other restrictions on foreign trade

U.S. export licenses may be difficult to obtain

the protection of intellectual property in foreign countries may be more difficult than in the United States

acts of terrorism or war may have an adverse impact on foreign markets

Any of these factors could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and results of operations.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements:

	Page Number
	<hr/>
Independent Auditors' Report	22
Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2003 and 2002	23
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001	24
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income For the Years Ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001	25
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001	26
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	27-39

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Invivo Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Invivo Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. 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 audits provide 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 Invivo Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

KPMG LLP

San Francisco, California
August 5, 2003, except for Note 19,
which is as of October 27, 2003

Table of Contents**INVIVO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

June 30, 2003 and 2002

Assets	2003	2002
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,274,800	1,005,700
Restricted cash		1,520,900
Short-term investments	8,258,400	27,344,400
Trade receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$516,100 as of June 30, 2003 and \$330,500 as of June 30, 2002	16,047,600	10,724,600
Inventories	12,016,500	6,430,400
Deferred income taxes	1,913,000	837,800
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	533,900	236,700
Total current assets	40,044,200	48,100,500
Property and equipment, net	6,858,700	5,476,000
Intangible assets	12,222,100	7,037,000
Other assets	208,000	144,200
	\$ 59,333,000	60,757,700
	_____	_____
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,747,100	1,778,300
Accrued expenses	7,208,000	6,045,900
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	113,300	113,300
Income taxes payable	1,708,900	1,325,100
Other current liabilities	394,200	
Total current liabilities	13,171,500	9,262,600
Long-term debt and capital leases, excluding current portion	1,350,600	1,463,900
Deferred income taxes	713,600	550,400
Total liabilities	15,235,700	11,276,900
	_____	_____
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized shares totaling 20,000,000; issued and outstanding shares totaling 5,836,574 as of June 30, 2003 and 6,652,499 as of June 30, 2002	58,300	66,500
Additional paid-in capital	17,844,100	26,679,600
Retained earnings	26,210,700	22,720,400
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(15,800)	14,300
Total stockholders equity	44,097,300	49,480,800
	_____	_____
	\$ 59,333,000	60,757,700
	_____	_____

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**INVIVO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years Ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Sales	\$ 53,339,800	42,088,300	38,053,600
Cost of goods sold	26,080,100	19,993,600	17,984,200
Gross profit	<u>27,259,700</u>	<u>22,094,700</u>	<u>20,069,400</u>
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general, and administrative	19,291,000	15,910,200	15,509,700
Research and experimental	3,336,900	3,026,400	2,615,000
Total operating expenses	<u>22,627,900</u>	<u>18,936,600</u>	<u>18,124,700</u>
Income from operations	4,631,800	3,158,100	1,944,700
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	567,100	290,500	435,200
Interest expense	(57,200)	(79,800)	(114,700)
Other, net	72,400	(27,500)	426,300
Loss on Sale of G.C. Industries			(600,500)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	<u>5,214,100</u>	<u>3,341,300</u>	<u>2,091,000</u>
Income tax expense	1,723,800	1,133,100	694,600
Net income from continuing operations	<u>3,490,300</u>	<u>2,208,200</u>	<u>1,396,400</u>
Discontinued operations:			
Income from operations of discontinued subsidiaries net of income tax of \$109,400 in 2002 and \$923,600 in 2001		166,000	1,657,700
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries, net of income tax of \$2,142,800 in 2002		3,250,300	
Income from discontinued operations		<u>3,416,300</u>	<u>1,657,700</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 3,490,300</u>	<u>5,624,500</u>	<u>3,054,100</u>
Basic net income per share data:			
Continuing operations	\$.55	.33	.21
Discontinued operations		.52	.25
Basic net income per common share	<u>\$.55</u>	<u>.85</u>	<u>.46</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (basic)	<u>6,388,740</u>	<u>6,640,778</u>	<u>6,604,140</u>
Diluted net income per share data:			
Continuing operations	\$.51	.32	.21
Discontinued operations		.50	.24

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

Diluted net income per common share	\$.51	.82	.45
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (diluted)		6,756,201	6,870,980	6,714,021

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INVIVO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income

Years ended June 30, 2001, 2002, 2003

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Comprehensive income
	Shares	Amount				
Balances as of June 30, 2000	6,544,499	\$ 65,400	26,235,500	14,041,800	(26,200)	\$ 4,968,500
Exercise of stock options	90,375	900	182,900			
Tax benefit from exercise of options			141,000			
Net income				3,054,100		3,054,100
Unrealized gain on short-term investments					26,200	26,200
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(13,000)	(13,000)
Balances as of June 30, 2001	6,634,874	\$ 66,300	26,559,400	17,095,900	(13,000)	\$ 3,067,300
Exercise of stock options	17,625	200	81,200			
Tax benefit from exercise of options			39,000			
Net income				5,624,500		5,624,500
Unrealized loss on short-term investments					(900)	(900)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					28,200	28,200
Balances as of June 30, 2002	6,652,499	\$ 66,500	26,679,600	22,720,400	14,300	\$ 5,651,800
Exercise of stock options	159,075	1,600	906,000			
Repurchase of common stock	(975,000)	(9,800)	(9,868,500)			
Tax benefit from exercise of options			127,000			
Net income				3,490,300		3,490,300
Unrealized loss on short-term investments					(26,500)	(26,500)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(3,600)	(3,600)
Balances as of June 30, 2003	5,836,574	\$ 58,300	17,844,100	26,210,700	(15,800)	\$ 3,460,200

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**INVIVO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Income	\$ 3,490,300	5,624,500	3,054,100
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,208,300	962,300	1,064,300
Gain on sale of discontinued operations		(3,250,300)	
Loss on sale of G.C. Industries			600,500
Write-off of note receivable			203,600
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	21,700	31,800	
Deferred income taxes	(912,000)	446,200	491,400
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	127,000	39,000	141,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade receivables	(3,501,600)	951,100	(194,500)
Inventories	(2,115,900)	383,500	242,300
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(203,200)	152,500	7,900
Accrued expenses	(916,900)	666,300	515,200
Accounts payable	1,715,800	(196,800)	98,500
Income taxes payable	383,800	(964,600)	(1,200,200)
Other current liabilities	394,200		12,000
Current assets of discontinued operation		1,499,300	(2,559,800)
Current liabilities of discontinued operations		(519,500)	(765,700)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash (used in) provided by continuing operating activities	(308,500)	5,825,300	1,710,600
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Purchase) sale of short-term investments, net	19,059,500	(18,253,100)	(2,247,500)
Purchase of MDE	(9,292,800)		
Restricted cash	1,520,900	(1,520,900)	
Sale of discontinued operations		16,871,300	
Capital expenditures	(1,562,200)	(2,013,200)	(762,300)
Sale of G.C. Industries			664,000
Net investing activities of discontinued operations		(76,800)	(530,200)
Other assets	(63,800)	46,200	34,400
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing investing activities	9,661,600	(4,946,500)	(2,841,600)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchase of common stock	(9,878,300)		
Exercise of stock options	907,600	81,400	183,800
Bank borrowings, net			1,541,000
Principal payments under long-term debt and capital leases	(113,300)	(224,600)	(1,286,800)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(9,084,000)	(143,200)	438,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	269,100	735,600	(693,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,005,700	270,100	963,100

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,274,800</u>	<u>1,005,700</u>	<u>270,100</u>
--	---------------------	------------------	----------------

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

INVIVO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2003 and 2002

(1) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Business

Invivo Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) is engaged in two businesses: medical devices and industrial instrumentation. The medical device business designs, manufactures, and markets monitoring systems that measure and display vital signs of patients in medical settings. The industrial instrumentation business designs, manufactures, and markets sensor-based instruments primarily for industrial process control applications.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(d) Restricted Cash

At June 30, 2002 cash of \$1,520,900 was restricted from withdrawal and was related to the sale of Sierra Precision and Lumidor Safety Corporation.

(e) Short-Term Investments

The Company classifies all of its short-term investments as available-for-sale securities. Such short-term investments consist primarily of municipal and corporate bonds, mutual bond funds and money market funds, with unrealized gains and losses on the securities reflected as other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on short-term investments are included in earnings and are derived using the specific identification method for determining the cost of securities. It is the Company's intent to maintain a liquid portfolio to take advantage of investment opportunities; therefore, all securities are considered to be available-for-sale and are classified as current assets.

The Company derives the fair value of its short-term investments based on quoted market prices.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis.

(g) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of its customers to make required payments.

Table of Contents**(h) Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building	30 years
Equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of life of lease or 5 years
Automotive	5 years

(i) Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by a valuation allowance for any tax assets which are not expected to be realized.

(j) Intangible Assets

The Company adopted SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* effective July 1, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. Accordingly, the Company did not record any amortization during fiscal 2002 or 2003 related to goodwill. SFAS No. 142 requires a two-step process for testing impairment. First, the fair value of each reporting unit is compared to its carrying value to determine whether an indication of impairment exists. If impairment is indicated, then the fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is determined by allocating the unit's fair value to its assets and liabilities (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. The amount of impairment for goodwill and other intangible assets is measured as the excess of its carrying value over its fair value. The Company completed its transitional impairment testing of goodwill in July 2001, and its annual impairment testing as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 for its reporting units and concluded that no impairment of goodwill exists.

The following table reconciles fiscal 2001's reported net income to its respective pro forma balance adjusted to exclude the amortization of goodwill, which is not recorded under SFAS No. 142.

	For the Year Ended June 30, 2001		
	Amount	Earnings per Share	
		Basic	Diluted
Net income	\$3,054,100	.46	.45
Add back goodwill amortization	254,400	.04	.04
Adjusted net income	\$3,308,500	.50	.49

Table of Contents

Intangible assets include the cost in excess of amounts otherwise assigned to net assets of businesses acquired (goodwill). Accumulated amortization as of June 30, 2001 was approximately \$1,240,000. Amortization expense was approximately \$254,400 for 2001. There was no amortization expense recorded during the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

(k) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue and all related costs upon shipment of products to its customers. The Company does not as a matter of contract provide its customers the right of return. However, under certain circumstances the Company has allowed the return of product. Based on experience and other information available to the Company, the Company believes the amount of future returns can be reasonably estimated. An allowance for sales returns is reflected as a current liability with sales revenue in the income statement reduced to reflect estimated sales returns.

(l) Net Income per Share

Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of employee stock options.

(m) Warranties

Product warranties providing for the repair or replacement of defective products are included in the sale price of the Company's products. The typical warranty period is one year. Warranty obligations are accrued as a current liability for the estimated amount of warranty expense expected in future accounting periods based on historical experience and current information available to the Company.

(n) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company has identified no long-lived assets or identifiable intangibles which are considered impaired.

(o) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Carrying amounts of certain of the Company's financial instruments including accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values because of their short maturities.

(p) Research and Experimental Costs

Research and experimental costs related to the design, development and testing of new monitors, applications and technologies are charged to expense as incurred.

(q) Accounting for Stock Options

The Company accounts for its stock option plan in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense would be recorded only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price on the date of the grant. The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, which allows entities to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide pro forma net income and pro forma net income per share disclosures for employee stock option grants made in 1996 and future years as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied.

Pro forma information regarding net income and net income per share is required by SFAS No. 123, and has been determined as if the Company had accounted for the plans under the fair-value method. The fair value of options issued under the plans was determined at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividend yield; volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's stock of 78%, 74%, and 68% for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively; a forfeiture rate of 5%; a weighted-average expected life of options of five years; and risk-free interest rates of 2.96%, 4.44%, and 5.31% for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. The Company's pro forma net income and net income per common share would approximate the following:

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

		2003	2002	2001
Net income	As reported	\$3,490,300	5,624,500	3,054,100
	Pro forma	2,780,100	4,686,400	2,098,200
Basic net income per share	As reported	.55	.85	.46
	Pro forma	.43	.71	.32
Diluted net income per share	As reported	.51	.82	.45
	Pro forma	.41	.68	.31

(r) *Reclassifications*

Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior years financial statements to conform to classifications used in the current year. These reclassifications had no effect on reported earnings.

Table of Contents**(s) Use of Estimates**

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

(t) New Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144. SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121, *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of*, and provides new rules on asset impairment and a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. Although retaining many of the fundamental recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS No. 121, the new rules significantly change the criteria that would have to be met to classify an asset as held-for-sale. The new rules also supersede the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, *Reporting the Results of Operations—Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions*, with regard to reporting the effects of a disposal of a segment of a business and require operating losses from discontinued operations to be displayed in discontinued operations in the period(s) in which the losses are incurred. SFAS No. 144 was effective in fiscal 2003, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement 13, and Technical Corrections* (SFAS 145). SFAS No. 145 revises the criteria for classifying the extinguishments of debt as extraordinary and the accounting treatment of certain lease modifications. SFAS No. 145 was effective in fiscal 2003, and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 establishes accounting guidelines for the recognition and measurement of a liability for the cost associated with an exit or disposal activity initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred, rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. This standard was effective January 1, 2003 for all exit or disposal activities initiated after that date and did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123*. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. The Company does not intend to expense stock options; therefore the adoption of this statement will not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements. The Company adopted the disclosure provision of SFAS No. 148 as of December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, *Guarantors' Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. FIN 45 elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that they be recorded at fair value. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of FIN No. 45 are to be applied only on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements of this interpretation are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The Company does not have any material indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others as of June 30, 2003.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN No. 46 *Consolidations of Variable Interest Entities*. This interpretation requires a company to consolidate variable interest entities (VIE) if the enterprise is a primary beneficiary (holds a majority of the variable interest) of the VIE and the VIE possesses specific characteristics. It also requires additional disclosure for parties involved with VIEs. The provisions of FIN No. 46 are effective for fiscal 2003. Since the Company does not have any unconsolidated VIEs, the adoption of FIN No. 46 did not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, to amend and clarify financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SFAS No. 149 requires that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly and clarifies under what circumstances a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristics of a derivative as discussed in SFAS No. 133. In addition, it clarifies when a derivative contains a financing component that warrants special reporting in the statement of cash flows. SFAS No. 149 is effective for contracts entered

Edgar Filing: INVIVO CORP - Form 10-K/A

into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 149 will not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity*. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). The provisions of SFAS No. 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company believes that the adoption of SFAS No. 150 will not have an impact on its financial position or results of operations.

(2) Acquisition

Medical Data Electronics

On April 3, 2003, the Company purchased all of the capital stock of Medical Data Electronics Inc. (MDE), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SensorMedics Corporation under a Stock Purchase Agreement. SensorMedics Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of VIASYS Healthcare Inc., a publicly traded healthcare technology company. MDE is a manufacturer of wireless patient monitoring products. The final purchase price was approximately \$9.3 million, of which approximately \$944,000 is being held in escrow for a period of one year to secure other indemnification obligations of MDE. The Company funded the purchase price from its existing balances of cash and short-term investments. MDE's results of operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

The following table presents the allocation of the acquisition costs, including professional fees and other related acquisition costs, to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their fair values:

Accounts receivable	\$ 1,825,000
Inventories	3,226,000
Other current assets	94,000
Property and equipment	1,294,700
Goodwill	5,185,100
	<hr/>
Total assets acquired	11,624,800
	<hr/>
Accrued expenses	2,079,000

Table of Contents

Accounts payable	253,000
	<hr/>
Total liabilities assumed	2,332,000
	<hr/>
Net assets acquired	\$9,292,800
	<hr/>

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information has been prepared as if the acquisition of MDE had taken place at the beginning of fiscal year 2002 and 2003. The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the results which would have occurred if the acquisition would have been in effect on the dates indicated, or which may result in the future.

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>June 30, 2003</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>June 30, 2002</u>
Net Revenues	\$62,669,000	62,840,000
Income from operations	3,567,000	6,190,000
Net income	2,733,000	3,885,000
Net income per common share basic	.43	.59
Net income per common share diluted	\$.41	.57

(3) Discontinued Operations**(a) Sierra Precision**

On May 10, 2002, the Company completed its sale of substantially all of the assets and the transfer of certain liabilities of Sierra Precision, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, to 3D Instruments, LLC (3D Instruments). Sierra Precision is a manufacturer of gauges that monitor and control oxygen flow for safety, industrial and governmental markets. The final sales price was approximately \$4.9 million. The Sierra Precision subsidiary is accounted for as a discontinued operation. Accordingly, Sierra Precision's operating results have been segregated and reported as discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and cash flows, and related notes. Excluded from the transaction were substantially all the liabilities of Sierra Precision. For fiscal 2002, the Company recorded a loss on the disposal of the business of \$608,700 (net of income tax benefit of \$401,300). Revenue from the discontinued operations of Sierra Precision for the fiscal years 2001 and 2002 was \$7,248,800 and \$5,624,400, respectively. Income from the discontinued operations of Sierra Precision for fiscal 2001 and 2002 was \$572,000 and \$24,700, respectively.

(b) Lumidor Safety Corporation

On May 30, 2002, the Company sold substantially all of the assets and transferred certain liabilities of Lumidor Safety Corporation (Lumidor), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, to Zellweger Analytics, Inc. Lumidor is a manufacturer of portable and fixed gas detection instrumentation for worker safety. The final sales price was approximately \$12 million. The Lumidor subsidiary is accounted for as a discontinued operation. Accordingly, Lumidor's operating results have been segregated and reported as discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and cash flows, and related notes. For fiscal 2002, the Company recorded a gain on the disposal of the business at \$4,112,000 (net of income tax of \$2,291,100). Revenue from the discontinued operations of Lumidor for the fiscal years 2001 and 2002 was \$8,976,700 and \$6,551,000, respectively. Income from the discontinued operations of Lumidor for fiscal 2001 and 2002 was \$1,085,700 and \$141,300, respectively.

(4) Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments consist of the following:

Table of Contents

	Cost	Unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value
As of June 30, 2003:			
Mutual bond funds	\$ 8,076,200	(27,400)	8,048,800
Money market funds	209,600		209,600
	<u>8,285,800</u>	<u>(27,400)</u>	<u>8,258,400</u>
As of June 30, 2002:			
Municipal and corporate bonds	18,076,000	12,600	18,088,600
Mutual bond funds	8,000,200	(13,500)	7,986,700
Money market funds	2,790,000		2,790,000
	<u>\$28,866,200</u>	<u>(900)</u>	<u>28,865,300</u>

(5) Inventories

A summary of inventories as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 follows:

	2003	2002
Raw materials	\$ 5,120,900	3,173,700
Work in process	3,302,300	2,080,500
Finished goods	3,593,300	1,176,200
	<u>\$12,016,500</u>	<u>6,430,400</u>

(6) Property and Equipment

A summary of property and equipment as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 follows:

	2003	2002
Land and building	\$ 2,858,800	2,852,700
Equipment	7,575,100	5,501,400
Furniture and fixtures	1,300,700	1,235,900
Leased improvements	415,300	415,300
	<u>12,149,900</u>	<u>10,005,300</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,291,200)	(4,529,300)
	<u>\$ 6,858,700</u>	<u>5,476,000</u>

Table of Contents**(7) Borrowings**

A summary of debt and bank borrowings as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Term loan payable in monthly installments of approximately \$9,400, including interest at LIBOR plus 2% (3.12% as of June 30, 2003); secured by land and building	\$ 1,463,900	1,577,200
Less current portion	(113,300)	(113,300)
	<u>\$ 1,350,600</u>	<u>1,463,900</u>

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt as of June 30, 2003 are as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2004	\$ 113,300
2005	113,300
2006	113,300
2007	113,300
2008	113,300
Thereafter	897,400
	<u>\$ 1,463,900</u>

During fiscal 2003, the Company renewed its bank line of credit from December 1, 2003 to January 1, 2004. The revolving line of credit requires the Company to maintain a minimum tangible net worth, a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth, a minimum working capital balance, and quarterly and annual profitability, and prohibits the Company from paying dividends. As of June 30, 2003, \$1,000,000 was available under the line of credit.

(8) Accrued Expenses

A summary of accrued expenses as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 3,495,100	2,937,800
Other	3,712,900	3,108,100
	<u>\$ 7,208,000</u>	<u>6,045,900</u>

(9) Lease Commitments

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment under operating leases. The facilities leases require the Company to pay certain executory costs such as taxes, insurance, and maintenance. Rent expense related to operating leases was approximately \$742,100, \$640,000, and \$498,000 for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Table of Contents

A summary of future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable leases with terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2003 follows:

	<u>Operating leases</u>
Fiscal year ending June 30:	
2004	\$ 944,600
2005	956,900
2006	551,500
2007	269,600
2008	250,500
Thereafter	732,100
	<u>\$3,705,200</u>

(10) Other Income and Expense

A summary of other income and expense, net as of June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Gain on sale of securities	96,200		
Settlement of lawsuit			450,000
Other	(23,800)	(27,500)	(23,700)
	<u>72,400</u>	<u>(27,500)</u>	<u>426,300</u>

(11) Income Taxes

Total income taxes for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001 were allocated as follows:

Table of Contents

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Income from continuing operations	1,723,800	1,133,100	694,600
Discontinued operations		2,252,200	923,600
	<u>1,723,800</u>	<u>3,385,300</u>	<u>1,618,200</u>

A summary of the components of income tax expense (benefit) attributable to income from continuing operations for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 is as follows:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003:			
Federal	\$ 2,227,600	(808,600)	1,419,000
Foreign	22,600		22,600
State	385,600	(103,400)	282,200
	<u>\$ 2,635,800</u>	<u>(912,000)</u>	<u>1,723,800</u>
2002:			
Federal	\$ 570,100	296,100	866,200
Foreign	3,400		3,400
State	231,600	31,900	263,500
	<u>\$ 805,100</u>	<u>328,000</u>	<u>1,133,100</u>
2001:			
Federal	\$ 258,100	371,500	629,600
State	50,200	14,800	65,000
	<u>\$ 308,300</u>	<u>386,300</u>	<u>694,600</u>

The effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowances and other accruals	\$ 1,642,900	1,131,400
State taxes	1,400	31,400
Deferred revenue	270,400	
	<u>1,914,700</u>	<u>1,162,800</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation	(715,300)	(550,400)
Deferred revenue		(325,000)
	<u>(715,300)</u>	<u>(875,400)</u>
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 1,199,400	287,400

Management believes that it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the net deferred tax asset, or that the amounts will be recovered from previously paid taxes. Therefore no valuation allowance against deferred tax assets is needed.

Table of Contents

Income tax expense attributable to income from continuing operations was \$1,723,800, \$1,133,100, and \$694,600, for the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively, and differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to pretax income from continuing operations as a result of the following:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Federal income tax at statutory rate	\$ 1,772,800	1,136,000	710,900
State income taxes	186,300	173,900	42,900
Utilization of research credits	(31,100)	(78,700)	(136,300)
Benefit of EIE and foreign sales corporation	(123,200)	(141,900)	(92,800)
Nondeductible goodwill			328,200
Meals and entertainment	75,900	22,200	29,500
Decrease in valuation allowance on capital loss carryforward			(173,300)
Federal tax exempt interest income	(157,700)	(8,900)	
Other	(5,700)	(28,200)	(14,500)
Adjustment of prior year's taxes	6,500	58,700	
	<u>\$ 1,723,800</u>	<u>1,133,100</u>	<u>694,600</u>