

Destination Maternity Corp
Form 10-Q
February 09, 2010
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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 December 31, 2009

Or

“ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-21196

Destination Maternity Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	13-3045573 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
456 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Address of principal executive offices)	19123 (Zip code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code (215) 873-2200	

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, \$.01 par value 6,233,093 shares outstanding as of February 2, 2010

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,273	\$ 20,626
Trade receivables	6,176	6,529
Inventories	74,161	78,872
Deferred income taxes	7,319	6,035
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,407	3,857
Total current assets	109,336	115,919
Property, plant and equipment, net	62,642	62,852
Other assets:		
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$592 and \$547	504	585
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,119 and \$2,096	922	924
Deferred income taxes	14,517	15,413
Other non-current assets	311	314
Total other assets	16,254	17,236
Total assets	\$ 188,232	\$ 196,007
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit borrowings	\$	\$
Current portion of long-term debt	3,439	9,204
Accounts payable	14,725	16,316
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	42,636	42,010
Total current liabilities	60,800	67,530
Long-term debt	47,699	48,205
Deferred rent and other non-current liabilities	27,745	30,472
Total liabilities	136,244	146,207
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, 1,656,381 shares authorized:		

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Series B junior participating preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 300,000 shares authorized,
none outstanding

Common stock, \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized, 6,192,533 and 6,111,669 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	62	61
Additional paid-in capital	84,960	84,557
Accumulated deficit	(31,921)	(33,177)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,113)	(1,641)
Total stockholders' equity	51,988	49,800
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 188,232	\$ 196,007

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

Table of Contents**DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 133,771	\$ 134,812
Cost of goods sold	62,077	66,957
Gross profit	71,694	67,855
Selling, general and administrative expenses	63,933	65,990
Store closing, asset impairment and asset disposal expenses	688	2
Restructuring and other charges	3,777	171
Goodwill impairment expense		47,000
Operating income (loss)	3,296	(45,308)
Interest expense, net	955	1,394
Loss on extinguishment of debt	30	66
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,311	(46,768)
Income tax provision	1,055	147
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,256	\$ (46,915)
Net income (loss) per share Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ (7.86)
Average shares outstanding Basic	6,048	5,966
Net income (loss) per share Diluted	\$ 0.20	\$ (7.86)
Average shares outstanding Diluted	6,223	5,966

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

Table of Contents**DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Common Stock			Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital				
Balance as of September 30, 2009	6,112	\$ 61	\$ 84,557	\$ (33,177)	\$ (1,641)	\$ 49,800	
Net income				1,256		1,256	\$ 1,256
Amortization of prior service cost for retirement plans, net of tax					31	31	31
Retirement plan amendment, net of tax					281	281	281
Change in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax					216	216	216
Comprehensive income							\$ 1,784
Stock-based compensation	10		441			441	
Exercise of stock options, net	111	1	51			52	
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises and restricted stock vesting			766			766	
Repurchase and retirement of common shares	(40)		(855)			(855)	
Balance as of December 31, 2009	6,193	\$ 62	\$ 84,960	\$ (31,921)	\$ (1,113)	\$ 51,988	
Balance as of September 30, 2008	6,071	\$ 61	\$ 83,274	\$ 7,505	\$ (1,372)	\$ 89,468	
Net loss				(46,915)		(46,915)	\$ (46,915)
Amortization of prior service cost for retirement plans, net of tax					31	31	31
Change in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax					(932)	(932)	(932)
Comprehensive loss							\$ (47,816)
Stock-based compensation	14		601			601	
Tax benefit shortfall from restricted stock vesting			(659)			(659)	
Repurchase and retirement of common shares	(1)		(2)			(2)	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	6,084	\$ 61	\$ 83,214	\$ (39,410)	\$ (2,273)	\$ 41,592	

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

Table of Contents**DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,256	\$ (46,915)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,441	3,945
Stock-based compensation expense	441	601
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	675	163
Loss on impairment of goodwill		47,000
Loss (gain) on disposal of assets	3	(287)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	30	66
Deferred income tax benefit	(901)	(369)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	51	58
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade receivables	353	149
Inventories	4,711	10,326
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,050)	601
Other non-current assets	3	(11)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(3,779)	1,806
Deferred rent and other non-current liabilities	2,083	333
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,317	17,466
Investing Activities		
Contribution to grantor trust	(1,500)	
Capital expenditures	(3,996)	(4,068)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		526
Purchase of intangible assets	(27)	(71)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,523)	(3,613)
Financing Activities		
Decrease in cash overdraft	(839)	(1,010)
Repayment of long-term debt	(6,271)	(10,269)
Repurchase of common stock	(855)	(2)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	52	
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	766	
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,147)	(11,281)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(6,353)	2,572

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Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	20,626	12,148
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 14,273	\$ 14,720
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,474
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,243	\$ 215

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

Table of Contents**DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2009****(unaudited)****1. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION**

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and, accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures have been condensed or omitted. Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended September 30, 2009 for Destination Maternity Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company or Destination Maternity), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), for additional disclosures including a summary of the Company's accounting policies.

In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the periods presented. Since the Company's operations are seasonal, the interim operating results of the Company may not be indicative of operating results for the full year.

The Company operates on a fiscal year ending September 30 of each year. All references to fiscal years of the Company refer to fiscal years, or periods within such fiscal years, ended on September 30 in those years. For example, the Company's fiscal 2010 will end on September 30, 2010. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through February 9, 2010, the date these financial statements were issued.

The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2009 was revised to reflect the outstanding principal of the Company's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) as current portion of long-term debt (see Note 7). The effect was to decrease long-term debt by \$2,191,000 and increase current portion of long-term debt by \$2,191,000.

2. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic earnings (loss) per share (Basic EPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding restricted stock for which the restrictions have not lapsed. Diluted earnings (loss) per share (Diluted EPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, after giving effect to the potential dilution, if applicable, from the assumed lapse of restrictions on restricted stock and from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options.

The following table summarizes the Basic EPS and Diluted EPS calculations (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009			Three Months Ended December 31, 2008		
	Net Income	Shares	EPS	Net Loss	Shares	EPS
Basic EPS	\$ 1,256	6,048	\$ 0.21	\$ (46,915)	5,966	\$ (7.86)
Incremental shares from the assumed lapse of restrictions on restricted stock		36				
Incremental shares from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options		139	(0.01)			
Diluted EPS	\$ 1,256	6,223	\$ 0.20	\$ (46,915)	5,966	\$ (7.86)

For the three months ended December 31, 2009, options and unvested restricted stock totaling 90,860 shares were excluded from the calculation of Diluted EPS as their effect would have been antidilutive. Options and unvested restricted stock totaling 971,152 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding as of December 31, 2008 but were not included in the computation of Diluted EPS for the three months ended December 31, 2008, due to the Company's net loss. Had the Company reported a profit for the three months ended December 31, 2008, the

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weighted average number of dilutive shares outstanding for computation of Diluted EPS would have been approximately 5,983,000.

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Finished goods	\$ 68,347	\$ 72,814
Work-in-progress	1,820	2,470
Raw materials	3,994	3,588
	\$ 74,161	\$ 78,872

4. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

On July 1, 2008, the Company announced that it was streamlining its merchandise brands and store nameplates and was implementing cost reductions in order to simplify its business model, reduce overhead costs and improve its merchandise assortments. Pursuant to the strategic restructuring, the Company rebranded its Mimi Maternity® merchandise brand under its A Pea in the Pod® brand beginning with the Spring 2009 collection, which initially debuted in November 2008. The Company also streamlined its store nameplates, by renaming its single-brand Mimi Maternity stores as A Pea in the Pod, and by renaming its multi-brand Mimi Maternity stores as Destination Maternity®. In connection with the strategic restructuring the Company also reduced its corporate and field management headcount, and during fiscal 2009 began to implement actions to achieve further cost reductions. The objectives of the Company's restructuring and cost reduction program are to improve and simplify critical processes, consolidate activities and infrastructure, and reduce its expense structure. The Company incurred pretax expense of \$2,465,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 for consulting services related to the Company's cost reduction initiatives. The Company incurred pretax expense of \$171,000 from its restructuring in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, consisting of \$43,000 for cash severance expense and severance-related benefits, and \$128,000 of non-cash expense for accelerated depreciation of existing store signs. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had incurred fees and expenses totaling \$3,065,000 under a consulting agreement, of which \$600,000 was recorded in fiscal 2009 and \$2,465,000 was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, based upon services rendered and performance results achieved in the respective periods. Remaining amounts to be charged to expense in fiscal 2010 related to the agreement, not to exceed approximately \$800,000, will be based upon services rendered and performance results achieved.

A summary of the charges incurred and reserves recorded in connection with the restructuring and cost reduction activities during the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and 2009 is as follows (in thousands):

	Balance	Three Months Ended		Balance	Cumulative
	Accrued	December 31, 2009		Accrued	Charges
	September 30,	Charges	Payments/	December 31,	Incurred to
	2009	Incurred	Adjustments	2009	December 31,
					2009
Severance and related benefits	\$ 37	\$	\$ (37)	\$	\$ 1,048
Accelerated depreciation of store signage					373
Other cost reduction initiatives	638	2,465	(1,594)	1,509	3,537

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Total \$ 675 \$ 2,465 \$ (1,631) \$ 1,509 \$ 4,958

	Balance Accrued September 30, 2008	Three Months Ended December 31, 2008		Balance Accrued December 31, 2008	Cumulative Charges Incurred to December 31, 2008
		Charges Incurred	Payments/ Adjustments		
Severance and related benefits	\$ 224	\$ 43	\$ (182)	\$ 85	\$ 734
Accelerated depreciation of store signage		128	(128)(1)		373
Total	\$ 224	\$ 171	\$ (310)	\$ 85	\$ 1,107

(1) Adjustment to reduce net book value of associated property, plant and equipment

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

4. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES (Continued)

After his retirement on September 30, 2008, Dan Matthias, the Company's former Chief Executive Officer (Former CEO), agreed to continue to serve the Company as a director and as non-executive Chairman of the Board and agreed to remain available to the Company in an advisory capacity through September 2012. For these services, the Company agreed to pay the Former CEO an annual retainer of \$200,000 through September 2012. In November 2009, the Former CEO entered into a letter agreement with the Company, which confirmed that he would not seek reelection to the Board of Directors (and, therefore, would no longer serve as the Company's non-executive Chairman of the Board) after the expiration of his current term in January 2010. The letter agreement does not change the terms of payment under the annual retainer for advisory services, however the Company will incur a pretax charge of \$583,000, representing the amount due for the remaining term of the arrangement, of which \$424,000 was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

In connection with the announced retirement of Rebecca Matthias, the Company's President and Chief Creative Officer, at the end of fiscal 2010, the Company incurred a pretax charge of \$888,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The charge reflects benefit costs related to an amendment to the executive's supplemental retirement agreement.

5. GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT

As a result of a substantial decrease in the market price of the Company's common stock subsequent to September 30, 2008, reflecting deteriorating overall economic conditions and the very difficult equity market conditions, the Company reassessed the carrying value of its goodwill as of December 31, 2008, in accordance with interim period accounting requirements, and concluded that its goodwill was impaired. Consequently, the Company recorded a preliminary non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$47,000,000, on both a pretax and after tax basis, in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The final results of the Company's evaluation completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2009 indicated the goodwill totaling \$50,389,000 was fully impaired. Accordingly, the Company recorded a \$3,389,000 non-cash goodwill impairment charge, on both a pretax and after tax basis, in the second quarter of fiscal 2009, representing the remaining carrying value of the goodwill as of December 31, 2008.

6. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009
Employee compensation and benefits	\$ 10,173	\$ 15,379
Income taxes payable	510	512
Interest	631	749
Deferred rent	3,589	3,320
Sales taxes	3,218	2,646
Insurance	1,253	1,275
Accounting and legal	1,075	1,114
Accrued store construction costs	1,091	1,226
Gift certificates and store credits	7,135	4,954
futuretrust® college savings program	1,130	1,226

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Supplemental executive retirement plan benefits	4,912	900
Other	7,919	8,709
	\$ 42,636	\$ 42,010

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On March 13, 2007, the Company entered into a Term Loan and Security Agreement (the "Term Loan Agreement") for a senior secured Term Loan B due March 13, 2013 (the "Term Loan"), the \$90,000,000 proceeds of which were received on April 18, 2007 and were used to redeem the remaining \$90,000,000 principal amount of its 11 1/4% senior notes (the "Senior Notes"). The interest rate on the Term Loan is equal to, at the Company's election, either (i) the prime rate plus 1.00%, or (ii) the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin. The applicable margin was initially fixed at 2.50% through and including the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2007. Thereafter, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings is either 2.25% or 2.50%, depending on the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined). Based upon the Company's applicable quarterly Consolidated Leverage Ratio, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings remained at 2.50% prior to December 30, 2009. Based upon the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2009, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings has been reduced to 2.25% effective from December 30, 2009. The Company is required to make minimum repayments of the principal amount of the Term Loan in quarterly installments of \$225,000 each. The Company is also required to make an annual principal repayment equal to 25% or 50% of Excess Cash Flow (as defined) in excess of \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year, with the 25% or 50% factor depending on the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio. The required principal repayment for fiscal 2009, which was calculated based on the 25% factor, was \$5,765,000 and was paid in December 2009. The required principal repayment for fiscal 2008, which was calculated based on the 50% factor, was \$622,000 and was paid in December 2008. Additionally, the Term Loan can be prepaid at the Company's option, in part or in whole, at any time without any prepayment premium or penalty. During the first three months of fiscal 2010 and 2009, the Company prepaid \$6,000,000 of the outstanding Term Loan (including the \$5,765,000 prepayment required under the fiscal 2009 annual Excess Cash Flow provision) and \$10,000,000 of the outstanding Term Loan (including the \$622,000 prepayment required under the fiscal 2008 annual Excess Cash Flow provision), respectively. At December 31, 2009, the Company's indebtedness under the Term Loan Agreement was \$48,525,000.

The Term Loan is secured by a security interest in the Company's accounts receivable, inventory, real estate interests, letter of credit rights, cash, intangibles and certain other assets. The security interest granted to the Term Loan lenders is, in certain respects, subordinate to the security interest granted to the lender under the Credit Facility (defined below). The Term Loan Agreement imposes certain restrictions on the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, repurchase stock, and enter into other various types of transactions. The Term Loan Agreement also contains quarterly financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a specified maximum permitted Consolidated Leverage Ratio and a specified minimum permitted Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined). Since the inception of the Term Loan Agreement, the Company has been in compliance with all covenants of the Term Loan Agreement.

In order to mitigate the Company's floating rate interest risk on the variable rate Term Loan, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the agent bank for the Term Loan that commenced on April 18, 2007, the date the \$90,000,000 Term Loan proceeds were received, and expires on April 18, 2012. The interest rate swap agreement effectively converts a specified amount of the Term Loan (equal to the notional amount of the interest rate swap) from a floating interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.50% (subject to reduction to LIBOR plus 2.25% if the Company achieves a specified leverage ratio), to a fixed interest rate of 7.50% (subject to reduction to 7.25% if the Company achieves a specified leverage ratio). The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$75,000,000 at the inception of the swap agreement and decreases over time to a notional amount of \$5,000,000 at the expiration date. The notional amount of the swap was \$35,000,000 as of December 31, 2009 and over the next eighteen months decreases as follows: to \$27,500,000 starting April 19, 2010; to \$20,000,000 starting October 18, 2010; and to \$12,500,000 starting April 18, 2011.

In connection with the Term Loan transaction, the Company amended its existing \$60,000,000 revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") in order to permit the new Term Loan financing. This amendment of the Credit Facility also extended its maturity from October 15, 2009 to March 13, 2012, increased its size to \$65,000,000, and reduced the LIBOR-based interest rate option under the facility by 0.25%. There are no financial covenant requirements under the Credit Facility provided that Excess Availability (as defined) does not fall below 10% of the Borrowing Base (as defined). If Excess Availability were to fall below 10% of the Borrowing Base, the Company would be required to meet a specified minimum Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (as defined). During the first three months of fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, the Company exceeded the minimum requirements for Excess Availability. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility and \$10,912,000 in letters of credit, with \$33,831,000 of availability under the credit line based on Borrowing Base limitations.

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

7. LONG-TERM DEBT AND LINE OF CREDIT (Continued)

The Company has \$2,356,000 outstanding under an IRB at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009. The IRB has a variable interest rate that may be converted to a fixed interest rate at the option of the Company. At any time prior to conversion to a fixed interest rate structure, bondholders may put all or part of the IRB back to the Company upon notice to the bond trustee, after which the remarketing agent would attempt to resell the put portion of the IRB. If the remarketing agent is unsuccessful in reselling the put portion of the IRB, the bond trustee may then draw on a letter of credit issued under the Credit Facility to repay the bondholders. Pursuant to this arrangement, the IRB is classified as a current liability in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009. The Company is unaware of any intention on the part of any bondholder to put all or any part of the IRB and the letter of credit issued to secure the bonds has never been drawn upon. In the unlikely event that the bondholders put the bonds back to the Company and the remarketing agent fails to resell the bonds, the Company expects the acceleration of the payment of the bonds would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity.

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company adopted the accounting standard for fair value measurements on October 1, 2008. The accounting standard defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard establishes a framework for measuring fair value focused on exit price and creates a fair value hierarchy in order to increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1 Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 Observable market-based inputs or inputs that are corroborated by observable market data

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data

A portion of the Company's floating rate interest risk on variable rate long-term debt is mitigated through an interest rate swap agreement. The Company's interest rate swap is required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. At December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009, the interest rate swap was a liability with a fair value of \$1,680,000 and \$2,025,000, respectively, included in deferred rent and other non-current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of the interest rate swap was derived from a discounted cash flow analysis utilizing an interest rate yield curve that is readily available to the public or can be derived from information available in publicly quoted markets, which the Company considers to be Level 2 inputs.

The fair value accounting standards provide a company with the option to report selected financial assets and liabilities on an instrument-by-instrument basis at fair value and requires such company to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the company has chosen to use fair value on the face of the balance sheet. The Company adopted this reporting standard on October 1, 2008 and in accordance with implementation options, the Company chose not to elect the fair value option for its financial assets and liabilities that had not been previously measured at fair value.

9. INCOME TAXES

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The Company adopted the provisions of the accounting standard for uncertain income tax positions in fiscal 2008. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had \$2,840,000 of unrecognized tax benefits, including accrued interest and penalties of \$1,322,000. The Company records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its income tax provision. If recognized, the portion of the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the Company's effective tax rate was \$1,985,000.

During the twelve months subsequent to September 30, 2009, it is reasonably possible that the gross unrecognized tax benefits could potentially increase by approximately \$131,000 (of which approximately \$80,000 would affect the effective tax rate, net of federal benefit) for federal and state tax positions related to the effect of interest on unrecognized tax benefits and limitations on certain potential tax credits, partially offset by the effect of expiring statutes of limitations and settlements.

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

9. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The Company's U.S. Federal income tax returns for the years ended September 30, 2008 and thereafter remain subject to examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The Company also files returns in Canada and numerous state jurisdictions, which have varying statutes of limitations. Generally, Canadian tax returns for years ended September 30, 2004 and thereafter and state tax returns for years ended September 30, 2005 and thereafter, depending upon the jurisdiction, remain subject to examination. However, the statutes of limitations on certain of the Company's state returns remain open for years prior to fiscal 2005.

10. EQUITY AWARD PLANS

During the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, certain stock-based compensation awards were net-share settled by the Company such that the Company withheld shares with value equivalent to the exercise price of certain stock options and the minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and employment taxes for certain stock option exercises and vested restricted stock awards, and remitted the cash to the appropriate taxing authorities. Shares withheld were based on the value of the Company's common stock on the exercise or vesting date. The remaining shares net of those withheld were delivered to the award holder. Total payments for tax obligations to the tax authorities were \$855,000 and \$2,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are reflected as repurchase of common stock in the accompanying financial statements.

11. RETIREMENT PLANS

The Company has Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreements (the "SERP Agreements") with Mr. and Ms. Matthias (the "SERP Executives"). The Company's transition agreement with Mr. Matthias in connection with his retirement as Chief Executive Officer effective September 30, 2008, amended his SERP Agreement to provide for full vesting of the benefits payable to Mr. Matthias and to increase the total of the amounts payable under the SERP Agreement to approximately 10% more than the amount that would have been payable on September 30, 2012 (the date the SERP Agreement had otherwise been expected to fully vest). The SERP Agreement benefits, totaling \$3,960,000, will be paid to Mr. Matthias in installments, which commenced on April 1, 2009, with the final installment due on October 1, 2012. In fiscal 2009, the Company paid Mr. Matthias \$1,560,000 representing the first two installments of the SERP benefits.

The Company's transition agreement with Ms. Matthias, entered into on November 6, 2009 in connection with her scheduled retirement, amended her SERP Agreement to provide that she will be credited with having served on a full-time basis during the 2010 fiscal year and the SERP will vest an additional 15% effective on June 15, 2010, to a cumulative total vested percentage of 93¹/₃%. Ms. Matthias will receive a lump sum payment of the SERP Agreement benefits of approximately \$4,166,000 on December 16, 2010. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the benefit is subject to full acceleration if, following a change in control, Ms. Matthias' employment ceases due to a termination without cause or a resignation with good reason.

The components of net periodic pension cost on a pretax basis were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Service cost	\$ 155	\$ 143

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Interest cost	61	79
Amortization of prior service cost	49	49
Plan amendment	888	
Total net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,153	\$ 271

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

11. RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

On May 20, 2008, the Company entered into (i) a Letter Agreement with the SERP Executives and the trustee (the Trustee) for the grantor trust, which was established for the purpose of accumulating assets in anticipation of the Company's payment obligations under the SERP Agreements (the Grantor Trust), and (ii) an amendment to the Grantor Trust agreement with the Trustee (collectively the Agreements). The Agreements amended the SERP Agreements and the Grantor Trust agreement to provide for the Company to deliver an irrevocable standby letter of credit to the Trustee in an amount equal to the Company's then current funding obligation under the SERP Agreements, which was \$3,885,000. The amendments affected by the Agreements also allow for, at the Company's option, the issuance from time to time of irrevocable standby letters of credit, or the increase of size of an irrevocable standby letter of credit already held by the Trustee, in lieu of any deposit to the Grantor Trust otherwise required in the future. In addition, the Agreements permit the Company, from time to time at its sole discretion, to reduce the size of any irrevocable standby letter of credit issued to the Trustee, so long as the Company contemporaneously funds the Grantor Trust with an amount of cash equal to the amount of the reduction of the letter of credit. In October 2008, the Company increased the irrevocable standby letter of credit issued to the Trustee to a total of \$6,779,000, in lieu of deposits to the Grantor Trust, in connection with the full vesting of Mr. Matthias' benefits under his transition agreement and the annual increase in vesting of Ms. Matthias' benefits. In April and July 2009, the Company reduced the irrevocable standby letter of credit by \$960,000 and \$600,000, respectively, to a total of \$5,219,000, in connection with the April and July 2009 benefit payments made to Mr. Matthias. In November 2009, the Company increased the irrevocable standby letter of credit issued to the Trustee to a total of \$5,937,000, in connection with the annual increase in vesting of Ms. Matthias' benefits. In December 2009, in connection with the additional vesting and scheduled payment of Ms. Matthias' benefits in 2010, the Company made a partial cash contribution to the Grantor Trust of \$1,500,000, and contemporaneously reduced the irrevocable letter of credit by \$1,500,000 to a total of \$4,437,000.

12. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. SFAS No. 168 and the ASC are not intended to change GAAP and the adoption of SFAS No. 168 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations but does change the way specific accounting standards are referenced.

In June 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. FSP EITF 03-6-1 provides guidance for the calculation of earnings per share under FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share, for share-based payment awards with rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or reported earnings per share.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company is named as a defendant in legal actions arising from normal business activities. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and although the amount of any liability that could arise with respect to currently pending actions cannot be accurately predicted, the Company does not believe that the resolution of any pending action will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2009

(unaudited)

14. SEGMENT AND ENTERPRISE WIDE DISCLOSURES

Operating Segment. For purposes of the disclosure requirements for segments of a business enterprise, the Company has determined that its business is comprised of one operating segment: the design, manufacture and sale of maternity apparel and related accessories. While the Company offers a wide range of products for sale, the substantial portion of its products are initially distributed through the same distribution facilities, many of the Company's products are manufactured at common contract manufacturer production facilities, the Company's products are marketed through a common marketing department, and these products are sold to a similar customer base, consisting of expectant mothers.

Geographic Information. Information concerning the Company's operations by geographic area was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
<u>Net Sales to Unaffiliated Customers</u>		
United States	\$ 127,361	\$ 129,985
Foreign	6,410	4,827
	December 31,	September 30,
	2009	2009
<u>Long-Lived Assets</u>		
United States	\$ 61,446	\$ 61,612
Foreign	2,118	2,164

Major Customers. For the periods presented, the Company did not have any one customer who represented more than 10% of its net sales.

15. INTEREST EXPENSE, NET

Interest expense, net was comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Interest expense	\$ 957	\$ 1,399
Interest income	(2)	(5)
Interest expense, net	\$ 955	\$ 1,394

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

Our fiscal year ends on September 30. All references in this discussion to our fiscal years refer to the fiscal year, or periods within the fiscal year, ended on September 30 in the year mentioned. For example, our fiscal 2010 will end on September 30, 2010.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth certain operating data as a percentage of net sales and as a percentage change for the three months ended December 31:

	% of Net Sales (1)		% Increase (decrease)
	2009	2008	2009 vs. 2008
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	(0.8)%
Cost of goods sold (2)	46.4	49.7	(7.3)
Gross profit	53.6	50.3	5.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses (3)	47.8	48.9	(3.1)
Store closing, asset impairment and asset disposal expenses	0.5	0.0	N.M.
Restructuring and other charges	2.8	0.1	N.M.
Goodwill impairment expense		34.9	N.M.
Operating income (loss)	2.5	(33.6)	(107.3)
Interest expense, net	0.7	1.0	(31.5)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	0.0	0.0	(54.5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1.7	(34.7)	(104.9)
Income tax provision	0.8	0.1	N.M.
Net income (loss)	0.9%	(34.8)%	(102.7)%

N.M. Not meaningful

- (1) Components may not add to total due to rounding.
- (2) The cost of goods sold line item includes merchandise costs (including customs duty expenses), expenses related to inventory shrinkage, product related corporate expenses (including expenses related to our payroll, benefit costs and operating expenses of our buying departments), inventory reserves (including lower of cost or market reserves), inbound freight charges, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs, warehousing costs, internal transfer costs, and the other costs of our distribution network.
- (3) The selling, general and administrative expenses line item includes advertising and marketing expenses, corporate administrative expenses, store expenses (including store payroll and store occupancy expenses), and store opening expenses.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of our stores and leased departments for the periods indicated:

Retail Locations	Three Months Ended					
	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Stores	Leased Departments	Total Retail Locations	Stores	Leased Departments	Total Retail Locations
Beginning of period	724	360	1,084	754	278	1,032
Opened	2	620	622	7	5	12
Closed	(5)		(5)	(11)		(11)

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End of period	721	980	1,701	750	283	1,033
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Three Months Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Net Sales. Our net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by approximately 0.8%, or \$1.0 million, to \$133.8 million from \$134.8 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The decrease in sales versus last year resulted primarily from a decrease in comparable store sales, partially offset by increased sales from the Company's leased department relationships, increased Internet sales and increased sales related to the Company's international franchise relationships. Comparable store sales decreased by 5.9% for the first quarter of fiscal 2010, based on 962 retail locations, versus a comparable store sales decrease of 0.5% for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, based on 964 retail locations.

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As of December 31, 2009, we operated a total of 721 stores and 1,701 total retail locations, compared to 750 stores and 1,033 total retail locations as of December 31, 2008. In addition, our Oh Baby by Motherhood® collection is available at Kohl's® stores throughout the United States. During the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we opened two stores, including one multi-brand store opening, and closed five stores, with two of the store closings related to multi-brand store openings. The increase in leased department locations at the end of December 2009 versus the end of December 2008 predominantly reflects the opening of 623 Sears® and Kmart® leased department locations in connection with the October 2009 re-launch of the Two Hearts® Maternity collection.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 increased by 5.7%, or \$3.8 million, to \$71.7 million from \$67.9 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, and our gross profit as a percentage of net sales (gross margin) for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 was 53.6% compared to 50.3% for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The increase in gross profit and gross margin for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2009 was primarily due to higher merchandise gross margin from reduced product costs and lower overall markdown levels compared to last year.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by 3.1%, or \$2.1 million, to \$63.9 million from \$66.0 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased to 47.8% for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to 48.9% in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. This decrease in expense and expense percentage for the quarter resulted primarily from a decrease in payroll and employee benefit costs, and lower legal costs, partially offset by increased advertising expense.

Store Closing, Asset Impairment and Asset Disposal Expenses. Our store closing, asset impairment, and asset disposal expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 increased to \$0.7 million from \$2,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We incurred higher impairment charges for write-downs of long-lived assets of \$0.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2010, as compared to \$0.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We incurred charges relating to store closings and other asset disposals of \$13,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2010, as compared to \$0.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The first quarter of fiscal 2009 also included a gain of \$0.3 million from the sale of the remaining Costa Rica facility acquired in a fiscal 2002 business purchase.

Restructuring and Other Charges. In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we incurred pretax expense of \$3.8 million from our strategic restructuring and cost reduction actions as compared to \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2009. See **Restructuring and Other Charges** in this Item 2 below for a detailed description of these charges.

Goodwill Impairment Expense. We recorded non-cash goodwill impairment expense of \$47.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 to reflect the preliminary indication of reduced fair value for our goodwill from the impairment analysis that was performed. The final results of our evaluation completed during the second quarter of fiscal 2009 indicated our goodwill totaling \$50.4 million was fully impaired and a charge for the remaining \$3.4 million was recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

Operating Income. We had operating income of \$3.3 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to a loss of \$(45.3) million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, which included the goodwill impairment expense. Our operating income for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 of \$3.3 million was \$1.6 million higher than the operating income of \$1.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, before goodwill impairment expense. Operating income, before goodwill impairment expense, as a percentage of net sales for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 increased to 2.5% from 1.3% for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The increase in operating income and operating income percentage, before goodwill impairment expense, was primarily due to our higher gross profit and lower selling, general and administrative expenses, partially offset by higher restructuring and other charges.

Interest Expense, Net. Our net interest expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by 31.5%, or \$0.4 million, to \$1.0 million from \$1.4 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. This decrease was primarily due to our lower debt level, reflecting the \$16.0 million of Term Loan prepayments we made in the previous 12 months, and to a lesser extent, lower interest rates and lower credit line borrowings. During the first quarter of fiscal 2010 we did not have any direct borrowings under our credit facility compared to average daily borrowings of \$0.1 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

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Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. In December 2009, we prepaid \$6.0 million principal amount of our outstanding Term Loan. The \$6.0 million Term Loan prepayment resulted in a first quarter fiscal 2010 pretax charge of \$30,000, representing the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs. In December 2008, we prepaid \$10.0 million in principal amount of our Term Loan resulting in a pretax charge of \$66,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Income Tax Provision. For the first quarter of fiscal 2010 our effective tax rate was 45.7%. For the first quarter of fiscal 2009, before the goodwill impairment expense, which had no tax benefit, our income before taxes was \$0.2 million and our effective tax rate was a provision of 63.4%. Our effective tax rates for the fiscal 2010 and 2009 quarters reflect the effect of additional income tax expense (including interest and penalties) recognized as required by the accounting standard for uncertain income tax positions. We expect our effective tax rate for the full year fiscal 2010 to be approximately 40%.

Net Income (Loss). Net income for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 was \$1.3 million, or \$0.20 per share (diluted) compared to net loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, of \$(46.9) million, or \$(7.86) per diluted share. Net loss for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 includes the goodwill impairment expense of \$47.0 million, or \$(7.87) per diluted share. Before the goodwill impairment expense, our net income was \$0.1 million or \$0.01 per share (diluted) for the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Our average diluted shares outstanding of 6,223,000 for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 were 4.3% higher than the 5,966,000 average shares outstanding (basic and diluted) for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The increase in average shares outstanding reflects the dilutive impact of outstanding stock options and restricted stock for the first quarter of fiscal 2010, and, to a lesser extent, the higher shares outstanding in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2009, primarily as a result of the exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock. There is no dilutive impact of outstanding stock options and restricted stock in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 due to the reported net loss. Had we reported a profit for the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the weighted average number of dilutive shares outstanding for computation of Diluted EPS would have been approximately 5,983,000.

Following is a reconciliation of net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share (diluted) to net income (loss), before goodwill impairment expense for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009			Three Months Ended December 31, 2008		
	Net Income	Shares	Diluted EPS	Net Income (Loss)	Shares	Diluted EPS
As reported	\$ 1,256	6,048	\$ 0.21	\$ (46,915)	5,966	\$ (7.86)
Goodwill impairment expense, net of tax				47,000		
Incremental shares from the assumed lapse of restrictions on restricted stock awards		36			14	
Incremental shares from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options		139			3	
As adjusted before goodwill impairment expense	\$ 1,256	6,223	\$ 0.20	\$ 85	5,983	\$ 0.01

Restructuring and Other Charges

On July 1, 2008, we announced that we were streamlining our merchandise brands and store nameplates and implementing cost reductions in order to simplify our business model, reduce overhead costs and improve and tighten our merchandise assortments. Pursuant to the strategic restructuring, we rebranded our Mimi Maternity® merchandise brand under our A Pea in the Pod® brand beginning with the Spring 2009 collection, which initially debuted in November 2008. We also streamlined our store nameplates, which began in November 2008, by renaming our single-brand Mimi Maternity stores as A Pea in the Pod, and by renaming our multi-brand Mimi Maternity stores as Destination Maternity®. In connection with the strategic restructuring we also reduced our corporate and field management headcount, and during fiscal 2009 we began to implement actions to achieve further cost reductions. The objectives of our restructuring and cost reduction program are to improve and simplify critical processes, consolidate activities and infrastructure, and reduce our expense structure. We incurred pretax expense of \$2.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 for consulting services related to the Company's cost reduction initiatives. We incurred pretax expense of \$0.2 million from our restructuring in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, consisting of \$0.1 million for cash severance expense and severance-related benefits, and \$0.1 million of non-cash expense for accelerated depreciation of existing store signs. As of December 31, 2009, we have incurred fees and expenses totaling \$3.1 million under a consulting agreement, of which \$0.6 million was recorded in fiscal 2009 and \$2.5 million was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, based upon services rendered and performance results achieved in the respective periods. Remaining amounts to be charged to expense in fiscal 2010 related to the agreement, not to exceed approximately \$0.8 million, will be

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based upon services rendered and performance results achieved. These initiatives resulted in approximate pretax savings of \$12 million in fiscal 2009, with incremental pretax savings of approximately \$6 million to \$8 million projected for fiscal 2010. We project total annualized pretax savings of approximately \$23 to \$27 million in fiscal 2011 as a result of our cost reduction initiatives, which includes the savings realized in fiscal 2009 plus the incremental projected savings for fiscal 2010.

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After his retirement on September 30, 2008, our Former CEO agreed to continue to serve us as a director and as non-executive Chairman of the Board and agreed to remain available to us in an advisory capacity through September 2012. For these services, we agreed to pay the Former CEO an annual retainer of \$200,000 through September 2012. In November 2009, the Former CEO entered into a letter agreement with us, which confirmed that he would not seek reelection to the Board of Directors (and, therefore, would no longer serve as our non-executive Chairman of the Board) after the expiration of his current term in January 2010. The letter agreement does not change the terms of payment under the annual retainer for advisory services, however we will incur a pretax charge of \$0.6 million, representing the amount due for the remaining term of the arrangement, of which \$0.4 million was recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

In connection with the announced retirement of our President and Chief Creative Officer, at the end of fiscal 2010, we incurred a pretax charge of \$0.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The charge reflects benefit costs related to an amendment to the executive's supplemental retirement agreement.

Seasonality

Our business, like that of many other retailers, is seasonal. Our quarterly net sales have historically been highest in our third fiscal quarter, corresponding to the Spring selling season, followed by our first fiscal quarter, corresponding to the Fall/holiday selling season. Given the historically higher sales level in our third fiscal quarter and the relatively fixed nature of most of our operating expenses and interest expense, we have typically generated a very significant percentage of our full year operating income and net income during our third fiscal quarter. Results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year. Quarterly results may fluctuate materially depending upon, among other things, increases or decreases in comparable store sales, the timing of new store openings and new leased department openings, net sales and profitability contributed by new stores and leased departments, the timing of the fulfillment of purchase orders under our product and license arrangements, adverse weather conditions, shifts in the timing of certain holidays and promotions, changes in inventory and production levels and the timing of deliveries of inventory, and changes in our merchandise mix.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash needs have primarily been for (i) debt service, including prepayments, (ii) capital expenditures, including leasehold improvements, fixtures and equipment for new stores, store relocations and expansions of our existing stores, as well as improvements and new equipment for our distribution and corporate facilities and information systems, and (iii) working capital, including inventory to support our business. We have historically financed these capital requirements from cash flows from operations, borrowings under our credit facilities or available cash balances.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$6.4 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to an increase of \$2.6 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. Cash provided by operations of \$6.3 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 decreased by approximately \$11.2 million from the \$17.5 million in cash provided by operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2009. This decrease in cash provided by operations versus the prior year was primarily the result of working capital changes that provided less cash in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The working capital changes were primarily (i) a smaller decrease in inventories in fiscal 2010 compared to the fiscal 2009 decrease, (ii) a decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities in fiscal 2010 compared to an increase in fiscal 2009, and (iii) the timing of tenant allowance commitments due from store landlords, partially offset by higher net income in fiscal 2010 compared to net income before non-cash goodwill impairment expense in fiscal 2009. Our quarterly net income or loss, cash flow adjustments and working capital changes may fluctuate significantly and net cash provided by operating activities for any quarter is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2010 we used the majority of our cash provided by operations to pay for capital expenditures and to fund a contribution to the Grantor Trust related to our executive retirement plans. For the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we spent \$4.0 million on capital expenditures, including \$2.5 million for leasehold improvements, fixtures and equipment for new store facilities, as well as improvements to existing stores, and \$1.5 million for our information systems and distribution and corporate facilities. We used available cash to fund repayments of long-term debt in fiscal 2010. Our repayments of long-term debt in fiscal 2010 consisted predominately of \$6.0 million of prepayments of our Term Loan, including a \$5.8 million prepayment required under the annual Excess Cash Flow provision of the Term Loan. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we used cash provided by operations primarily to fund repayments of long-term debt and to pay for capital expenditures. Our repayments of long-term debt in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 consisted predominately of \$10.0 million of prepayments of our Term Loan, including a \$0.6 million prepayment required under the annual Excess Cash Flow provision of the Term Loan. For the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we spent \$4.1 million on capital expenditures, including \$3.1 million for leasehold improvements, fixtures and equipment for new store facilities, as well as improvements to existing stores, and \$1.0 million for our information systems and distribution and corporate facilities. The remaining cash provided by operations was used to increase available cash.

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We have in place a Term Loan Agreement for a senior secured Term Loan B, which matures on March 13, 2013, the proceeds of which were used to redeem the Senior Notes. The interest rate on the Term Loan is equal to, at our election, either (i) the prime rate plus 1.00%, or (ii) the LIBOR rate plus the applicable margin. The applicable margin was initially fixed at 2.50% through and including the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2007. Thereafter, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings is either 2.25% or 2.50%, depending on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined). Based upon our applicable quarterly Consolidated Leverage Ratio, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings remained at 2.50% prior to December 30, 2009. Based upon our Consolidated Leverage Ratio as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2009, the applicable margin for LIBOR rate borrowings has been reduced to 2.25% effective from December 30, 2009. We are required to make minimum repayments of the principal amount of the Term Loan in quarterly installments of \$225,000 each. We are also required to make an annual principal repayment equal to 25% or 50% of Excess Cash Flow (as defined) in excess of \$5.0 million for each fiscal year, with the 25% or 50% factor depending on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio. The required principal repayment for fiscal 2009, which was calculated based on the 25% factor, was \$5.8 million and was paid in December 2009. The required principal repayment for fiscal 2008, which was calculated based on the 50% factor, was \$0.6 million and was paid in December 2008. Additionally, the Term Loan can be prepaid at our option, in part or in whole, at any time without any prepayment premium or penalty. During the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we prepaid \$6.0 million of the outstanding Term Loan, including the \$5.8 million prepayment required under the annual Excess Cash Flow provision. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we prepaid \$10.0 million of the outstanding Term Loan, including the \$0.6 million prepayment required under the annual excess cash flow provision. At December 31, 2009, our indebtedness under the Term Loan Agreement was \$48.5 million.

The Term Loan is secured by a security interest in our accounts receivable, inventory, real estate interests, letter of credit rights, cash, intangibles and certain other assets. The security interest granted to the Term Lenders is, in certain respects, subordinate to the security interest granted to the Credit Facility Lender. The Term Loan Agreement imposes certain restrictions on our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, repurchase stock, and enter into other various types of transactions. The Term Loan Agreement also contains quarterly financial covenants that require us to maintain a specified maximum permitted Consolidated Leverage Ratio and a specified minimum permitted Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined). Since the inception of the Term Loan Agreement we have been in compliance with all covenants of our Term Loan Agreement.

In order to mitigate our floating rate interest risk on the variable rate Term Loan, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the Agent bank for the Term Loan that commenced on April 18, 2007, the date the \$90.0 million Term Loan proceeds were received, and expires on April 18, 2012. The interest rate swap agreement effectively converts a specified amount of the Term Loan (equal to the notional amount of the interest rate swap) from a floating interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.50% (subject to reduction to LIBOR plus 2.25% if we achieve a specified leverage ratio), to a fixed interest rate of 7.50% (subject to reduction to 7.25% if we achieve a specified leverage ratio). The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$75.0 million at the inception of the swap agreement and decreases over time to a notional amount of \$5.0 million at the expiration date. The notional amount of the swap was \$35.0 million as of December 31, 2009 and over the next eighteen months decreases as follows: to \$27.5 million starting April 19, 2010; to \$20.0 million starting October 18, 2010; and to \$12.5 million starting April 18, 2011.

We also have in place a \$65.0 million revolving Credit Facility, which matures on March 13, 2012. There are no financial covenant requirements under the Credit Facility provided that Excess Availability (as defined) does not fall below 10% of the Borrowing Base (as defined). If Excess Availability were to fall below 10% of the Borrowing Base, we would be required to meet a specified minimum Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (as defined). During the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, we exceeded the minimum requirements for Excess Availability.

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As of December 31, 2009, we had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility and \$10.9 million in letters of credit, with \$33.8 million of availability under our credit line based on our Borrowing Base limitations. We did not have any direct borrowings under our Credit Facility for the first quarter of fiscal 2010, compared to average daily direct borrowings of \$0.1 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

We have \$2.4 million outstanding under an IRB at December 31, 2009. The IRB has a variable interest rate that may be converted to a fixed interest rate at our option. At any time prior to conversion to a fixed interest rate structure, bondholders may put all or part of the IRB back to us upon notice to the bond trustee, after which the remarketing agent would attempt to resell the put portion of the IRB. If the remarketing agent is unsuccessful in reselling the put portion of the IRB, the bond trustee may then draw on a letter of credit issued under the Credit Facility to repay the bondholders. We are unaware of any intention on the part of any bondholder to put all or any part of the IRB and the letter of credit issued to secure the bonds has never been drawn upon. In the unlikely event that the bondholders put the bonds back to us and the remarketing agent fails to resell the bonds, we expect the acceleration of the payment of the bonds would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or liquidity.

In March 2007, we entered into the SERP Agreements with the SERP Executives. In May 2008, we entered into (i) a Letter Agreement with the SERP Executives and the Trustee, and (ii) an amendment to the Grantor Trust agreement with the Trustee. The Agreements amended the SERP Agreements and the Grantor Trust agreement to provide for us to deliver an irrevocable standby letter of credit to the Trustee in an amount equal to our then current funding obligation under the SERP Agreements, which was \$3.9 million. The amendments affected by the Agreements also allow for the issuance, from time to time, of irrevocable standby letters of credit, or the increase of size of an irrevocable standby letter of credit already held by the Trustee, in lieu of any deposit to the Grantor Trust otherwise required in the future. In addition, the Agreements permit us, from time to time at our sole discretion, to reduce the size of any irrevocable standby letter of credit issued to the Trustee, so long as we contemporaneously fund the Grantor Trust with an amount of cash equal to the amount of the reduction of the letter of credit. In October 2008, we increased the irrevocable standby letter of credit issued to the Trustee to a total of \$6.8 million, in lieu of deposits to the Grantor Trust, in connection with additional vesting of the SERP Executives' benefits. In April and July 2009, we reduced the irrevocable standby letter of credit by \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, to a total of \$5.2 million, in connection with the April and July 2009 SERP benefit payments. In November 2009, we increased the irrevocable standby letter of credit by \$0.7 million to a total of \$5.9 million, in connection with additional vesting of the SERP Executives' benefits. In December 2009, in connection with the additional vesting and scheduled payment of SERP Executives' benefits in 2010, we made a partial cash contribution to the Grantor Trust of \$1.5 million, and contemporaneously reduced the irrevocable letter of credit by \$1.5 million to a total of \$4.4 million.

Our management believes that our current cash and working capital positions, expected operating cash flows and available borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility, will be sufficient to fund our working capital, capital expenditures and debt repayment requirements and to fund stock and/or debt repurchases, if any, for at least the next twelve months.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period.

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009. We believe that the following discussion addresses our critical accounting policies, which are those that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. If actual results were to differ significantly from estimates made, future reported results could be materially affected. However, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different results. Except as disclosed below and in the financial statements and accompanying notes included in Item 1 of this report, there were no material changes in, or additions to, our critical accounting policies or in the assumptions or estimates we used to prepare the financial information appearing in this report.

Our senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and estimates and the related Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

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Inventories. We value our inventories, which consist primarily of maternity apparel, at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) and includes the cost of merchandise, freight, duty and broker fees, as well as applied product related overhead. A periodic review of inventory quantities on hand is performed in order to determine if inventory is properly valued at the lower of cost or market. Factors related to current inventories such as future consumer demand and fashion trends, current aging, current analysis of merchandise based on receipt date, current and anticipated retail markdowns or wholesale discounts, and class or type of inventory are analyzed to determine estimated net realizable values. Criteria utilized by us to quantify aging trends include factors such as the amount of merchandise received within the past twelve months, merchandise received more than one year before with quantities on-hand in excess of 12 months of sales, and merchandise currently selling below cost. A provision is recorded to reduce the cost of inventories to its estimated net realizable value, if required. Inventories as of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009 totaled \$74.2 million and \$78.9 million, respectively, representing 39.4% and 40.2% of total assets, respectively. Given the significance of inventories to our consolidated financial statements, the determination of net realizable values is considered to be a critical accounting estimate. Any significant unanticipated changes in the factors noted above could have a significant impact on the value of our inventories and our reported operating results.

Long-Lived Assets. Our long-lived assets consist principally of store leasehold improvements and furniture and equipment (included in the property, plant and equipment, net line item in our Consolidated Balance Sheets) and, to a much lesser extent, lease acquisition costs (included in the other intangible assets, net line item in our Consolidated Balance Sheets). These long-lived assets are recorded at cost and are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or their useful life. Net long-lived assets as of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009 totaled \$63.6 million and \$63.8 million, respectively, representing 33.8% and 32.5% of total assets, respectively.

In assessing potential impairment of these assets, we periodically evaluate the historical and forecasted operating results and cash flows on a store-by-store basis. Newly opened stores may take time to generate positive operating and cash flow results. Factors such as: (i) store type, that is, Company store or leased department, (ii) store concept, that is, Motherhood Maternity®, A Pea in the Pod® or Destination Maternity®, (iii) store location, for example, urban area versus suburb, (iv) current marketplace awareness of our brands, (v) local customer demographic data, (vi) anchor stores within the mall in which our store is located and (vii) current fashion trends are all considered in determining the time frame required for a store to achieve positive financial results, which is assumed to be within two years from the date a store location is opened. If economic conditions are substantially different from our expectations, the carrying value of certain of our long-lived assets may become impaired. As a result of our impairment assessment, we recorded write-downs of long-lived assets of \$0.7 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and \$0.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Accounting for Income Taxes. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process requires us to estimate our actual current tax exposure (including interest and penalties) together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as depreciation of property and equipment and valuation of inventories, for tax and accounting purposes. We establish reserves for certain tax positions that we believe are supportable, but such tax positions are potentially subject to successful challenge by the applicable taxing authority. We determine our provision for income taxes based on federal, state and foreign tax laws and regulations currently in effect, some of which have been recently revised. Legislation changes currently proposed by certain of the states in which we operate, if enacted, could increase our transactions or activities subject to tax. Any such legislation that becomes law could result in an increase in our state income tax expense and our state income taxes paid, which could have a material and adverse effect on our net income or cash flow.

The temporary differences between the book and tax treatment of income and expenses result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. Actual results could differ from our assessments if adequate taxable income is not generated in future periods. Net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009 totaled \$21.8 million and \$21.4 million, respectively, representing 11.6% and 10.9% of total assets, respectively. To the extent we believe that recovery is not more likely than not, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or change the allowance in a future period, income tax expense will be impacted.

Accounting for Contingencies. From time to time, we are named as a defendant in legal actions arising from our normal business activities. We account for contingencies such as these in accordance with applicable accounting standards, which require us to record an estimated loss contingency when information available prior to issuance of our financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Accounting for contingencies arising from contractual or legal proceedings requires management, after consultation with outside legal counsel, to use its best judgment when estimating an accrual related to such contingencies. As additional information becomes known, our accrual for a loss contingency could fluctuate, thereby creating variability in our results of operations from period to period. Likewise, an actual loss arising from a loss contingency which significantly exceeds the amount accrued for in our financial statements could have a material adverse impact on our operating results for the period in which such actual loss becomes known.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 168 establishes the FASB ASC as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. SFAS No. 168 and the ASC are not intended to change GAAP and the adoption of SFAS No. 168 did not have any impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations but does change the way specific accounting standards are referenced.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. FSP EITF 03-6-1 provides guidance for the calculation of earnings per share under FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share, for share-based payment awards with rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 did not have any impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or reported earnings per share.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the information in this report, including the information incorporated by reference (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us), contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause our actual results, performance, achievements or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following: the impact of the current global economic slowdown on the retail industry in general and on apparel purchases in particular, our ability to successfully manage our various business initiatives, our ability to successfully implement our merchandise brand and retail nameplate restructuring, the success of our international expansion, our ability to successfully manage and retain our leased department and licensed relationships and marketing partnerships, future sales trends in our existing store base, unusual weather patterns, changes in consumer spending patterns, raw material price increases, overall economic conditions and other factors affecting consumer confidence, demographics and other macroeconomic factors that may impact the level of spending for maternity apparel, our expense savings initiatives, our ability to anticipate and respond to fashion trends and consumer preferences, unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results, the impact of competition and fluctuations in the price, availability and quality of raw materials and contracted products, availability of suitable store locations, continued availability of capital and financing, goodwill impairment charges, our ability to hire and develop senior management and sales associates, our ability to develop and source merchandise, our ability to receive production from foreign sources on a timely basis, potential stock repurchases, potential debt prepayments, changes in market interest rates, war or acts of terrorism and other factors referenced in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, including those set forth under the caption Risk Factors.

In addition, these forward-looking statements necessarily depend upon assumptions, estimates and dates that may be incorrect or imprecise and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Accordingly, any forward-looking statements included in this report do not purport to be predictions of future events or circumstances and may not be realized. Forward-looking statements can be identified by, among other things, the use of forward-looking terms such as believes, expects, may, will, should, seeks, pro forma, anticipates, intends, could, estimates, plans, potential, predicts, goal, objective, or the negative of any of these terms, or comparable terminology, or by discussing our outlook, plans, goals, strategy or intentions. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, we assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting these forward-looking statements.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Destination Maternity is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. We have not entered into any market sensitive instruments for trading purposes. The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market interest rates. The range of changes presented reflects our view of changes that are reasonably possible over a one-year period.

As of December 31, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$14.3 million. Our cash equivalents consist of money market accounts that bear interest at variable rates. A change in market interest rates earned on our investments would impact the interest income and cash flows, but would not materially impact the fair market value of the financial instruments. Due to the average maturity and conservative nature of our investment portfolio, we believe a sudden change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the value of our investment portfolio. The impact on our future interest income resulting from changes in investment yields will depend largely on the gross amount of our investment portfolio at that time. However, based upon the conservative nature of our investment portfolio and current experience, we do not believe a decrease in investment yields would have a material negative effect on our interest income.

As of December 31, 2009, the principal components of our debt portfolio were the \$48.5 million Term Loan and the \$65.0 million Credit Facility, both of which are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Our Credit Facility carries a variable interest rate that is tied to market indices. As of December 31, 2009, we had no direct borrowings and \$10.9 million of letters of credit outstanding under our Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Credit Facility would have resulted in interest at a rate between approximately 1.23% and 3.25% per annum as of December 31, 2009. Interest on any future borrowings under the Credit Facility would, to the extent of outstanding borrowings, be affected by changes in market interest rates. A change in market interest rates on the variable rate portion of the debt portfolio would impact the interest expense incurred and cash flows.

The Term Loan carries a variable interest rate that is tied to market indices. The sensitivity analysis as it relates to this portion of our debt portfolio assumes an instantaneous 100 basis point move in interest rates from their levels as of December 31, 2009, with all other variables held constant. The principal amount of the Term Loan was \$48.5 million as of December 31, 2009. A 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in additional annual interest expense on the Term Loan of approximately \$0.5 million. A 100 basis point decline in market interest rates would correspondingly lower our annual interest expense on the Term Loan by approximately \$0.5 million.

In order to mitigate our floating rate interest risk on the variable rate Term Loan, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the Agent bank for the Term Loan that commenced on April 18, 2007. The interest rate swap agreement effectively converts a specified amount of the Term Loan (equal to the notional amount of the interest rate swap) from a floating interest rate (LIBOR plus 2.50%, subject to reduction to LIBOR plus 2.25% if we achieve a specified leverage ratio), to a fixed interest rate (7.50%, subject to reduction to 7.25% if we achieve a specified leverage ratio). The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$75.0 million at inception of the swap agreement and decreases over time to a notional amount of \$5.0 million at the expiration date. The notional amount of the swap was \$35.0 million as of December 31, 2009 and over the next twelve months decreases as follows: to \$27.5 million starting April 19, 2010; and to \$20.0 million starting October 18, 2010. Based on the scheduled swap notional amount during the next 12 months of the swap agreement, a 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in interest expense savings for the year of approximately \$0.3 million. A 100 basis point decline in market interest rates would correspondingly increase our interest expense for the year by approximately \$0.3 million. Thus, a 100 basis point increase in market interest rates during the next 12 months of the swap agreement would result in additional interest expense for the year of approximately \$0.2 million on the Term Loan and swap agreement combined. A 100 basis point decline in market interest rates during the next 12 months of the swap agreement would correspondingly lower our interest expense for the year by approximately \$0.2 million on the Term Loan and swap agreement combined.

Based on the limited other variable rate debt included in our debt portfolio as of December 31, 2009, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in additional interest expense incurred for the year of less than \$0.1 million. A 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would correspondingly lower our interest expense for the year by less than \$0.1 million.

Other than as described above, we do not believe that the market risk exposure on other financial instruments is material.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that are filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management on a timely basis to allow decisions regarding required disclosure. We evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of December 31, 2009, these controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the foregoing evaluation that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2009, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

From time to time, we are named as a defendant in legal actions arising from our normal business activities. Although the amount of any liability that could arise with respect to currently pending actions cannot be accurately predicted, we do not believe that the resolution of any pending action will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or liquidity.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors of our Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009. The risks described in our Form 10-K are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we do not currently consider significant may also have an adverse effect on us. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition could suffer.

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

The following table provides information about purchases by us during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 of equity securities that are registered by us pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program (2)	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program (2)
October 1 to October 31, 2009				\$7,000,000
November 1 to November 30, 2009	39,278	\$21.60		\$7,000,000
December 1 to December 31, 2009	348	\$17.88		\$7,000,000
Total	39,626	\$21.56		\$7,000,000

- (1) Represents shares repurchased directly from certain employees to satisfy income tax withholding obligations for such employees in connection with stock options that were exercised and restricted stock awards that vested during the period.
- (2) On July 29, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a program to repurchase up to \$7.0 million of our outstanding common stock. Under the program, we may repurchase shares from time to time through solicited or unsolicited transactions in the open market or in negotiated or other transactions. The program will be in effect until the end of July 2010. There were no repurchases of common stock under the program during the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- 31.2 Certification of the Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of the Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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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.

DESTINATION MATERNITY CORPORATION

Date: February 9, 2010

By: **/s/ EDWARD M. KRELL**
Edward M. Krell
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 9, 2010

By: **/s/ JUDD P. TIRNAUER**
Judd P. Tirnauer
Senior Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

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**INDEX OF EXHIBITS FILED WITH
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FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

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