

WATER PIK TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-K

December 14, 2005

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United States Securities and Exchange Commission Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

ý Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number **1-15297**

Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

25-1843384

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 246

Newport Beach, CA 92660 (Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(949) 719-3700**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
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Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
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Preferred Share Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of April 1, 2005 was approximately \$232,063,948, based on the closing sale price on that date of the Common Stock of \$19.11 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. Shares of voting stock known by the registrant to be beneficially owned by executive officers or directors of the registrant are not included in the computation; however, shares of voting stock reported to be beneficially owned by holders of 5 percent or more of the voting stock are included in the computation. The registrant has made no determination whether any such persons are "affiliates" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of December 5, 2005 was 12,286,674 shares.

Documents incorporated by reference: None

WATER PIK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

Water Pik Technologies, Inc. (the "Company," "Water Pik Technologies," "we," "our," or "us") was incorporated in Delaware on August 23, 1999. Our principal executive offices are located at 23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 246, Newport Beach, California 92660 (telephone number 949-719-3700). Water Pik Technologies was formed as a result of the spin-off of the consumer products segment of Allegheny Teledyne Incorporated, now known as Allegheny Technologies Incorporated ("ATI"), which included the operations of the Teledyne Water Pik division and the Teledyne Laars division, both with operations in the U.S. and Canada. On November 29, 1999, Water Pik Technologies became an independent public company when ATI distributed all of the common stock of Water Pik Technologies to the stockholders of ATI in a tax-free transaction (the "spin-off").

As used herein, references to the Company together with its consolidated subsidiaries include the historical results and activities of the business and operations transferred to the Company in the spin-off unless the context otherwise indicates. Water Pik Technologies is a leader in designing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of well-recognized swimming pool and personal health care products. Water Pik Technologies operates in two business segments – the Pool Products segment and the Personal Health Care segment.

We compete in several distinct product categories, including:

Water Pik® showerheads

Water Pik® oral health products

Water Pik® and Instapure® water filtration products

Jandy® pool and spa heaters, and Jandy® controls, valves, pumps, filters and water features

Air Energy® heat pumps

ClorMatic® salt chlorine generators

Water Pik® and Jandy® pool and spa accessories, including cleaning and maintenance supplies, white goods, ladders, solar reels, floating lounges, pool toys and games

We have manufactured personal health care products for over 40 years. We have manufactured gas swimming pool heaters for over 50 years and pool equipment for over 30 years.

An extensive distribution network allows us to distribute our products across various distribution channels to reach a greater number of consumers and distributors. We manufacture and distribute products principally through eight facilities located in the United States and Canada. Sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 ("Fiscal Year 2005"), nine months ended September 30, 2004 ("Fiscal Year 2004") and the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 ("Fiscal Year 2003") were \$321.3 million, \$221.0 million and \$267.9 million, respectively.

On June 6, 2005, we entered into an asset purchase agreement to sell substantially all of the assets and liabilities of our Laars® Heating Systems business ("Heating Systems"), a component of our former Pool Products and Heating Systems segment, to Bradford White Corporation ("BWC"). The Laars® brand was included in the sale. The sale was completed on June 30, 2005. In December 2002, we formalized a plan to dispose of our Ozone product line, a component of the Personal Health Care segment. The Ozone product line included the Aquia® home sanitizing product introduced in September 2001. Disposition of the tangible assets of the Ozone product line was completed during Fiscal Year 2004. In March 2005, we entered into an agreement to sell our remaining Ozone patents and trademarks to Advantage Engineering, Inc. ("Advantage"). Under the agreement, Advantage entered into a new patent license agreement for ozone generator cell technologies with Lynntech International, Ltd. ("Lynntech"), our former licensor, and our patent license agreement with Lynntech was terminated. The operating

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results of Heating Systems and the Ozone product line have been reported as discontinued operations. Discussions and amounts herein for all periods presented relate to continuing operations only unless otherwise noted. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion on discontinued operations. See also "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

In July 2004, we began to pursue an orderly exit of personal stress relief products within our Personal Health Care segment. The Personal Stress Relief product line, introduced in 2001, includes foot spas and personal massagers. The orderly exit, which has extended over a period greater than 12 months, is intended to focus our product development, marketing and selling resources on our core personal health care product lines toward the goal of improving our financial performance.

In January 2004, our board of directors approved a change in our fiscal year-end from the last Sunday closest to December 31 to the last Sunday closest to September 30, effective in 2004. In view of this change, this Form 10-K includes information for the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2005, for the nine-month transitional period ended September 30, 2004, and for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2003.

We operate on a 52- or 53- week fiscal year with fiscal quarters ending on the Sunday closest to the end of the applicable thirteen-week period. The fiscal quarter and year-to-date periods presented in our consolidated financial statements are presented as of the last day of the calendar

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quarter for convenience. This Form 10-K is for the twelve month period ended October 2, 2005, but for presentation purposes, is described as the twelve month period ended September 30, 2005.

With respect to our strategic alternatives review announcement on January 4, 2005, we are continuing our review and no assurance can be given that any strategic alternative involving a transaction, other than the June 30, 2005 sale of the Heating Systems business, will be pursued or, if a transaction is pursued, that it will be consummated. In addition, the impact, if any, that engaging in a strategic alternatives review process will have on the financial performance or operations of the Company is uncertain.

Our public filings are available free of charge on our web site at <http://www.waterpik.com> and may also be obtained through the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") at its web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. These materials are also available at no cost in print to any person who requests it by contacting our Corporate Secretary at 23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 246, Newport Beach, California 92660 or by telephone at (949) 719-3700.

Industry Overview

We believe that we can take advantage of current market and industry trends for the Personal Health Care segment and the Pool Products segment, such as:

demographic trends reflecting the aging of the U.S. population;

an increased emphasis on a personal health care lifestyle;

an increased emphasis on spending time at home or "cocooning;" and

an increased use of the backyard for outdoor living, recreation and relaxation.

The U.S. population includes almost 77 million "baby boomers" ranging from 40 to 58 years of age. These consumers generally wish to remain active and seek personal health care products to maintain a high quality of life. Moreover, "baby boomers" typically have more discretionary income, which they are more likely to spend on home remodeling projects, including projects to improve their backyards, pools and spas. In addition, many consumers now view the backyard as an extension of their indoor living environment and are improving backyards as they would the interiors of their homes.

Our products complement these existing trends and provide us with the opportunity to expand our product offerings to satisfy consumers' current and emerging preferences. We believe that these trends will continue, and that Water Pik Technologies, with our strong brand name recognition and extensive product offerings, is well positioned to be a market leader in this evolving marketplace.

Competitive Strengths

We are a strong competitor for the following reasons:

Strong Brand Names. Over many years, we have developed an extensive portfolio of company-owned brand names. These strong brand names include Water Pik® personal health care products and Jandy® swimming pool and spa products. As consumers turn more and more to brand name merchandise to validate their product purchase decisions, we believe that our strong brand names will provide the platform for future growth and will enable us to expand our product offerings into new and existing product categories and channels of distribution.

Reputation for Innovative Products. We have a strong history of innovative product development with our Water Pik® personal health care products and Jandy® swimming pool and spa products. We have developed and introduced many products which are considered the first of their kind and that resulted in the formation of new markets, such as: the Water Pik® oral irrigator; The Original Shower Massage® showerhead; the Instapure® end-of-faucet water filter; the Jandy® swimming pool heater; the Jandy® automatic swimming pool cleaner; and the Jandy® AquaLink® electronic swimming pool control system. In response to changing consumer preferences, we continue to develop and introduce new and innovative products such as the Cascadia® drenching showerhead, the New Visions® showerheads, the Waterpik® flosser, the Jandy® Hi-E2® high efficiency swimming pool heater. We have received numerous awards for our product design, innovation and quality.

Extensive Distribution Network. We distribute our products through more than 45,000 retail and wholesale outlets in North America, which allows us to reach a greater number of consumers and distributors than many of our competitors. Our personal health care products are

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distributed directly to consumers through mass merchandisers, home centers, drug stores and cooperative hardware chains. Our pool products are sold through various channels of independent distribution, including pool equipment wholesalers, pool builders, pool retailers and pool service companies. We believe that this distribution network will allow us to quickly realize desired sales volumes for new products as they are brought to market.

Proven Manufacturing Capabilities. We have proven skills in transitioning the product development process into high quality, lower cost manufacturing, utilizing our own facilities as well as global sourcing. We are skilled in production manufacturing processes, including plastic injection molding, metal processing, final assembly and testing, logistics and customer fulfillment. We utilize lean manufacturing techniques in our manufacturing facilities to improve product quality, reduce product cost, and plant square footage and capital

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expenditures while achieving high customer product fulfillment satisfaction.

Experienced Management Team. We have an experienced management team with expertise in a variety of disciplines. Our President and Chief Executive Officer has over 25 years experience in the manufacturing, distribution and marketing of a wide variety of consumer products. Collectively, our senior management team has a broad range of experience in marketing and merchandising, financial management and acquisitions, and multinational production and distribution.

Business Strategy

Our vision is to create a growth-oriented consumer products company that capitalizes on our well-recognized brand names and develops innovative products that provide outstanding value to our customers as follows:

Introduction of Innovative New Products. We intend to continue the development and introduction of new and innovative products to achieve our growth objectives. Our success in product development will continue to be driven by consumer and commercial customer needs, market trends and the vulnerability of our competitors. We intend to sharpen our focus on the regular development of new products and extensions to the existing product lines. These developments may range from significant new product functions or features to innovative design changes to satisfy changing consumer preferences. We intend to increase the flexibility of our design and manufacturing processes to enhance our ability to be responsive to consumer preferences and to enable us to introduce new products and product extensions with shorter development cycles than our competitors.

Broaden Product Offerings. We also intend to increase served markets by offering related new products and product extensions. We market a variety of personal health care and pool products that enable us to offer our customers and distributors a single source for a wide range of products. We have continually increased the number of our product offerings and intend to continue to regularly introduce new products. The wide array of products allows us to provide category management for our retail customers and one-stop shopping capability for our wholesale and contractor customers.

Leverage Strong Brand Name Recognition. We believe that our strong Water Pik® and Jandy® brand names will allow us to more rapidly market and sell new products. The strength of these brand names provides new products with consumer credibility and acceptance. By building on our brand names, we expect to increase market share, expand our product offerings, enhance consumer brand loyalty and expand our distribution channels.

Capitalize Upon Existing Distribution Channels. As we continue the introduction of innovative new products and broaden our product offerings, we anticipate being able to rapidly offer these products to existing retail and wholesale distribution channels through our well-established distribution network. We believe that we can utilize all of our distribution channels to effectively distribute more of our product lines to allow us to reach a greater number of consumers and distributors. We believe that we also will have an opportunity to capitalize on our distribution strengths in specific product segments by pursuing new channels of distribution.

Utilize Proven Manufacturing Capabilities to Become a Lower Cost Producer. We believe that we can more fully utilize proven manufacturing capabilities to add more value to our customers through continuous improvements in product quality, cost reductions and product delivery. We are in the process of fully integrating state-of-the-art production techniques throughout our business in order to reduce our total product cycle time and reduce our total product cost, using a "quality first" discipline in everything we do. We also are in the process of integrating and streamlining our manufacturing capabilities and facilities when and where appropriate to lower our costs and improve delivery performance. We intend to continue to look for innovative ways to become a lower cost manufacturer, including outsourcing manufacturing to overseas suppliers. We believe that achieving world-class capabilities will provide us with a dynamic structure of high product quality, lower product cost and an efficient product delivery system as we strive to continuously exceed our customers' requirements.

Leverage Customer Service Capabilities. We intend to satisfy our customers' expectations and enhance our sales and profitability by leveraging our customer service capabilities in product delivery and after-sales service. We will continue to improve our on-time product delivery through our state-of-the-art production initiatives; establish a one-stop, closed loop communication and response system for technical after sales service; and regularly update our customers' sales and technical service representatives with training programs and new tools, hardware and software.

Pursue Selected Acquisitions and Strategic Alliances. We may pursue selected acquisitions and strategic alliances that complement and expand our existing product lines and business. Specifically, we will seek acquisitions that provide us with:

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broader product offerings;

access to product innovation and unique product design capabilities;

access to advanced manufacturing processes;

lower cost manufacturing capabilities;

new and efficient distribution channels; and

increased access to product categories, markets and industries that are experiencing rapid consolidation.

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Business Segments and Geographic Areas

We determine the individual countries from which our revenue is derived based upon the location of our customers. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements for financial information by reportable segment and by geographical area. Information related to business acquisitions is set forth in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

POOL PRODUCTS

The Pool Products segment designs, manufactures and markets swimming pool and spa heaters, heat pumps, electronic controls, valves, pumps, filters, automatic salt chlorine generators, lights, water features and pool and spa accessories.

Pool and Spa Products. We are a leader in the design, manufacture and marketing of swimming pool and spa equipment, which is sold primarily under the Jandy® brand name. Our pool and spa products include:

- a wide range of swimming pool and spa heaters;
- swimming pool and spa heat pumps;
- technologically advanced electronic controls to automate all functions of swimming pools, spas and water effects;
- automatic pool cleaners;
- an extensive line of swimming pool and spa plumbing products, such as 3-way diverter valves, check valves, ball valves, backwash valves and valve actuators;
- multi-color pool and spa lights;
- automatic salt chlorine generators;
- a comprehensive line of water features such as waterfalls, rock falls, fountains, laminar flow jets, deck jets and decorative pool accents;
- a line of swimming pool pumps and filters; and
- pool and spa accessories, including cleaning and maintenance supplies, white goods, ladders, solar reels, floating lounges, pool toys and games.

These products are marketed under the following brand names:

PRODUCT CATEGORY	BRAND NAME
Pool Heaters	Jandy , Jandy Lite , Jandy LX , Jandy LT
High-efficiency Pool Heater	Jandy
Oil Pool Heater	Jandy
Heat Pumps	Air Energy heat pumps
Electronic Controls	Jandy® AquaLink® RS control system
Valves	Jandy® valve, Jandy® NeverLube® valve, Jandy® 3-way valve
Valve Actuator	Jandy® valve actuators
Automatic Pool Cleaner	Jandy® RayVac®
Pool and Spa Lights	Jandy® lights
Automatic Salt Chlorine Generators	ClorMatic® salt chlorine generator
Water Features	Jandy Sheer Descent®, Aqua Accents , Laminar Flow Jets and Deck Jets
Pumps and Filters	Jandy® pump, Jandy® filter
Maintenance Equipment and Accessories	Olympic (in Canada), Waterpik®, Jandy®

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We are a leading manufacturer and marketer of swimming pool and spa heaters, including natural gas-, propane- and oil-fired residential pool heaters. We manufacture both standard-efficiency and high-efficiency heaters.

In 1996, we acquired Jandy, one of the leading producers of electronic control systems, automatic valves, automatic cleaners and other water features for the swimming pool and spa industry. Jandy® electronic pool and spa controls are recognized as some of the highest quality, most technologically advanced and innovative products in the pool and spa industry. We produce a wide array of electronic control systems ranging from basic systems which adjust only one or two functions to sophisticated systems that completely automate a pool, spa, lighting, pumps, filters, water features and landscape features.

Jandy developed one of the first automatic pool cleaners. In addition, we manufacture valves and valve actuators, which automate pool and spa plumbing to switch water circulation between pool and spa, control spa overflow, drain water and control fountains, waterfalls, pumps, filters and other water features. Jandy® valves and valve actuators also are used by original equipment manufacturers for many automation applications.

In August 1999, we acquired substantially all the assets of Olympic ("Olympic"), which does business in Canada as Olympic Pool Accessories. Olympic manufactures and distributes cleaning and maintenance supplies, white goods, ladders, solar reels, floating lounges and pool toys and games. The acquisition of Olympic complements our existing pool and spa products. These pool accessories are being distributed in the U.S. and Europe under the Water Pik® and Jandy® brand names.

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In June 2003, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Air Energy Heat Pumps, Inc. and affiliates ("Air Energy"), a privately held manufacturing company located in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Air Energy manufactures premium heat pumps for swimming pools and spas. The addition of heat pumps to our product line gives us a significant market position in regions of the country where heat pumps are the preferred technology to heat pools and spas.

In January 2004, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Huron Tech Systems, a division of Finnchem USA, Inc., located in Jacksonville, Florida. Huron Tech Systems manufactures automatic salt chlorine generators used for swimming pool and spa water sanitation and titanium heat exchangers, a component used in premium heat pumps. The addition of the ClorMatic® salt chlorine generator product line allows us to integrate a high-growth pool equipment category into our Jandy® system, a comprehensive line of pool and spa products designed to meet all the equipment needs of our customers. Additionally, the vertical integration into the manufacture of titanium heat exchangers used in our heat pumps has provided margin improvement for the heat pump product line.

We also offer a complete line of water features to enhance pool construction, which produce a range of water effects, including the Sheer Descent®, Sheer Arc , Sheer Curtain and Sheer Rain waterfalls; and the Aqua Accents .

Water-Heating Systems. As of June 30, 2005, we sold our previously owned Heating Systems business, which produced a comprehensive line of Laars® brand water-heating systems for commercial and residential applications. The Laars® brand was included in the sale.

These products were marketed under the following brand names:

PRODUCT CATEGORY

BRAND NAME

Commercial Boilers and Water Heaters	Laars® Mighty Therm®, Laars® Mighty Max®, Laars® Mighty Stack®, Laars® Rheos®, Laars® Pennant®
Residential Boiler	Laars® Mini-Therm®
Residential Combination Boiler	Laars® Mini-Combo®
High-efficiency Boilers	Laars® CB , Laars® Summit®, Laars® Endurance , Laars® Rheos® Plus
Residential Oil Boilers	Laars® Max , Laars® Newport , Laars® Horizon

These products included:

Mighty Therm® series of commercial boilers and water heaters which are natural draft appliances for propane or natural gas fuels;

Mighty Max® series of commercial boilers and water heaters which are high-efficiency fan assisted sealed combustion appliances for propane or natural gas fuels;

Mini-Therm® induced draft series of residential boilers;

Mini-Combo® atmospheric and induced draft combination hydronic boiler and domestic water heater;

Mighty Stack® atmospheric and automatic circulating water heater;

Newport high-efficiency residential oil boiler;

MAX high-efficiency residential oil boiler;

Laars® Rheos® high-efficiency modulating commercial boiler; and

Laars® Pennant® high-efficiency stage-fired commercial boiler.

PERSONAL HEALTH CARE

The Personal Health Care segment designs, manufactures and markets showerheads, consumer and professional oral health care products, water filtration products and personal stress relief products which are sold primarily under the Water Pik® brand name.

Showerheads. Through the development and production of pulsating showerheads, we became recognized as an industry leader for personal health care products. We developed The Original Shower Massage® product line, the first massaging showerhead. The Original Shower Massage® showerhead has been redesigned and refined as consumer preferences have changed. The Flexible Shower Massage®, an award

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winning showerhead that adjusts to a wide variety of positions and height settings, was based on The Original Shower Massage®. We continue to refine and develop innovations to The Original Shower Massage® product line. In May 2001, we incorporated patented technology into new drenching showerheads with luxurious styling: the Cascadia® and AquaFall® lines of showerhead products. Cascadia® has become the best selling drenching showerhead. In August 2001, we launched New Visions®, a complete line upgrade of our core pulsating showerheads. The new line provides the features, styles and price points demanded by the marketplace as well as the opportunity to expand the showerhead product offering with retailers across the country. In June and September 2004, we launched Elements and Dual Massage, respectively, which are performance showerheads. In July 2005, we introduced a hand held, value positioned line extension to the Cascadia® family of products. In September 2005, we launched the AquaScape Spa shower, which uniquely combines drenching rain and pulsating massage.

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Our showerhead products are marketed under the following product names:

The Adjustable Shower Massage showerheads
The Flexible Shower Massage® showerheads
Misting Massage® showerheads
Water Massage® showerheads
AquaFall® showerheads
Cascadia® showerheads
New Visions® showerheads, including Grace®, Charleston® and Linea®
Full-Body Shower Panel
Medallion® showerheads
Elements showerheads
Dual Massage showerheads
AquaScape showerheads

Oral Health Care Products. We manufacture a broad line of consumer and professional oral health care products. In 1962, we developed and introduced the original Water Pik® Dental Water Jet (Oral Irrigator). Waterpik's® Dental Water Jet business currently holds a #1 market share position, driven by strong clinical results and dental professional recommendations. Other product lines in our consumer oral care portfolio include sonic power toothbrushes and power flossers. We will be launching two major new products in 2006, in the dental water jet and power toothbrush categories.

The Consumer oral health care products are marketed under the following product names:

Water Pik® Professional Dental Water Jet
Water Pik® Personal Dental Water Jet
Water Pik® Family Dental Water Jet
Water Pik® Travel Dental Water Jet
Water Pik® SenSonic® Power Toothbrush
Waterpik® SynchroSonic® Power Toothbrush
Water Pik® Power Flosser
Water Pik® Whitening Power Flosser

We also manufacture and market a broad range of professional oral health care products. We currently market over 600 products that are distributed in over 60 countries for use by dental professionals, with a market leadership position in several categories. Our professional oral health care products include articulators, which are instruments used to replicate jaw movements for fabrication of dental prosthetics, prophylaxis cups and angles, which are used in conjunction with a polishing compound to polish teeth, radiographic positioning devices, which are used to position x-ray equipment, and various laboratory products used by dental labs to fabricate dental prosthetics.

Water Filtration Products. We manufacture and market a line of end-of-faucet water filtration products for consumers. We developed the first end-of-faucet water filter in the mid-1970's. The high performance water filtration products are designed to reduce lead, chlorine, pesticides, cryptosporidium and giardia cysts, asbestos, sediment, bad taste and odors to provide consumers with healthier, better tasting water. In May 2004, we launched the Instapure® water filter, an innovative end-of-faucet filter that reduces 53 contaminants, as well as chlorine taste and odor. Over the past year we have been phasing out of unprofitable in-line water filter products.

The water filtration products are marketed under the following product names:

Water Pik® electronic faucet filter
Water Pik® faucet filter
Water Pik® Instapure® filtration systems

Personal Stress Relief Products. In 2001, we introduced a new line of Personal Stress Relief products. The Foot Retreat Spa®, launched in July 2001, provided the foundation for the launch of additional new products in this category. In July 2002, we extended our foot spa product offering with the launch of the Pedicure foot spa and Sport foot spa. Also in July 2002, we launched the AccuReach® precision massager with a unique design that allows for an effortless, pinpoint massage experience.

The Personal Stress Relief products are marketed under the following product names:

Waterpik® Foot Retreat Spa®
Waterpik® AccuReach® precision massager

In July 2004, we began to pursue an orderly exit of personal stress relief products within our Personal Health Care segment. The Personal Stress Relief product line, introduced in 2001, includes foot spas and personal massagers. The orderly exit, which has extended over a period greater than twelve months is intended to focus our product development, marketing and selling resources on our core personal health care product lines toward the goal of improving our operating margin and return on capital.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We sell our products using a combination of inside sales representatives, manufacturer's representatives and distributors. This provides a broad distribution network that allows us to efficiently distribute our products across a number of distribution channels to reach a greater number of consumers and distributors than many of our competitors. International sales are primarily to Canada, Japan and Europe and accounted for 13.6 percent of our total sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005. Approximately 50.6 percent of our international sales were in Canada.

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POOL PRODUCTS

The Jandy® swimming pool and spa equipment products are sold through an international network of wholesale distributors, contractors, retailers and service companies in the United States, Canada and internationally.

PERSONAL HEALTH CARE

Water Pik® showerheads are marketed to consumers through mass merchandisers and home centers such as Wal-Mart, Costco, Home Depot, Lowe's and Bed Bath & Beyond.

Water Pik® consumer oral health products are marketed to consumers through mass merchandisers and drug stores such as Wal-Mart, Target, Walgreens, Bed Bath & Beyond, Eckerds, CVS, Intersante in Germany and Biomed in Switzerland.

Professional oral health products are marketed under the Denar®, Getz® and Hanau® brands through professional dental supply dealers such as Sullivan-Schein, a Henry Schein® Company and Patterson Dental Supply Inc.

Water Pik® and Instapure® water filtration products are sold to consumers through mass merchandisers, home centers, drug stores and cooperative hardware chains such as Home Depot and Wal-Mart.

Water Pik® Personal Stress Relief products are currently being sold through traditional retail and liquidation distribution channels consistent with our pursuit of an orderly exit of Personal Stress Relief products.

Professional oral health products and select showerheads, consumer oral health care products, water filtration products and personal stress relief products, as well as certain replacement parts, also may be purchased on-line from our web site at <http://www.waterpik.com>. The web site also offers product information literature, including instructions for product use and service advice and the locations of retail outlets carrying Water Pik® products.

Competition

We compete with domestic and international companies. Competition is based on price, quality, service, product features, product innovation, marketing and distribution. Our success depends on our ability to introduce innovative products before our competitors and to design, manufacture and market a broad range of reliable products that incorporate technological innovations and that satisfy current consumer needs. Among the most significant competitors are larger companies that may have greater financial and technical resources than we do.

Competitors in personal health care products include companies such as Procter & Gamble Co., which manufactures PUR® and Crest® products, as well as The Gillette Company, recently acquired by Procter and Gamble Co. and which manufactures Braun® products; The Clorox Company, which manufactures Brita® products; Colgate-Palmolive Company, which manufactures Actibrush®; Salton, Inc., which manufactures Ultrasonex® products; Masco Corporation, which manufactures Delta® products; Fortune Brands, Inc., which manufactures Moen® products; as well as a number of private companies including Homedics which manufactures Homedics® products and Conair Corporation, which manufactures Pollenex® products.

Competitors in pool products include companies such as Pentair, Inc., which includes PacFab, Inc. and which manufactures Pentair Pool Products® and Sta-Rite® products; Rheem Manufacturing Company, which manufactures Raypak® products; and Hayward Industries, Inc., which manufactures Hayward® products.

Research and Product Development

We support research and product development through cross-functional teams led by our marketing and engineering departments. The marketing team, together with outside consultants, researches both demographics and lifestyle trends to identify product concepts related to unmet consumer and commercial customer needs. Product concepts are then expressed in engineering prototypes in the early stage of new product development. Research and development continues as product concepts evolve through interaction with consumer focus groups until the final product is launched in the marketplace. In some cases, products may require sustaining engineering resources to fully meet the consumer and commercial customer needs. At any point in time, we generally have products in various stages of development. Our research and product development expenditures were approximately \$5,661,000, \$4,282,000 and \$5,803,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

We develop and introduce new personal health care products targeted toward capitalizing on emerging consumer trends, such as the AquaScape and other new drenching showerheads, Dual Massage and Performance showerheads. We also regularly conduct clinical research to validate the safety and effectiveness of our consumer and professional oral health care products. We develop and introduce new pool products targeted

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toward capitalizing on the growing pool owner desire for low maintenance pool care, such as the Jandy® AquaLink® RS control system, the Jandy® pumps, the Jandy® filters and the ClorMatic® salt chlorine generator. Research and product development efforts also focus on continuing to develop improved and innovative products that meet increasing energy efficiency performance requirements and stricter environmental regulations. Our research and development efforts have resulted in numerous awards for design and innovation.

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Manufacturing and Materials

Our manufacturing operations consist of manufacturing finished products from components and subassemblies that we either produce or acquire from a wide range of vendors. An increasing percentage of our products and components are manufactured by third-party original equipment manufacturers. While global sourcing has reduced overall product costs, it has also resulted in increased complexity in supply chain management, requiring a greater working capital investment.

We utilize two primary methods of fulfilling demand for products: building products to a demand forecast and building products to a customer order. In building products to a demand forecast, capabilities are employed to maximize manufacturing productivity and cost efficiencies by producing high volumes of basic product configurations. Building products to a customer order permits configuration of units to the particular specific customization requirements of the customer. Both methods are designed to generate high customer fill rates and on-time delivery relating to just-in-time manufacturing, inventory management and distribution practices.

We believe that there are a sufficient number of suppliers for most of our raw materials, components and subassemblies. A small number of raw materials and components, however, are purchased from single sources due to technology, availability, price, quality or other considerations. Order lead times and cancellation requirements vary by supplier and component. Key components and processes currently obtained from single sources include certain electrical components. In addition, newly introduced products may initially utilize custom components obtained from only one source until we have evaluated the need for additional suppliers.

Like other participants in the manufacturing industry, we ordinarily acquire materials and components through a combination of blanket and scheduled purchase orders released to position the supplier to support our requirements for periods averaging 90 to 180 days. From time to time we have experienced price increases and limited availability of certain components that are not available from multiple sources. At times, we have been constrained by raw materials and components availability in meeting product orders and future constraints could have an adverse effect on our operating results. On occasion, we acquire raw materials and components inventory in anticipation of supply constraints. A restoration of raw materials and components availability and resulting decline in raw materials and components pricing more quickly than anticipated could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Patents and Trademarks

Our subsidiaries hold a number of patents registered in the U.S., Canada and other countries. Our subsidiaries also hold the exclusive rights with respect to certain technology included in their products. We rely primarily upon a combination of trademark, copyright, know-how, trade secrets, proprietary information, patents, licenses and contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property rights. We believe that such measures afford only limited protection and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the steps taken to protect our intellectual property rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology or the independent development of similar technology by others. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary.

Seasonality

Our business is highly seasonal, with operating results varying from quarter to quarter. The Personal Health Care segment has historically experienced higher sales in the quarter ending in December of each fiscal year due to stronger retail demand during the holiday season. The Pool Products segment has historically experienced higher sales in the June quarter of each fiscal year as customers purchase products in anticipation of the spring and summer months during which the level of pool construction increases. As a result of the seasonality of sales, the Pool Products segment offers incentive programs and extended payment terms to encourage pool product customers to purchase products from September through December, as is consistent with industry practice. The extended payment term receivables are collected during the spring and summer months, which creates a seasonal peak in working capital borrowing levels during the winter months. Variations in operating results can also occur due to short-term trends such as changes in the economic environment and weather patterns. See also "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Backlog

Backlog consists of firm orders for our products that are generally shipped within the next year. Backlog was \$22,004,000 as of September 30, 2005 and \$10,600,000 as of September 30, 2004. The increase in the backlog was due to the higher sales volume in 2005 combined with the seasonal nature of our business.

Employees

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Our work force consists of approximately 1,200 employees as of September 30, 2005. We are not a party to a collective bargaining agreement with respect to any of our employees. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Available Information

We have filed with the SEC the certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These

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certifications are attached as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Additionally, we have also provided to the New York Stock Exchange the required annual certification of our Chief Executive Officer regarding our compliance with the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance listing standards.

Financial and other information about the Company is available on our website (<http://www.waterpik.com>). We make available, free of charge, on our Internet website, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with or furnish it to the SEC. These materials are also available at no cost in print to any person who requests it by contacting our Corporate Secretary at 23 Corporate Plaza, Suite 246, Newport Beach, California 92660 or by telephone at (949) 719-3700.

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Executive Officers

The information regarding our executive officers is contained in Item 10 of Part III of this Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains disclosures that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about us, our future performance, our business or others on our behalf, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. All statements regarding our expected future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, dividends, financing plans, business strategy, budgets, projected costs or cost savings, capital expenditures, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing products or products under development, benefits from new technology, plans and objectives of management for future operations and markets for stock are forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties. In addition, forward-looking statements include statements in which we use words such as "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," or similar expressions. We have based our forward-looking statements on our management's beliefs and assumptions based on information available to our management at the time the statements are made. Although we believe the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, we cannot assure you that such expectations will prove to have been correct and actual results may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. We do not have any intention or obligation to update forward-looking statements, even if new information, future events or other circumstances make them incorrect or misleading.

Factors that could cause our actual results to differ from the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements in this document include the following:

We may be unsuccessful in pursuing various strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value including a potential sale of a portion or all of the Company.

With respect to our strategic alternatives review announcement on January 4, 2005, we are continuing our review and no assurance can be given that any strategic alternative involving a transaction, other than the June 30, 2005 sale of the Heating Systems business, will be pursued or, if a transaction is pursued, that it will be consummated. In addition, the impact, if any, that engaging in a strategic alternatives review process will have on the financial performance or operations of the Company is uncertain.

We may be unable to successfully enhance our existing products and develop and market enhanced or new products in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Our growth and future success will depend upon our ability to enhance our existing products and to develop and market enhanced or new products in a timely and cost effective manner. We may not be successful in developing or marketing enhanced or new products, and the market may not accept our products. The resulting level of sales of any of our enhanced or new products may not justify the costs associated with their development and marketing. In addition, certain new products require greater testing and governmental agency regulatory approvals than our existing product lines. Such testing and approval processes are designed to determine whether a new product is safe and effective. The process of developing data to support product effectiveness claims and/or applications for regulatory approval is costly and may not ultimately prove to be successful.

We may not have sufficient capital resources to fund planned product line extensions, new product development, capital expenditures and possible acquisitions.

We cannot satisfy all of our planned product line extensions, new product development plans, capital expenditure programs and possible acquisitions without additional capital. While we believe that our working capital and general financing requirements for our existing business can be satisfied from the anticipated cash flow from operations and available borrowings under our credit facility, we cannot assure that this will continue to be the case. Our ability to raise additional capital will depend on a variety of factors, some of which will not be within our control, including investor perceptions of us, our business and the industries in which we operate, and general economic and market conditions. We may be unable to successfully raise needed capital and the amount of net proceeds that will be available to us may not be sufficient to meet our needs. Even if we are successful in raising capital, it may not be on favorable terms. Failure to successfully raise needed capital on a timely basis or to obtain any needed additional financing on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The failure of our growth strategy could have a material adverse effect on our business.

As part of our growth strategy, we plan to:

develop high quality, lower cost manufacturing capabilities;
pursue product line extensions for existing categories and enhance existing products;
expand into new channels of distribution with existing products;
develop a self-sustaining product development process; and
seek complementary acquisitions and alliances to enhance our market presence.

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We cannot assure you that our strategic objectives will be realized or, if realized, will result in increased revenue, profitability or market presence.

Executing our strategy may also place a strain on our production, information systems and other resources. To manage growth effectively, we must maintain a high level of manufacturing quality and efficiency, continue to enhance our operational, financial and management systems, including our database management, inventory control and distribution systems, and expand, train and manage our employee base. We cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively manage our expansion in any one or more of these areas, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Well-financed competitors could attempt to capture our market share.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive. We compete with domestic and international companies. Among our most significant competitors are larger companies that have greater financial and technical resources than we do. In our Personal Health Care segment, our competitors include companies such as Procter & Gamble Co., which manufactures PUR® and Crest® products; as well as The Gillette Company, recently acquired by Procter and Gamble Co. and which manufactures Braun® products; The Clorox Company, which manufactures Brita® products; Colgate-Palmolive Company, which manufactures Actibrush®; Salton, Inc., which manufactures Ultrasonex® products; Masco Corporation, which manufactures Delta® products; Fortune Brands, Inc., which manufactures Moen® products; as well as a number of private companies including Homedics and Conair Corporation, which manufactures Pollenex® products.

In our Pool Products segment, our competitors include companies such as Pentair Inc., which includes PacFab, Inc. and which manufactures Pentair Pool Products® and Sta-Rite® products; Rheem Manufacturing Company, which manufactures Raypak® products; and Hayward Industries, Inc., which manufactures Hayward® products. Because these companies have greater financial and technical resources than we do, they may be willing to commit significant resources to protect their own market shares or to capture market share from us. As a result, we may need to incur greater costs than previously incurred for trade and consumer promotions and advertising to preserve or improve market share, to introduce and establish new products and line extensions and to enhance existing products. At the same time, we may need to undertake additional production-related cost-cutting measures to enable us to respond to competitors' price reductions and marketing efforts without reducing our margins. We cannot assure that we will be able to make such additional expenditures or implement such cost-cutting measures or that, if made or implemented, they will be effective.

We are dependent on certain key customers and the general retail environment and are subject to significant pricing pressures.

Our top ten customers, including the effects of acquisitions, accounted for 52 percent and 47 percent of our net sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively. SCP Pool Corporation ("SCP"), The Home Depot, Inc., and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. were our largest customers, accounting for 25 percent, 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of our net sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and 20 percent, 6 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of our net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. SCP accounted for approximately 12 percent of our accounts receivable as of September 30, 2005.

The loss of, or a substantial decrease in, the volume of purchases by top customers such as SCP, The Home Depot or Wal-Mart Stores Inc., or any of our other top customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. A change in seasonal buying patterns by our top customers or a greater emphasis on inventory management by SCP or other top pool customers could impact their purchases of Jandy® products and have an adverse impact on the business.

We are continuing to focus our Pool Products business on a targeted marketing program to convert pool builders to the Jandy® system, our comprehensive line of pool and spa products designed to meet all the equipment needs of our customers. We cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in our efforts to convert additional builders to the Jandy® system or that builders, once converted, will remain as customers in future periods.

We also face pricing pressures from our retail trade customers. Because of the highly competitive retail environment, retailers have increasingly sought to reduce inventory levels and obtain pricing concessions from vendors. From time to time, we need to reduce the prices for some of our products to respond to competitive and consumer pressures. We are also subject to the risk that high-volume customers could seek alternative pricing concessions or better trade terms. In our Pool Products business, we offer rebate programs and other sales concessions in order to remain competitive, which may erode our profitability.

Our performance also is dependent upon the general health of the retail environment and financial condition of our customers. We sell to a diverse customer base. We grant credit terms in the normal course of business to our customers. We perform on-going credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined through review of their current credit information. We also monitor collections and payments from customers and

maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. However, we cannot assure that any of our efforts will protect us from non-payment by or insolvency of our customers. Changes in the retail environment and the financial difficulties of customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The level of new pool construction impacts demand for our pool products. Although our expanded product offering allows us further opportunity to participate in the aftermarket business, the majority of product sales in our Pool Products segment are made in support of new pool construction. In recent years, the market conditions have been favorable in the pool construction industry, and our sales reflect that general market favorability. However, economic conditions impacting the level of new pool construction may have a significant impact on the demand for our products and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Acquisitions involve inherent risks that may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our growth strategy includes acquisitions of existing businesses and product lines. Acquisitions involve various inherent risks, such as:

our ability to assess accurately the value, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates;

the potential loss of key personnel of an acquired business;

our ability to integrate acquired businesses and to achieve identified financial and operating synergies anticipated to be achieved from an acquisition; and

unanticipated changes in business and economic conditions affecting an acquired business.

Our business is highly seasonal which may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our business is highly seasonal, with operating results varying from quarter to quarter. Our Personal Health Care segment has historically experienced higher sales in the quarter ending in December of each fiscal year due to stronger retail demand during the holiday season. Our Pool Products segment has historically experienced higher sales in the June quarters of each fiscal year as customers purchase products in anticipation of the spring and summer months during which the level of pool construction increases. As a result of the seasonality of sales, our Pool Products segment offers incentive programs and extended payment terms to encourage pool product customers to purchase products from September through December, as is consistent with industry practice. This increases the risk that our customers will build-up excess inventory in response to purchase incentives and increase our accounts receivables as we have high outstanding balances for a number of months following these incentive programs. In addition, seasonality increases the risk of having insufficient cash to invest in product development at critical times. Poor weather can also have a material adverse impact on sales of pool products.

We are subject to the risks associated with international sales.

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, international sales accounted for approximately 13.6 percent of our total sales, of which approximately 50.6 percent were sales made in Canada. We anticipate that future international sales will increase and may account for a more significant percentage of our sales. Risks associated with such increased international sales include:

political and economic instability;

export controls;

changes in legal and regulatory requirements;

U.S. and foreign government policy changes affecting the markets for our products; changes in tax laws and tariffs;

convertibility and transferability of international currencies; and

exchange rate fluctuations (which may affect sales to international customers and the value of and profits earned on international sales when converted into dollars).

We are subject to the risks associated with foreign suppliers.

We purchase a significant and growing portion of our Personal Health Care products from foreign suppliers and use foreign suppliers for some Pool Products, components and subassemblies as well. These products are primarily produced by contract manufacturers in China and Malaysia and are shipped on ocean vessels to global distribution locations. Among other risks associated with doing business abroad (see international sales risks above), our use of international suppliers causes increased risk to our business due to:

increases in transportation costs;

new or increased import duties;

transportation delays;

foreign work stoppages;

potential war, terrorism and political unrest;

the need to maintain higher inventory levels at distribution centers in the U.S. to partially offset fluctuations in foreign production and shipping; and

exchange rate fluctuations which could increase the cost of foreign manufactured goods.

Product liability claims, product recalls, rising insurance costs and rising warranty costs could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

As a manufacturer and distributor of consumer products, product liability claims challenging the safety of our products are periodically asserted against us. While we vigorously defend such claims and the integrity of our products, the cost of defending and resolving claims and the adverse publicity, which could result from such claims, may have a material

adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the costs associated with defending and resolving our product liability claims, and the overall insurance market in general, has led, from time to time, to an increase in our insurance costs, including our payments of higher premiums and deductibles, which may ultimately affect our ability to obtain insurance coverage and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, if the federal Consumer Products Safety Commission or state or local authority requires us to recall or repurchase our products, or if we institute a voluntary recall of our products, the repurchase or recall could be costly to us financially and could damage our reputation. If we were required to remove, or we voluntarily removed our products from the market, our reputation could be tarnished and we might have large quantities of finished products that could not be sold. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, development of new products, which is a key element of our business strategy, creates increased risk of higher warranty claims.

There has been an increase in asbestos-related lawsuits against multiple defendant companies, some of which historically may have manufactured or sold products that had asbestos-containing components. Many of these companies have not been historically associated with having asbestos risks. We have been named in a number of such suits. In many of these suits the alleged ties to our products are either unclear or we have been able to demonstrate that the identified product did not contain asbestos. We do not expect to incur any material liabilities in connection with these lawsuits. As part of the sale of Heating Systems, BWC has assumed financial responsibility for all asbestos-related lawsuits pending against us as of June 30, 2005, as well as all other known and unknown liabilities relating to the Heating Systems business, and we have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to provide BWC access to our available insurance and related claims administrative support. However, there is no assurance that we will not be named in asbestos-related lawsuits in the future or that we will continue to be successful in defending asbestos claims. In addition, our historic insurance coverage, including that of our predecessors, may not cover asbestos claims or the defense of such matters, as coverage depends on the year of purported exposure and other factors.

Failure to protect our intellectual property could reduce our competitiveness.

Our intellectual property rights are important to our business because they protect our investment in valuable research and development incorporated in our patents and goodwill we build up in our trademarks. We rely primarily upon a combination of trademark, copyright, know-how, trade secrets, proprietary information, patent and contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property rights. We believe that such measures afford only limited protection and, accordingly, we cannot assure you that the steps taken by us to protect these intellectual property rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology or the independent development of similar technology by others. The costs associated with protecting our intellectual property rights, including litigation costs, may be material. We also cannot be sure that we will be able to successfully assert our intellectual property rights or that these rights will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which our products are sold do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Our failure or our inability to protect our intellectual property rights, a successful intellectual property challenge or infringement proceeding against us, could make us less competitive and have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

There are inherent limitations in all control systems, and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

While we continue to take action to ensure compliance with the disclosure controls and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related Securities and Exchange Commission and New York Stock Exchange rules, there are inherent limitations in our ability to control all circumstances. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be evaluated in relation to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, in our Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may be inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Other risk factors.

There are numerous other factors, many of which are outside of our control, which could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. Such factors include: adverse events such as weather conditions, natural disasters, large scale medical outbreaks, such as SARS or an influenza pandemic, acts of international or domestic terrorism and international, political and military developments which may, among other things, impair distribution of our products and reduce consumer spending on our products; labor disputes, which could increase costs and disrupt production of our products; price increases in commodities such as steel, copper, aluminum, titanium, oil and resin, which would increase our product costs; changing public and consumer tastes, which could result in lower spending on our products; and legal and regulatory developments that could impact how we operate with respect to environmental activities, safety, protection of intellectual property, importing or exporting of products, delays at West Coast ports and other areas.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our principal facilities as of December 5, 2005 are listed below. Three of the eight facilities are owned. Although the facilities vary in terms of age and condition, we believe that the facilities are well maintained. Each of the manufacturing facilities conducts manufacturing operations in a relatively autonomous manner, supported by its own manufacturing, assembly and fulfillment areas, quality assurance department, and other support functions. We have instituted quality assurance programs to provide that our products comply with the Consumer Products Safety Act and other similar laws. Our Fort Collins and Loveland, Colorado facilities are ISO 9001:2000, EN ISO 13485:2000 and Canadian Medical Device Conformity Assessment System certified. We are currently evaluating the benefits and costs of continuing to maintain ISO certifications at some or all of our facilities.

FACILITY LOCATION	PRINCIPAL USE	SQUARE FOOTAGE (OWNED/LEASED)
Fort Collins, Colorado	Manufacturing of professional oral health products and distribution of Water Pik® consumer products.	250,000 (owned)
Loveland, Colorado	Manufacturing of showerheads and water filtration products.	136,000 (owned)
Montreal, Canada (2 buildings)	Manufacturing and distribution of pool and spa accessories, including cleaning and maintenance supplies, white goods, ladders, solar reels, floating lounges, pool toys and games.	55,000 (leased) 47,000 (leased)
Moorpark, California	Manufacturing and distribution of pool and spa heaters, pool pumps and filters, valves, actuators, electronic controls, automated cleaners and water features.	200,000 (owned)
Petaluma, California	Sales, marketing and customer service for pool products.	21,000 (leased)
Markham, Canada	Sales and marketing for personal health care products.	4,900 (leased)
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida	Manufacturing of pool and spa heat pumps.	52,000 (leased)
Jacksonville, Florida (2 buildings)	Manufacturing of automatic salt chlorine generators for pool and spa use.	15,000 (leased) 2,200 (leased)

Our executive offices are located in Newport Beach, California and are leased from a third party. Our facilities are modern and sufficient to carry on current activities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

A number of lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be asserted against us relating to the conduct of our business, including those pertaining to product liability, personal injury, patent infringement, commercial liability, employment and employee compensation and benefits. While the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and some of these lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be determined adversely to us, we do not believe that the disposition of any such pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity, although the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period and ultimately could affect the cost of our insurance premiums or our ability to obtain insurance coverage.

There has been an increase in asbestos-related lawsuits against multiple defendant companies, some of which historically may have manufactured or sold products that had asbestos-containing components. Many of these companies have not been historically associated with having asbestos risks. We have been named in a number of such suits. In many of these suits the alleged ties to our products are either unclear or we have been able to demonstrate that the identified product did not contain asbestos. We do not expect to incur any material liabilities in connection with these lawsuits. In addition, our historic insurance coverage, including that of our predecessors, may not cover asbestos claims or the defense of such matters, as coverage depends on the year of purported exposure and other factors. As part of the sale of Heating Systems, BWC has assumed financial responsibility for all asbestos-related lawsuits pending against us as of June 30, 2005, as well as all other known and unknown liabilities relating to the Heating Systems business, and we have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to provide BWC access to our available insurance and related claims administrative support. However, there is no assurance that we will not be served with asbestos-related lawsuits in the future or that we will continue to be successful in defending asbestos claims.

As a consumer goods manufacturer and distributor, we are subject to continuing risk of product liability and related lawsuits involving claims for substantial monetary damages. We are party to various personal injury and property damage lawsuits and claims relating to our products and other

litigation incidental to our business. We have general liability, product liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage. Our insurance coverage provides that our insurers directly pay all costs related to our general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, provided however, we are required to reimburse our insurance carrier for policy deductibles and most legal costs and expenses. We have experienced consistent costs to administer our claims, including defense costs. Loss accruals have been recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" to cover the probable retained loss portion of general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, both asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims, that we are responsible for under the terms of our insurance policies. The accruals are based on estimates which include information provided by our insurance carriers, claims adjusters and insurance brokers, taking into account our prior experience, numbers of claims, discussions with legal counsel and other relevant factors. Our methods of estimating losses and establishing the resulting accruals are reviewed on a regular basis and any adjustments are reflected in current operating results. Some claims may ultimately result in losses in excess of the amount we have accrued. Due to the nature of our claims, which include personal injury claims without stipulated losses and property and personal injury claims against multiple defendant companies, a range of loss cannot be reasonably estimated. We assess and revise our loss accruals at least quarterly as new information becomes available regarding our potential liability. Based on our historical loss experience, we believe our accruals are adequate to cover probable future losses. Historical experience, however, may not be indicative of future losses, and the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period.

Effective January 1, 2004, we changed our employee medical coverage from a fully-insured plan to a self-insured plan. The plan is partially funded by payroll deductions from participating employees. We have a maximum liability per participant per calendar year in addition to an aggregate maximum liability for all claims. Amounts in excess of the stated maximums are covered under a separate policy provided by an insurance company. We provide for both reported and incurred but not reported medical costs and pay claims and administrative expenses as they become due.

We have recorded loss accruals covering the portion of lawsuits and claims not covered by insurance policies of \$3,236,000 and \$3,438,000 as of September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively. The amount related to product and general liability lawsuits, asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims was \$775,000 and \$1,282,000 as of September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively. The amount related to workers' compensation asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims was \$1,612,000 and \$1,401,000 as of September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively. The amount related to medical and dental self-insured reserves including the asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims was \$849,000 and \$755,000 as of September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Price Range of Common Stock

Our Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trades under the symbol "PIK." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our Common Stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

		High		Low
2005				
First Quarter (ended December 31, 2004)	\$	18.08	\$	14.16
Second Quarter (ended March 31, 2005)		21.00		17.62
Third Quarter (ended June 30, 2005)		20.16		18.13
Fourth Quarter (ended September 30, 2005)		20.30		17.86
2004				
First Quarter (ended March 31, 2004)		14.19		11.79
Second Quarter (ended June 30, 2004)		17.44		13.40
Third Quarter (ended September 30, 2004)		16.85		11.60

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On December 5, 2005, the closing sale price of our Common Stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange was \$21.60 per share. As of December 5, 2005, there were 3,911 holders of record of our Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

To date, we have paid no cash dividends to our stockholders. We have no plans to pay dividends on our Common Stock in order to conserve cash for use in our business including funding future operations and growth. In addition, the terms of our credit facility limit the amount of cash dividends that we may pay.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**Selected Consolidated Financial Data**

The following table summarizes selected consolidated financial data for Water Pik Technologies, Inc. We derived the following historical data from our audited consolidated financial statements. We have reclassified some amounts reported in previous years to conform to our 2005 presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on our reported results of operations or stockholders' equity. Effective January 2004, we began operating on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year ending on the Sunday closest to September 30. For years prior to 2004, we operated on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year ending on the Sunday closest to December 31.

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	For the Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
			2003	2002	2001
Consolidated Statement of Income Data					
Sales	\$ 321,271	\$ 220,997	\$ 267,925	\$ 247,432	\$ 244,363
Gross profit	\$ 97,750	\$ 64,690	\$ 83,664	\$ 83,502	\$ 85,219
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,596	\$ 6,910	\$ 9,815	\$ 9,816	\$ 11,002
Income (loss) on discontinued operations, net of tax	3,775	584	1,150	(4,317)	(885)
Net income	\$ 19,371	\$ 7,494	\$ 10,965	\$ 5,499	\$ 10,117
Diluted net income (loss) per common share					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.92
Discontinued operations	0.30	0.05	0.09	(0.35)	(0.07)
Net income	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.85
Average weighted common shares outstanding diluted	12,714,015	12,571,231	12,394,056	12,413,390	11,948,266
EBITDA¹					
Net income	\$ 19,371	\$ 7,494	\$ 10,965	\$ 5,499	\$ 10,117
Income (loss) on discontinued operations	3,775	584	1,150	(4,317)	(885)
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,596	\$ 6,910	\$ 9,815	\$ 9,816	\$ 11,002
Interest expense, net	1,210	1,026	1,646	1,929	2,576
Depreciation and amortization	8,612	7,083	9,387	9,084	9,019
Income taxes	9,930	4,333	5,191	5,311	7,121
EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ 35,348	\$ 19,352	\$ 26,039	\$ 26,140	\$ 29,718
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital, excluding assets held for sale	\$ 81,842	\$ 54,196	\$ 71,843	\$ 63,758	\$ 52,662
Total assets	\$ 216,289	\$ 211,200	\$ 218,576	\$ 199,085	\$ 194,591
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 37	\$ 20,839	\$ 42,589	\$ 40,876	\$ 41,923
Stockholders' equity	\$ 145,594	\$ 122,540	\$ 111,341	\$ 95,604	\$ 90,110

¹"EBITDA" represents earnings from operations before deductions for interest expense and interest income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We evaluate our operating results based on several factors, including EBITDA. We believe that EBITDA is useful as a means to evaluate our ability to service existing debt, to sustain potential future increases in debt, to satisfy capital requirements and as a measure used by lenders under our bank credit facility. EBITDA is also used by management as a measure of evaluating the performance of our two operating segments. We utilize EBITDA in our operating decision making, including the allocation of capital resources and strategic planning. We believe EBITDA is valuable to investors as a supplemental measure of comparative operating performance before capital structure costs such as depreciation, amortization, and interest. We believe providing this supplemental information enhances the investors' analysis of overall operating performance. Additionally, EBITDA is regularly used as supplemental information in the determination of enterprise value. However, our use of EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flows for the period. We do not regard EBITDA as preferable to any measure of operating

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performance required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), such as operating income, net income, or cash flows provided by operating activities. Accordingly, EBITDA should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, any measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA, as used by us is not necessarily comparable with similarly titled measures of other companies because all companies do not calculate EBITDA in the same fashion.

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

The following discussion is based upon and should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements, including related notes, included herein. Some of the statements in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors including, among others, our ability to develop new products and execute our growth strategy, the uncertainty of new product testing and regulatory approvals, the uncertainty that our marketing efforts will achieve the desired results with respect to existing or new products, our dependence on key customers, the seasonal nature of our businesses, the impact of consumer confidence and consumer spending, the effect of product liability claims, the impact of rising commodity costs such as steel, copper, titanium, resin and oil, risks associated with using foreign suppliers including increased transportation costs, potential supply chain disruption and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, failure to protect our intellectual properties and our ability to integrate acquisitions and realize expected synergies. See also "Business Forward-Looking Statements." With respect to our strategic alternatives announcement on January 4, 2005, we are continuing our review and no assurance can be given that any strategic alternative involving a transaction, other than the June 30, 2005 sale of the Heating Systems business, will be pursued or, if a transaction is pursued, that it will be consummated. In addition, the impact, if any, that engaging in a strategic alternatives review process will have on our financial performance or operations is uncertain.

Overview of Business

Water Pik Technologies is a leader in designing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of well-recognized swimming pool products and personal health care products. We operate in two business segments: the Pool Products segment and the Personal Health Care segment. Within the Pool Products segment, we design, manufacture and market swimming pool and spa heaters, heat pumps, electronic controls, valves, pumps, filters, automatic salt chlorine generators, titanium heat exchangers, water features, and accessories. Our pool products are sold primarily through contractors and wholesale distributors. Within the Personal Health Care segment, we design, manufacture and market personal health care products including showerheads, consumer and professional oral health products and water filtration products. Our personal health care products are sold through a variety of channels, including home centers, mass-merchandisers, drug store chains and specialty retailers.

Our strategy is to achieve sales and leveraged earnings growth through new product introductions and acquisitions that complement our existing businesses. We are continuing to focus our Pool Products business on a targeted marketing program to convert pool builders to the Jandy® system, our comprehensive line of swimming pool and spa products designed to meet all the equipment needs of our customers. We have enhanced our Jandy® product offering through internal development, as well as strategic acquisitions. We are focusing our investments and resources for the Personal Health Care segment on distribution gains and retail sell-through programs for products launched over the past several years and on a broadened offering of consumer oral health products. We continue to pursue product innovations and acquisitions to support future growth.

Over the past several years, we have made the necessary investments in products, infrastructure and human resources, and implemented cost reduction programs to position us for continued sales and earnings growth. We have developed high-quality, lower-cost manufacturing capabilities and streamlined our operations by eliminating redundant manufacturing facilities and moving production to lower-cost offshore manufacturers. We have improved our retail customer relationships with higher service levels and our pool contractors and wholesale distributor relationships with enhanced product offerings. Management uses certain key financial and non-financial indicators in managing the business including customer order backlog, sales and sell-through, new products as a percent of sales, gross margin, cost of quality including warranty, rework, and scrap, on-time delivery, cost reductions and production cost increases.

In January 2005, we announced our Board of Directors was considering various strategic alternatives to enhance stockholder value including pursuing a potential sale of a portion or all of the Company. On June 6, 2005, we entered into an asset purchase agreement to sell substantially all the assets and liabilities of Heating Systems, a component of our former Pool Products and Heating Systems segment, to Bradford White Corporation ("BWC"). The sale was completed on June 30, 2005 for total cash proceeds of \$26,312,000, of which \$2,012,000 reflected additional purchase price for adjustments primarily related to changes in net working capital. At the time of sale, the carrying value of assets and liabilities of Heating Systems totaled \$23,600,000 and \$2,442,000, respectively. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, we recognized a gain of \$2,198,000, net of \$1,238,000 of tax. The gain was net of, on a pre-tax basis, \$1,718,000 of professional fees and other transaction-related expenses. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the financial results of Heating Systems have been reported as

discontinued operations for all periods presented in this report.

In connection with the sale of Heating Systems, we entered into a transition services agreement with BWC, effective June 30, 2005. Under the agreement, we manufactured and sold to BWC water-heating systems and components manufactured at our primary Pool Products facility in Moorpark, California, and provided certain transitional administrative support services for a period of 90 days. We recognized, within the Pool Products segment, transitional sales of products as product sales of \$3,332,000 of water-heating products manufactured and sold to BWC and fees for transitional administrative support services of \$176,000 as other income for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005.

In July 2004, we began to pursue an orderly exit of personal stress relief products within our Personal Health Care segment. The Personal Stress Relief product line, introduced in 2001, includes foot spas and personal massagers. The orderly exit, which has extended over a period greater than 12 months, is intended to focus our product development, marketing and selling resources on our core personal health care product lines toward the goal of improving our financial performance.

In January 2004, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Huron Tech Systems, a manufacturer of automatic salt chlorine generators used for swimming pool and spa water sanitation and titanium heat exchangers, which are used in the manufacturer of our heat pumps. The addition of the ClorMatic® salt chlorine generator products have integrated a high-growth pool equipment category into the Jandy® system. In addition, the vertical integration of titanium heat exchangers has contributed to margin improvement in the heat pump product line.

In June 2003, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Air Energy Heat Pumps, Inc. and affiliates ("Air Energy"), a privately held manufacturing company located in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Air Energy manufactures premium heat pumps for swimming pools and spas. The addition of heat pumps to our product line gives us a significant market position in regions of the country where heat pumps are the preferred technology to heat pools and spas.

In December 2002, we formalized a plan to dispose of our Ozone product line, a component of the Personal Health Care segment. The Ozone product line included the Aquia® home sanitizing product introduced in September 2001. Disposition of the tangible assets of the Ozone product line was completed during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In March 2005, we entered into an agreement to sell our remaining Ozone patents and trademarks to Advantage Engineering, Inc. ("Advantage"). Under the agreement, Advantage entered into a new patent license agreement for ozone generator cell technologies with Lynntech International, Ltd. ("Lynntech"), our former licensor, and our patent license agreement with Lynntech was terminated. In connection with this sale, we recognized income of \$229,000, net of \$145,000 of tax, for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005. The operating results of the discontinued product line have been reported separately as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income for all periods presented in accordance with SFAS No. 144.

All discussions and amounts herein for all years presented relate to continuing operations only unless otherwise noted.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. In order to prepare these financial statements, we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods reported. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments based on our historical experience and on various other factors, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, which form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies, among others, affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the buyer's price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs and incentive offerings including promotions, cooperative advertising programs and other volume-based incentives. Should the costs under these customer programs and incentive offerings exceed those estimated, additional reductions to revenue may be required. We also allow credit for products returned within our policy terms. We record an allowance for estimated returns, based on historical experience, at the time of sale. Should the actual returns exceed those estimated, additional reductions to revenue and cost of sales may be required.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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We market our products to a diverse customer base, mostly throughout the United States and Canada. We grant credit terms in the normal course of business to our customers.

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Additionally, we offer incentive programs and extended payment terms to pool products customers to encourage them to purchase products from September through December to better enable utilization of manufacturing capacity. We perform on-going credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined through review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor collections and payments from customers and maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Estimated losses are based on historical experience and any specific customer collection issues identified. If the financial condition of our customers, including SCP Pool Corporation, which accounted for approximately 12 percent and 8 percent of accounts receivable at September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were to deteriorate resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances and related bad debt expense may be required.

INVENTORIES

We value our inventory at the lower of its cost to purchase or manufacture (last-in, first-out ("LIFO") and first-in first-out ("FIFO") cost methods) or its current estimated market value. We write down our obsolete or unmarketable inventory to its net realizable value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. We reserve for obsolete and excess inventory, unless we have a firm purchase commitment from an outside party. We categorize inventory with no usage during the preceding 12 months as obsolete and inventory with on-hand quantities in excess of 24 months of usage as excess. For new products, we regularly review market acceptance after each product launch. Generally, following introduction of a new product, we allow 18 months, depending on the category, before writing down the inventory as obsolete or excess. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required to ensure net inventory values are realizable.

WARRANTIES

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties, based on historical experience and any identified product quality issues, at the time revenue is recognized. While we have comprehensive product quality programs and processes, including extensive testing during the new product development process and active monitoring and evaluation of our component suppliers, the warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs exceed our estimates, additional estimated warranty liability and an increase in warranty expense may be required.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

We have not recorded a valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets, as we believe that it is more likely than not that all deferred tax assets will be realized. We have considered future taxable income and on-going prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for valuation allowances. In the event we were to determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, we would record an adjustment to the deferred tax assets and a charge to income at that time.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We state property, plant and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are determined using a combination of accelerated and straight-line methods over the estimated useful lives of the various asset classes. We estimate the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on historical experience and expectations of future conditions. Should the actual useful lives be less than those estimated, additional depreciation expense may be required.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS IMPAIRMENT

We currently evaluate long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. We also evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis during the September quarter of each year. Prior to the change in our fiscal year-end, we evaluated impairment during the December quarter of each year. In assessing the recoverability of long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangible assets, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors, including the discount rate used, to calculate the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

INSURANCE RESERVES AND LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

A number of lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be asserted against us relating to the conduct of our business, including those pertaining to product liability, personal injury, patent infringement, commercial liability, employment and employee compensation and benefits. While the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and some of these lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be determined adversely to us, we do not believe the disposition of any pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity. However, the

resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period and ultimately could affect the cost of our insurance premiums or ability to obtain insurance coverage.

There has been an increase in asbestos-related lawsuits against multiple defendant companies, some of which historically may have manufactured or sold products that had asbestos-containing components. Many of these companies have not been historically associated with having asbestos risks. We have been named in a number of such suits. In many of these suits the alleged ties to our products are either unclear or we have been able to demonstrate that the identified product did not contain asbestos. We do not expect to incur any material liabilities in connection with these lawsuits. In addition, our historic insurance coverage, including that of our predecessors, may not cover asbestos claims or the defense of such matters, as coverage depends on the year of purported exposure and other factors. As part of the sale of Heating Systems, BWC has assumed financial responsibility for all asbestos-related lawsuits pending against us as of June 30, 2005, as well as all other known and unknown liabilities relating to the Heating Systems business, and we have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to provide BWC access to our available insurance and related claims administrative support. However, there is no assurance that we will not be named in asbestos-related lawsuits in the future or that we will continue to be successful in defending asbestos claims.

As a consumer goods manufacturer and distributor, we are subject to continuing risk of product liability and related lawsuits involving claims for substantial monetary damages. We are party to various personal injury and property damage lawsuits and claims relating to our products and other litigation incidental to our business. We have general liability, product liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage. Our insurance coverage provides that our insurers directly pay all costs related to our general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, provided however, we are required to reimburse our insurance carrier for policy deductibles and most legal costs and expenses. We have experienced consistent costs to administer our claims, including defense costs. Loss accruals have been recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" to cover the probable retained loss portion of general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, both asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims, that we are responsible for under the terms of our insurance policies. The accruals are based on estimates which include information provided by our insurance carriers, claims adjusters and insurance brokers, taking into account our prior experience, numbers of claims, discussions with legal counsel and other relevant factors. Our methods of estimating losses and establishing the resulting accruals are reviewed on a regular basis and any adjustments are reflected in current operating results. It is possible that some claims will ultimately result in losses in excess of the amount we have accrued. Due to the nature of our claims, which include personal injury claims without stipulated losses and property and personal injury claims against multiple defendant companies, a range of loss cannot be reasonably estimated. We assess and revise our loss accruals at least quarterly as new information becomes available regarding our potential liability. Based on our historical loss experience, we believe our accruals are adequate to cover probable future losses. Historical experience, however, may not be indicative of future losses, and the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period.

Effective January 1, 2004, we changed our employee medical coverage from a fully-insured plan to a self-insured plan. The plan is partially funded by payroll deductions from participating employees. We have a maximum liability per participant per calendar year in addition to an aggregate maximum liability for all claims. Amounts in excess of the stated maximums are covered under a separate policy provided by an insurance company. We provide for both reported and incurred but not reported medical costs and pay claims and administrative expenses as they become due.

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Results of Operations

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2005	2004	% Change	2004	2003	% Change
	(Unaudited)			(Unaudited)		
Pool Products	\$ 210,603	\$ 182,808	15.2%	\$ 133,746	\$ 93,941	42.4%
Personal Health Care	110,668	123,770	(10.6)%	87,251	88,403	(1.3)%
Total sales	\$ 321,271	\$ 306,578	4.8%	\$ 220,997	\$ 182,344	21.2%
Gross profit	\$ 97,750	\$ 91,492	6.8%	\$ 64,690	\$ 56,862	13.8%
Selling expenses	39,734	42,301	(6.1)%	30,767	29,398	4.7%
General and administrative expenses	26,132	23,411	11.6%	17,353	14,204	22.2%
Research and development expenses	5,661	5,903	(4.1)%	4,282	4,183	2.4%
Operating profit	\$ 26,223	\$ 19,877	31.9%	\$ 12,288	\$ 9,077	35.4%
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,596	\$ 11,623		\$ 6,910	\$ 5,103	
Income (loss) on discontinued operations	3,775	1,810		584	(77)	
Net income	\$ 19,371	\$ 13,433		\$ 7,494	\$ 5,026	
Gross profit as a percent of sales	30.4%	29.8%		29.3%	31.2%	
Operating profit as a percent of sales	8.2%	6.5%		5.6%	5.0%	
International sales as a percent of sales	13.6%	14.0%		13.5%	14.3%	

Comparison of the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005 to the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2004 (Unaudited)

In January 2004, we changed our fiscal year-end from December to September. We have presented the unaudited twelve months ended September 30, 2004 for comparison purposes. We operate on a 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Sunday closest to September 30. Each fiscal year consists of four 13-week quarters, with an extra week added to the fourth quarter every five or six years. There were 52 weeks in the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to 53 weeks in the twelve months ended September 30, 2004. The comparability of sales in the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 were unfavorably impacted by the extra week of sales in the same period of 2004.

Sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 were \$321,271,000, representing an increase of \$14,693,000 or 4.8 percent compared to \$306,578,000 for the same period in 2004. The increase in sales is due to an increase of \$27,795,000 or 15.2 percent in Pool Products sales partially offset by a decrease of \$13,102,000 or 10.6 percent in Personal Health Care sales. Sales for the Pool Products segment increased for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 due primarily to generally favorable market conditions and higher product demand and pricing. Pool Products segment sales for 2005 included \$3,332,000 of water-heating products manufactured and sold to BWC to complete a transition services agreement to facilitate the sale of our previously-owned Laars® Heating Systems business. Sales for the Personal Health Care segment decreased for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 primarily due to lower sales of Shower and Other products combined with slightly lower sales of Oral health products. Sales for both business segments for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 were negatively impacted by the extra week of sales in 2004.

Gross profit (sales less cost of sales) increased \$6,258,000 to \$97,750,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$91,492,000 for the same period in 2004 due to higher sales in our Pool Products segment partially offset by lower sales in our Personal Health Care segment. Gross profit as a percent of sales increased to 30.4 percent for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from 29.8 percent for the same period in 2004 due primarily to higher product pricing and the benefit of leveraging fixed manufacturing costs over a larger base of

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sales in our Pool Products segment partly offset by a continued unfavorable sales mix shift to the Pool Products segment, which has lower gross profit rates than our Personal Health Care segment.

Operating profit (gross profit less selling, general and administrative, and research and development expenses) increased \$6,346,000 to \$26,223,000 or 8.2 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$19,877,000 or 6.5 percent of sales for the same period in 2004. The increase in operating profit was due to the increase in gross profit as discussed above combined with decreases in selling and research and development expenses, partially offset by increased general and administrative expenses. Selling expenses decreased \$2,567,000 or 6.1 percent to \$39,734,000 or 12.4 percent of sales for the twelve months

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ended September 30, 2005 from \$42,301,000 or 13.8 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 due primarily to lower marketing expenses in the Personal Health Care segment partially offset by higher selling expenses in our Pool Products segment to support higher sales. General and administrative expenses increased \$2,721,000 to \$26,132,000 or 8.1 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$23,411,000 or 7.6 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 due primarily to increased corporate administrative costs related to our strategic alternatives review and implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act which totaled \$1,023,000 and \$1,411,000, respectively, for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005. Research and development expenses decreased \$242,000 or 4.1 percent to \$5,661,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$5,903,000 for the same period in 2004 primarily due to a decrease in spending in our Personal Health Care segment.

Interest expense, which relates to borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, promissory notes issued under our equipment financing facility and mortgage notes payable, decreased \$133,000 to \$1,549,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$1,682,000 for the same period in 2004. The decrease related primarily to the paydown of our outstanding loans under the equipment financing agreement in June 2005 and lower average debt levels during the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to the same period in 2004, partially offset by the impact of higher rates for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to the same period in 2004. As further discussed in Financial Condition and Liquidity, we paid off all amounts outstanding under our real estate financing and equipment financing agreements, which will impact interest expense favorably in future periods.

Income tax expense was \$9,930,000 or 38.9 percent of income from continuing operations before income taxes for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$6,826,000 or 37.0 percent of income from continuing operations before income taxes for the same period in 2004. The higher tax rate reflected a mix shift to higher state and other tax jurisdictions combined with the December 2003 impact of favorable adjustments to estimates based upon the completion of prior year tax returns.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 (Unaudited)

We are presenting the unaudited nine months ended September 30, 2003 for comparison purposes due to the change of our fiscal year-end. There were 40 weeks in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to 39 weeks in the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Sales and profit were favorably impacted by the extra week in the nine months ended September 30, 2004.

Sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 were \$220,997,000, representing an increase of \$38,653,000 or 21.2 percent compared to \$182,344,000 for the same period in 2003. The increase in sales was due to an increase of \$39,805,000 in Pool Products sales partially offset by a decrease of \$1,152,000 in Personal Health Care sales. The increase in Pool Products segment sales was due to growth across most product lines and includes \$12,394,000 of incremental heat pump, chlorinator and heat exchanger sales related to the acquisitions of Air Energy and Huron Tech Systems. Organic sales growth for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, excluding the acquisitions of Air Energy and Huron Tech Systems, increased \$26,259,000 or 14.6 percent from 2003 due primarily to the success of our pool builder conversion program and expansion of our product offerings in the Pool Products segment. The decrease in Personal Health Care sales was primarily due to a decrease in Shower product sales and Other product sales of \$1,084,000 and \$1,741,000, respectively, partially offset by an increase in Oral health sales of \$1,673,000.

Gross profit (sales less cost of sales) increased \$7,828,000 to \$64,690,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$56,862,000 for the same period in 2003 due to higher sales volume in our Pool Products segment. Gross profit as a percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 decreased to 29.3 percent from 31.2 percent for the same period in 2003 due primarily to an overall product mix shift to the lower-margin Pool Products segment, to increased sales incentives in both operating segments and to lower margins in the Personal Health Care segment.

Operating profit (gross profit less selling, general and administrative, and research and development expenses) increased \$3,211,000 to \$12,288,000 or 5.6 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$9,077,000 or 5.0 percent of sales for the same period in 2003. The increase in operating profit is due to the increase in gross profit as discussed above, partially offset by increased selling and general and administrative expenses. Selling expenses increased \$1,369,000 to \$30,767,000 or 13.9 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$29,398,000 or 16.1 percent of sales for the same period in 2003 due primarily to higher commissions and other selling expenses in the Pool Products segment related to higher sales volume and to the Air Energy and Huron Tech Systems acquisitions partially offset by lower marketing expenses in the Personal Health Care segment. General and administrative expenses increased \$3,149,000 to \$17,353,000 or 7.9 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$14,204,000 or 7.8 percent of sales for the same period in 2003 due primarily to increased legal and consulting costs, including \$542,000 in proxy solicitation, settlement and related costs in connection with our annual meeting of stockholders, increased employee

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incentive compensation costs driven by the achievement of performance targets during 2004 and incremental administrative expenses related to newly acquired businesses. Research and development expenses increased \$99,000 or 2.4 percent to \$4,282,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$4,183,000 for the same period in 2003.

Interest expense, which related to borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, promissory notes issued under our equipment financing facility and mortgage notes payable, decreased \$371,000 to \$1,224,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$1,595,000 for the same period in 2003. The decrease related primarily to a lower weighted average interest rate on borrowings during 2004 as compared to 2003.

Income tax expense was \$4,333,000 or 38.5 percent of income from continuing operations before income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$2,698,000 or 34.6 percent of income from continuing operations before income taxes for the same period in 2003. The increase relates primarily to a mix shift to higher state tax jurisdictions and adjustments to estimates based upon the completion of prior year tax returns.

POOL PRODUCTS

(Dollars in thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2005	2004	%	2004	2003	%
	(Unaudited)			(Unaudited)		
Sales	\$ 210,603	\$ 182,808	15.2%	\$ 133,746	\$ 93,941	42.4%
Gross profit	\$ 56,493	\$ 45,531	24.1%	\$ 32,742	\$ 22,515	45.4%
Selling expenses	18,406	17,912	2.8%	13,412	10,561	27.0%
General and administrative expenses	15,000	11,564	29.7%	8,927	6,965	28.2%
Research and development expenses	1,632	1,285	27.0%	1,053	1,042	1.1%
Operating profit	\$ 21,455	\$ 14,770	45.3%	\$ 9,350	\$ 3,947	136.9%
Gross profit as a percent of sales	26.8%	24.9%		24.5%	24.0%	
Operating profit as a percent of sales	10.2%	8.1%		7.0%	4.2%	
International sales as a percent of sales	10.7%	11.7%		11.1%	11.8%	

Comparison of the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005 to the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2004 (Unaudited)

Sales in our Pool Products segment were \$210,603,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 representing an increase of \$27,795,000 or 15.2 percent as compared to \$182,808,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004. Sales increased due primarily to generally favorable market conditions for pool construction, higher unit volume and increased demand for products we sell as a result of acquisitions completed in 2003 and 2004 due to the success of our builder conversion program, higher product pricing and the one-time sale of \$3,332,000 of water-heating products manufactured for BWC. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, incremental chlorinator and heat exchanger sales from the Huron Tech Systems business acquired in January 2004 totaled \$8,801,000. The sales increase was partially offset by the extra week of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004. Looking forward, we anticipate continued growth but at a reduced rate of growth compared to 2005, as future results will be measured against the full-year benefits of recent acquisitions and completed pool builder conversions.

Gross profit for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 increased \$10,962,000 to \$56,493,000 or 26.8 percent of sales as compared to \$45,531,000 or 24.9 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004 due primarily to higher sales volume and higher product pricing, which offset the impact of higher costs of purchased commodities such as steel, titanium and copper. Gross profit as a percent of sales increased due to higher product pricing and the benefit of leveraging fixed manufacturing costs over a larger base of sales, partially offset by higher commodity costs and the impact of the water-heating products sold to BWC, which were priced at our fully-burdened cost to produce.

Operating profit increased \$6,685,000 or 45.3 percent to \$21,455,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$14,770,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004 due primarily to higher sales volume and gross profit. Selling expenses increased \$494,000 or 2.8 percent to \$18,406,000 or 8.7 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$17,912,000 or 9.8 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 primarily due to higher sales volume and related promotional expenses. General and administrative expenses

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increased \$3,436,000 to \$15,000,000 or 7.1 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$11,564,000 or 6.3 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 primarily due to increased corporate administrative costs related to our strategic alternatives review and the implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and increased employee incentive compensation driven by the over-achievement of performance targets during 2005. General and administrative expenses also reflect a higher allocation of corporate administrative costs, which are allocated based on sales and other financial measures. Research and development expenses were \$1,632,000 or 0.8 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$1,285,000 or 0.7 percent of sales for the same period in 2004.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 (Unaudited)

Sales in our Pool Products segment were \$133,746,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 representing an increase of \$39,805,000 or 42.4 percent as compared to \$93,941,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Sales for 2004 included an additional week of sales during the peak sales season. Sales for the Pool products segment increased in 2004 due primarily to the success of our pool builder conversion program, increased sales of electronic controls, pumps, filters, and pool heaters, including \$12,394,000 of incremental heat pump, chlorinator and titanium heat exchanger sales from the acquisition of Air Energy and Huron Tech Systems in June 2003 and January 2004, respectively.

Gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 increased \$10,227,000 to \$32,742,000 or 24.5 percent of sales as compared to \$22,515,000 or 24.0 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 due primarily to the increase in sales volume. Gross profit as a percent of sales increased due to higher sales volume and the related leveraging of fixed costs, which offset higher commodity metal and other raw material costs, product sales mix and higher warranty expense.

Operating profit increased \$5,403,000 to \$9,350,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$3,947,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 due to higher sales volume and gross profit. Selling expenses increased \$2,851,000 to \$13,412,000 or 10.0 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$10,561,000 or 11.2 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 primarily due to increased commissions, advertising and other selling expenses related to higher sales volume and to the Air Energy and Huron Tech Systems acquisitions. General and administrative expenses increased \$1,962,000 to \$8,927,000 or 6.7 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$6,965,000 or 7.4 percent of sales for the same period in 2003 due primarily to proxy solicitation, settlement and related costs in connection with our annual meeting of stockholders, increased employee incentive compensation costs driven by the achievement of performance targets during 2004 and incremental administrative expenses related to newly acquired businesses. Research and development expenses were \$1,053,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$1,042,000 for the same period in 2003.

PERSONAL HEALTH CARE

(Dollars in thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2005	2004	%	2004	2003	%
	(Unaudited)			(Unaudited)		
Oral health products	\$ 51,247	\$ 52,650	(2.7)%	\$ 38,328	\$ 36,655	4.6%
Shower products	53,348	62,835	(15.1)%	44,203	45,287	(2.4)%
Other products	6,073	8,285	(26.7)%	4,720	6,461	(26.9)%
Total sales	\$ 110,668	\$ 123,770	(10.6)%	\$ 87,251	\$ 88,403	(1.3)%
Gross profit	\$ 41,257	\$ 45,961	(10.2)%	\$ 31,948	\$ 34,347	(7.0)%
Selling expenses	21,328	24,389	(12.6)%	17,355	18,837	(7.9)%
General and administrative expenses	11,132	11,847	(6.0)%	8,426	7,239	16.4%
Research and development expenses	4,029	4,618	(12.8)%	3,229	3,141	2.8%
Operating profit	\$ 4,768	\$ 5,107	(6.6)%	\$ 2,938	\$ 5,130	(42.7)%
Gross profit as a percent of sales	37.3%	37.1%		36.6%	38.9%	
Operating profit as a percent of sales	4.3%	4.1%		3.4%	5.8%	

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	Twelve Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
International sales as a percent of sales	19.0%	17.5%	17.3%	17.0%
26 Water Pik Technologies, Inc.				

Comparison of the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005 to the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2004 (Unaudited)

Sales in our Personal Health Care segment were \$110,668,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, representing a decrease of \$13,102,000 or 10.6 percent as compared to \$123,770,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004. Sales of Oral health products decreased \$1,403,000 to \$51,247,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$52,650,000 for the same period in 2004 due primarily to the extra week of sales in 2004, lower sales in the competitive powered flosser product category and lower promotional sales of professional products, partially offset by higher unit sales of Waterpik® dental water jet (oral irrigator) products driven primarily by the cordless rechargeable model. Shower product sales decreased \$9,487,000 to \$53,348,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$62,835,000 for the same period in 2004 due primarily to continued competitive pressures on mature products, the amount and timing of retail promotions and the extra week of sales in 2004, partially offset by sales of the new Dual Massage , Cascadia® Rainfall and AquaScape showerheads launched in September 2004, July 2005 and September 2005, respectively. Other products sales, which includes water filtration and personal stress relief products, decreased \$2,212,000 to \$6,073,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$8,285,000 for the same period in 2004 due to lower sales of water filtration products.

Gross profit decreased \$4,704,000 to \$41,257,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$45,961,000 for the same period in 2004 due primarily to lower sales, partially offset by the 2004 impact of inventory reserves for slow-moving personal stress relief products. Gross profit as a percent of sales increased slightly to 37.3 percent for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from 37.1 percent for the same period in 2004 due primarily to a favorable sales mix of higher-margin Oral health products and the impact of inventory reserves, partially offset by lower sales volume and the impact of absorbing fixed manufacturing costs over a smaller base of sales.

Operating profit decreased \$339,000 or 6.6 percent to \$4,768,000 or 4.3 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$5,107,000 or 4.1 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2004 due to lower gross profit, partially offset by decreased selling, general and administrative, and research and development expenses. Selling expenses decreased \$3,061,000 to \$21,328,000 or 19.3 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$24,389,000 or 19.7 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 primarily due to lower marketing expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased \$715,000 or 6.0 percent to \$11,132,000 or 10.1 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 from \$11,847,000 or 9.6 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 primarily due to a lower allocation of corporate administrative costs, which are allocated based on sales and other financial performance measures. The lower allocation offset the impact of higher overall corporate administrative costs related to our strategic alternatives review and the implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Research and development expenses were \$4,029,000 or 3.6 percent of sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$4,618,000 or 3.7 percent of sales for the same period in 2004 due to strategic re-focusing of new product development on core Oral health and Shower product categories.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 (Unaudited)

Sales in our Personal Health Care segment were \$87,251,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, slightly lower than sales of \$88,403,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. Sales for 2004 included an additional week of sales during the peak sales season. Sales of Oral health products increased \$1,673,000 to \$38,328,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to \$36,655,000 for the same period in 2003 due to sales of new consumer products, including our cordless oral irrigator introduced in 2003, combined with increased sales of professional oral health products. Shower product sales decreased \$1,084,000 to \$44,203,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to \$45,287,000 for the same period in 2003 due primarily to decreased sales of some of our more mature product lines partially offset by the success of our New Visions® and Elements lines of shower products. Other products sales decreased \$1,741,000 to \$4,720,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$6,461,000 for the same period in 2003 due to decreased sales of both water filtration and personal stress relief products.

Gross profit decreased to \$31,948,000 or 36.6 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to \$34,347,000 or 38.9 percent of sales for the same period in 2003. The decrease in gross profit as a percent of sales was due primarily to increased sales allowances due to customer mix and increased redemption rates on certain rebate programs, higher warranty and freight costs and a write down of slow-moving personal stress relief products of \$1,472,000.

Operating profit decreased to \$2,938,000 or 3.4 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to \$5,130,000 or 5.8 percent of sales for the same period in 2003. The decrease in operating profit was due to lower gross profit as described above combined with

increased general and administrative expenses partially offset by decreased selling expenses. Selling expenses decreased \$1,482,000 to \$17,355,000 or 19.9 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$18,837,000 or 21.3 percent of sales for the same period in 2003 due primarily to lower marketing expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$1,187,000 to \$8,426,000 or 9.7 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$7,239,000 or 8.2 percent of sales for the same period in 2003 due to proxy solicitation, settlement and related costs in connection with our annual meeting of stockholders, increased employee-related costs and higher amortization expense related to a computer system upgrade completed in June 2003. Research and development expenses were \$3,229,000 or 3.7 percent of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$3,141,000 or 3.6 percent of sales for the same period in 2003.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

Our principal capital requirements have been to fund working capital needs and capital expenditures and to meet required debt payments. We anticipate that our operating cash flow, together with available borrowings under the credit facilities described below, will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements, fund capital expenditures and make any required payments on our debt obligations for at least the next 12 months. However, a decrease in demand for our products due to risk factors discussed in Part I of this report or deterioration in our financial ratios under our credit facilities could adversely affect our liquidity.

Cash provided by operating activities for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 of \$32,350,000 related to continuing operations, combined with \$24,300,000 in proceeds from sale of Heating Systems and \$603,000 in proceeds from stock options exercises, were used to fund capital expenditures of \$4,529,000 and pay off \$24,562,000 of promissory notes. Cash, including cash equivalents, increased \$29,555,000 to \$40,591,000 at September 30, 2005 from \$11,036,000 at September 30, 2004.

Net cash provided by operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 resulted primarily from income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation and amortization expense, lower inventories combined with higher accrued liabilities, partially offset by higher accounts receivable. The decrease in inventories was due primarily to lower inventory in our Pool Products segment due to increased sales volume and the related liquidation of inventory partially offset by higher inventory in our Personal Health Care segment to support the transition to outsourced production of a shower product line combined with the inventory impact of lower sales. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to the increase in sales in our Pool Products segment partially offset by a decrease in our Personal Health Care segment driven by lower sales. The increase in accrued liabilities was due primarily to higher levels of accrued incentive compensation driven by the projected achievement of performance targets in our long-term incentive plan (Performance Share Plan) and higher levels of accrued rebates driven by increased sales in our Pool Products segment.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2004, cash provided by operating activities of \$43,478,000 and \$2,189,000 in proceeds from stock options exercises were used to fund our \$10,128,000 acquisition of Huron Tech Systems, fund capital expenditures of \$4,050,000, repay borrowings of \$17,237,000 under our revolving credit facilities and make scheduled payments of \$4,532,000 on promissory notes.

Working capital increased to \$81,842,000 at September 30, 2005 from \$54,196,000 at September 30, 2004. The current ratio increased to 2.3 at September 30, 2005 from 1.9 at September 30, 2004. Due to the seasonality of our Pool products business, we offer extended payment term receivables from September through December. These receivables are collected during the spring and summer months which creates a seasonal peak in working capital and borrowing levels during the winter months. The increase in working capital and the current ratio was due primarily to higher levels of cash and accounts receivable, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

As a consumer goods manufacturer and distributor, we are subject to continuing risk of product liability and related lawsuits involving claims for substantial monetary damages. We are party to various personal injury and property damage lawsuits and claims relating to our products and other litigation incidental to our business. We have general liability, product liability and workers' compensation insurance coverage. Our insurance coverage provides that our insurers directly pay all costs related to our general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, provided however, we are required to reimburse our insurance carrier for policy deductibles and most legal costs and expenses. Loss accruals have been recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies" to cover the probable retained loss portion of general liability, product liability and workers' compensation claims, both asserted claims and incurred but not reported claims, that we are responsible for under the terms of our insurance policies. The accruals are based on estimates which include information provided by our insurance carriers, claims adjusters and insurance brokers, taking into account our prior experience, numbers of claims, discussions with legal counsel and other relevant factors. Our methods of estimating losses and establishing the resulting accruals are reviewed on a regular basis and any adjustments are reflected in current operating results. It is possible that some claims will ultimately result in losses in excess of the amount we have accrued. Due to the nature of our claims,

which include personal injury claims without stipulated losses and property and personal injury claims against multiple defendant companies, a range of loss cannot be reasonably estimated. We assess and revise our loss accruals at least quarterly as new information becomes available regarding our potential liability. Based on our historical loss experience, we believe our accruals are adequate to cover probable future losses. Historical experience, however, may not be indicative of future losses, and the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period.

On August 27, 2003, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement with a group of banks for a revolving bank credit facility of up to \$80,000,000, including \$10,000,000 revolving credit availability for our Canadian subsidiary. Borrowings under the facility are limited to borrowing base calculations based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory balances. The credit facility also provides for the issuance of letters of credit up to the borrowing base less the outstanding line of credit, not to exceed \$10,000,000. The credit facility expires on December 1, 2007 and replaced our previous \$60,000,000 revolving credit facility, which was due to expire in November 2004, and our CAD (Canadian) \$11,000,000 Canadian revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2005, there were \$16,000 in borrowings and \$5,635,000 in letters of credit outstanding under the credit facility with \$28,619,000 in borrowing availability remaining under borrowing base limitations of the credit facility.

On December 21, 2001, we entered into a \$15,000,000 equipment financing agreement with a bank. Initial borrowings under the agreement of \$10,290,000 were funded on December 28, 2001 evidenced by two term notes secured by specific machinery and equipment located at our manufacturing facilities. The notes required quarterly payments of \$514,500 plus accrued interest beginning on April 1, 2002 with all unpaid principal balances and accrued interest due on January 1, 2007. In January 2002, we entered into interest rate swap agreements that effectively converted the variable rate interest on the \$10,290,000 promissory notes payable to a fixed rate of 6.73 percent. The interest rate swaps were to expire on January 1, 2007. Interest differentials paid or received because of the swap agreements were reflected as an adjustment to interest expense over the related period that the debt was outstanding. On September 30, 2002, we borrowed an additional \$4,500,000 under the equipment financing agreement evidenced by two variable rate term notes secured by specific machinery and equipment located at our manufacturing facilities and at certain vendors' facilities. The notes required quarterly payments of \$225,000 beginning on December 29, 2002 with all unpaid principal balances and accrued interest due on September 30, 2007. In September 2004, we paid \$887,000 of outstanding principal on the notes in connection with the final disposition of our discontinued Ozone product line. In June 2005, in connection with the sale of Heating Systems, we paid off the outstanding balance of \$5,035,000, including accrued interest and prepayment costs of \$55,000 and \$16,000, respectively, and paid \$35,000 to terminate the two interest rate swap agreements. Our loans and related agreements under this financing were terminated as a result of the repayment of the notes payable.

On October 22, 2001, we entered into a real estate financing agreement with a bank and mortgaged four of our U.S. manufacturing facilities to secure four promissory notes totaling \$20,590,000. The notes required monthly payments of approximately \$69,000 plus accrued interest through August 2008 with a final principal payment of \$14,893,000 and accrued interest due on September 30, 2008. In August 2003, we voluntarily amended the real estate financing agreement to conform certain financial covenants to those in the amended and restated revolving credit facility. In June 2005, in connection with the sale of Heating Systems, we paid off \$1,925,000, including accrued interest, under the note payable related to the Heating Systems manufacturing facility in Rochester, New Hampshire. The mortgage was released on the Rochester, New Hampshire property in advance of its sale as part of the Heating Systems business. In September 2005, we paid off \$15,518,000, including accrued interest, under the remaining three promissory notes. As a result of the repayment of the promissory notes, the mortgages were released on the Moorpark, California, Ft. Collins, Colorado and Loveland, Colorado properties and our real estate financing agreement was terminated.

Our revolving credit facility requires us to comply with various financial covenants and restrictions, including covenants and restrictions relating to indebtedness, liens, investments, dividends, fixed charge coverage, capital expenditures and the relationship of our total consolidated indebtedness to our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. A security interest in substantially all of our assets was granted as collateral to the lenders under the credit agreements. To the extent we are not able to comply with the financial covenants, we may be unable to borrow additional amounts and outstanding amounts may become due on an accelerated basis, which could adversely affect our liquidity.

We currently anticipate that no cash dividends will be paid on our common stock in order to conserve cash for use in our business including funding our future operations and growth. In addition, the terms of our credit facility limit the amount of cash dividends that we may pay.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements and have not entered into any transactions involving unconsolidated, limited purpose entities.

Contractual Obligations

The following represents contractual obligations and other commercial commitments at September 30, 2005:

Payments Due or Commitment Expiration by Period (Dollars in thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	1 3 years	4 5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations:					
Long-term debt	\$ 52	\$ 15	\$ 37	\$	\$
Operating leases	3,772	1,398	2,179	195	
Purchase obligations ¹	3,949	2,584	1,365		
Other liabilities ²	7,707	2,153	883	200	4,471
Total contractual obligations	\$ 15,480	\$ 6,150	\$ 4,464	\$ 395	\$ 4,471

¹Purchase obligations include contracts made in the ordinary course of business related to raw material purchases and legally binding commitments for capital projects. Purchase orders made in the ordinary course of business are excluded from the above table. Any amounts for which we are liable under purchase orders are reflected in our consolidated balance sheet as accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Purchase obligations include \$1,604,000 related to a five-year supply agreement with a vendor in our Pool products business.

²Other liabilities represent other amounts reflected in our consolidated balance sheets with known payment streams and include: worker's compensation, employee medical and product and general liability loss accruals and balances under the Water Pik Technologies, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan. The timing of cash flows associated with these obligations are based upon management's estimates. We have \$5,635,000 in standby letters of credit as a collateral requirement of our insurance carrier for our projected exposure for workers' compensation and general liability claims. We have an accrued liability of \$3,236,000 for the estimated claims, both reported and incurred but not reported, which is included in Other liabilities.

Other Matters**ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to recent accounting pronouncements.

INFLATION

Inflation has not been a significant factor in the markets in which we operate and has not had a material impact upon our results of operations for the periods discussed above.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks arising from transactions in the normal course of business; mainly associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. We have not entered into any market risk sensitive financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign Currency Risk

Operating in international markets sometimes involves exposure to volatile movements in currency exchange rates. The economic impact of currency exchange rate movements on us is complex because such changes are often linked to variability in real growth, inflation, interest rates, governmental actions and other factors. In addition to the direct effects of changes in exchange rates, which are a changed dollar value of the resulting sales and related expenses, changes in exchange rates also affect the volume of sales or the foreign currency sales price as competitors' products become more or less attractive. Changes in exchange rates, including those resulting from foreign government actions related to local currencies, may affect the cost of products we purchase from international locations such as China. These changes, if material, may cause us to adjust our financing and operating strategies. Consequently, isolating the effect of changes in currency does not incorporate these other important economic factors.

As currency exchange rates change, translation of the income statements of international operations, primarily in Canadian dollars and Japanese yen, into U.S. dollars affects year-over-year comparability of operating results. Such translation resulted in unrealized gains of \$1,854,000, \$24,000 and \$3,319,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, nine months ended September 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively. We do not generally hedge translation risks because cash flows from international operations are generally

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reinvested locally. We do not enter into hedges to minimize volatility of reported earnings because we do not believe they are justified by the exposure or the cost.

The change in currency exchange rates for the Canadian dollar would have the largest impact on translating future international operating profit. We estimate that a 10 percent change in foreign exchange rates would not have a material impact on reported operating profit. We believe that this quantitative measure has inherent limitations because, as discussed in the first paragraph of this section, we do not take into account any governmental actions or changes in either customer purchasing patterns or financing and operating strategies.

30 Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

Commodity Risk

We purchase some commodities in bulk, including steel, copper, aluminum and resin and purchase components and finished parts containing various commodities, including steel, aluminum, titanium, and resin. We manage our exposure to cost increases in these commodities through our operations, including the acquisition of some materials and components under fixed-price purchase orders for periods ranging from 90 to 180 days in advance of delivery. We are able to pass commodity cost increases to our customers through higher product pricing on some but not all of our products. To the extent we incur higher commodity costs and are not able to pass the cost increases to our customers, we may experience declines to our gross margins, which could materially impact operating results.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment in accordance with COSO criteria, management believes that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued their report on management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. The report of the independent registered public accounting firm is contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

/s/ MICHAEL P. HOOPIS

Michael P. Hoopis
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ VICTOR C. STREUFERT

Victor C. Streufert
Chief Financial Officer

Water Pik Technologies, Inc. 31

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting that Water Pik Technologies, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Water Pik Technologies, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Water Pik Technologies, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Water Pik Technologies, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year in the period ended September 30, 2005, for the nine months in the period ended September 30, 2004 and for the year in the period ended December 31, 2003 of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. and our report dated December 14, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Woodland Hills, California
December 14, 2005

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year in the period ended September 30, 2005, for the nine months in the period ended September 30, 2004 and for the year in the period ended December 31, 2003. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. at September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year in the period ended September 30, 2005, for the nine months in the period ended September 30, 2004 and for the year in the period ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Water Pik Technologies, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 14, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Woodland Hills, California
December 14, 2005

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Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003
Sales	\$ 321,271	\$ 220,997	\$ 267,925
Cost of sales	223,521	156,307	184,261
Gross profit	97,750	64,690	83,664
Operating expenses			
Selling expenses	39,734	30,767	40,934
General and administrative expenses	26,132	17,353	20,262
Research and development expenses	5,661	4,282	5,803
	71,527	52,402	66,999
Income before other income and expenses	26,223	12,288	16,665
Interest expense	1,549	1,224	2,053
Other income	(852)	(179)	(394)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	25,526	11,243	15,006
Provision for income taxes	9,930	4,333	5,191
Income from continuing operations	15,596	6,910	9,815
Discontinued operations			
Income from operations of discontinued product line	2,540	766	1,994
Income tax provision	963	182	844
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax of \$1,238	2,198		
Income from discontinued operations	3,775	584	1,150
Net income	\$ 19,371	\$ 7,494	\$ 10,965
Basic net income per common share			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.81
Discontinued operations	0.31	0.05	0.10
Net income	\$ 1.61	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.91
Diluted net income per common share			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.79
Discontinued operations	0.30	0.05	0.09
Net income	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.88
Shares used in computing basic net income per share	12,034,813	11,887,903	12,064,015
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	12,714,015	12,571,231	12,394,056

See accompanying notes.

Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts)	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,591	\$ 11,036
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$1,697 and \$2,122 at September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively	59,253	51,682
Inventories	36,753	38,497
Deferred income taxes	7,151	8,736
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,886	2,580
Assets of discontinued operations		25,646
Total current assets	146,634	138,177
Property, plant and equipment, net	35,366	40,333
Goodwill, net	29,205	28,572
Deferred income taxes	26	225
Other assets, net	5,058	3,893
Total assets	\$ 216,289	\$ 211,200
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 27,636	\$ 24,027
Accrued income taxes	1,636	27
Accrued liabilities	35,505	30,443
Current portion of long-term debt	15	3,838
Liabilities of discontinued operations		4,883
Total current liabilities	64,792	63,218
Long-term debt, less current portion	37	20,839
Other accrued liabilities	5,866	4,603
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value: 50,000,000 shares authorized; 12,225,974 and 12,282,527 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively	128	128
Additional paid-in capital	83,721	82,625
Treasury stock, 708,738 and 541,343 shares at September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, at cost	(7,380)	(7,130)
Equity adjustments due to stock plans	(13)	(996)
Retained earnings	64,845	45,474
Accumulated comprehensive income	4,293	2,439
Total stockholders' equity	145,594	122,540
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 216,289	\$ 211,200

See accompanying notes.

Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 19,371	\$ 7,494	\$ 10,965
Income from discontinued operations	(3,775)	(584)	(1,150)
Income from continuing operations	15,596	6,910	9,815
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	8,612	7,083	9,387
Deferred income taxes	2,065	(985)	156
Tax benefit of pre spin-off foreign tax losses		24	384
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	204	598	
Compensation expense arising from stock awards	709	642	810
Interest income from stockholder notes		(64)	(401)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	178		51
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(7,239)	28,051	(3,643)
Inventories	2,340	(1,884)	(2,219)
Accounts payable	3,443	842	280
Accrued liabilities	5,109	2,475	645
Accrued income taxes	1,175	(1,497)	1,360
Other assets and liabilities	158	1,283	(3,249)
Cash provided by operating activities	32,350	43,478	13,376
Investing activities:			
Purchase of business		(10,128)	(7,703)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(4,529)	(4,050)	(5,596)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	1	5	31
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	24,300		
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	19,772	(14,173)	(13,268)
Financing activities:			
Net borrowings (payments) on revolving credit facilities	(44)	(17,237)	4,349
Payments of promissory notes	(24,562)	(4,532)	(3,781)
Principal payments on capital leases	(19)	(22)	(21)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	603	2,189	437
Acquisition of treasury stock	(250)		
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(24,272)	(19,602)	984
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	621	58	(148)
Cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	1,084	305	(1,012)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	29,555	10,066	(68)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,036	970	1,038
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 40,591	\$ 11,036	\$ 970

Supplemental information

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(In thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003
Cash paid during the year:			
Interest expense	\$ 1,549	\$ 959	\$ 2,075
Income taxes	\$ 8,206	\$ 6,400	\$ 4,034
Non-cash transaction			
Treasury stock acquired as payment of stockholders' notes		\$ 5,131	\$ 1,999
<i>See accompanying notes.</i>			

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Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands, except for share amounts)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Equity Adjustments Due to Stock Plans	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount						
Balance, December 31, 2002	12,447,865	\$ 125	\$ 78,144	\$	(8,331)	\$ 27,015	(1,349)	\$ 95,604
Net income						10,965		10,965
Other comprehensive income:								
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax							3,319	3,319
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments							153	153
Comprehensive income							2,123	14,437
Issuance of common stock to employees and directors	70,153		493					493
Issuance of restricted stock to directors and amortization	18,000		137		(76)			61
Stock Acquisition and Retention Program, amortization and loan	7,500		253		39			292
Repayment of notes under Stock Acquisition and Retention Program with common stock	(178,482)			(1,999)	1,999			
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			70					70
Tax benefit of pre spin-off foreign tax losses			384					384
Balance, December 31, 2003	12,365,036	125	79,481	(1,999)	(6,369)	37,980	2,123	111,341
Net income						7,494		7,494
Other comprehensive income:								
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax							24	24
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments							292	292
Comprehensive income							2,439	7,810
Issuance of common stock to employees and directors	262,352	3	2,242					2,245
Issuance of restricted stock to directors and amortization	18,000		280		(205)			75
Stock Acquisition and Retention Program, amortization and loan					447			447
Repayment of notes under Stock Acquisition and Retention Program with common stock	(362,861)			(5,131)	5,131			
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			598					598
Tax benefit of pre spin-off foreign tax losses			24					24
Balance, September 30, 2004	12,282,527	128	82,625	(7,130)	(996)	45,474	2,439	122,540
Net income						19,371		19,371
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax							1,854	1,854
Comprehensive income							4,293	21,225
Issuance of common stock to employees and directors	60,293		635					635
	18,000	1	344		(147)			198

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	<u>Common Stock</u>	Additional Paid-In Capital	Equity Adjustments Due to Stock Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity			
Issuance of restricted stock to directors and amortization								
Issuance of restricted stock to employees and amortization		587	(134)		453			
Stock Acquisition and Retention Program, amortization and loan	30,000 (153,690)	(1	(1,263)	1,264				
Treasury shares acquired	(13,705)		(250)		(250)			
Shares exercised under Performance Share Plan	2,549)	49		49			
Tax benefit on sale of Oakville property			389		389			
Elimination of liability from 2000 private placement			150		150			
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			204		204			
Tax benefit of pre spin-off foreign tax losses			1		1			
Balance, September 30, 2005	12,225,974	\$ 128	\$ 83,721	\$ (7,380)	\$ (13)	\$ 64,845	\$ 4,293	\$ 145,594

See accompanying notes.

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Water Pik Technologies, Inc.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
September 30, 2005**

1. Description of Business

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's "Plain English" guidelines, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been written in the first person. In this document, the words "we", "our", and "us" refer to Water Pik Technologies, Inc. and not any other person.

We are a leader in designing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of well-recognized swimming pool and personal healthcare products. We operate in two business segments – the Pool Products segment and the Personal Health Care segment. The Pool Products segment designs, manufactures and markets swimming pool and spa heaters, heat pumps, electronic controls, valves, pumps, filters, automatic salt chlorine generators, titanium heat exchangers, water features, and accessories. Our pool products are sold through contractors and wholesale distributors. The Personal Health Care segment designs, manufactures and markets personal healthcare products including showerheads, consumer and professional oral health products and water filtration products. Our personal healthcare products are sold through a variety of channels, including home centers, mass-merchandisers, drug store chains and specialty retailers.

On June 6, 2005, we entered into an asset purchase agreement to sell substantially all of the assets and liabilities of our Laars® Heating Systems business ("Heating Systems"), a component of our former Pool Products and Heating Systems segment, to Bradford White Corporation ("BWC"). The sale was completed on June 30, 2005. As a result, we have restated our financial statements for all periods presented in this report to reflect Heating Systems as a discontinued operation. See Note 14 for further discussion on discontinued operations.

In July 2004, we began to pursue an orderly exit of personal stress relief products within our Personal Health Care segment. The Personal Stress Relief product line, introduced in 2001, includes foot spas and personal massagers. The orderly exit, which has extended over a period greater than 12 months, is intended to focus our product development, marketing and selling resources on our core personal healthcare product lines toward the goal of improving our financial performance.

In December 2002, we formalized a plan to dispose of our Ozone product line, a component of the Personal Health Care segment. Our Ozone product line included the Aquia® home sanitizing product introduced in September 2001. Disposition of the tangible assets of the Ozone product line was completed during the nine months ended September 30, 2004, and final disposition of the remaining intangible assets was completed during the twelve months ended September 30, 2005. The operating results of the discontinued product line have been reported separately as discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of income and the assets and liabilities have been reclassified to other assets and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets for all periods presented. See Note 14 for further discussion on discontinued operations.

We became an independent public company on November 29, 1999 when Allegheny Teledyne Incorporated, now known as Allegheny Technologies Incorporated ("ATI"), distributed all of the common stock of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. to the stockholders of ATI in a tax free transaction ("the spin off"). Stockholders of ATI received one share of our common stock for every 20 shares of ATI stock. Following the spin off, ATI held no equity interest in us.

All discussions and amounts in this report for all years and periods presented relate to continuing operations only unless otherwise noted.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Water Pik Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries. We have eliminated all significant intercompany accounts and transactions.

FISCAL YEAR

Effective January 2004, we changed our fiscal year end to the Sunday closest to September 30 from the Sunday closest to December 31 as in prior years. As a result of this change, we have included a nine-month transition period ended September 30, 2004.

We operate on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year with fiscal quarters ending on the Sunday closest to the end of the applicable thirteen-week period. Each fiscal year consists of four 13-week quarters, with an extra week added to the fourth quarter every five or six years. The fiscal year periods presented in our consolidated financial statements consist of the 52 weeks ending October 2, 2005, 40 weeks ending October 3, 2004, and 52 weeks ending December 28, 2003, but are presented as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 and December 31, 2003 in each of those years for convenience.

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Condensed consolidated comparative financial data for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, are summarized below:

(In thousands) (Unaudited)	Twelve Months Ended September 30,					
	2005		2004		2003	
Sales	\$	321,271	\$	306,578	\$	257,101
Gross profit	\$	97,750	\$	91,492	\$	81,402
Selling, general and administrative expenses		65,866		65,712		60,167
Research and development expense		5,661		5,903		5,943
Interest expense		1,549		1,682		2,088
Other income		(852)		(254)		(456)
Provision for income taxes		9,930		6,826		4,755
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		3,775		1,810		(3,644)
Net income	\$	19,371	\$	13,433	\$	5,261
Net income per common share:						
Basic	\$	1.61	\$	1.13	\$	0.44
Diluted	\$	1.52	\$	1.07	\$	0.43

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates. We believe the estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements are reasonable.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are measured using local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at average monthly rates of exchange prevailing during the year. The resulting translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

We consider our short term, highly liquid investments in money market funds totaling \$29,039,000 and \$1,505,000 as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, to be cash equivalents.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND CONCENTRATION OF RISK

We grant credit terms in the normal course of business to our customers and market products to a diverse customer base, located mostly in the United States and Canada. Trade credit is extended based upon periodic evaluations of each customer's ability to perform their obligations. Due to the seasonality of our Pool products business, we also offer extended term trade credit generally from September through December with payment terms through the March through June months. We do not normally require collateral or other security to support credit sales. We perform on-going credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon the customer's payment history and current credit worthiness, as determined through review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor collections and payments from customers and maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Estimated losses are based on historical experience and any specific customer collections issues identified.

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One Pool Products customer, SCP Pool Corporation, including amounts related to four other customers acquired by them in prior years, accounted for 25 percent of our net sales for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and 20 percent of our net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. SCP Pool Corporation accounted for approximately 12 percent and 8 percent of accounts receivable at September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

INVENTORIES

We value our inventory at the lower of its cost to purchase or manufacture (last-in, first-out ("LIFO") and first-in first-out ("FIFO") cost methods) or its current estimated market value. We write down our obsolete or unmarketable inventory to its net realizable value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. We reserve for obsolete and excess inventory, unless we have a firm purchase commitment from an outside party. We categorize inventory with no usage during the preceding 12 months as obsolete and inventory with on-hand quantities in excess of 24 months of usage as excess. For new products, we regularly review market acceptance after each product launch. Generally, following introduction of a new product, we allow 18 months, depending on the category, before writing down the inventory as obsolete or excess. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required to ensure net inventory values are realizable.

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PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are determined using a combination of accelerated and straight-line methods over the estimated useful lives of the various asset classes. Buildings are depreciated over periods not exceeding 45 years, equipment over 5 to 18 years, plastic injection molds over 3 to 10 years, computer hardware and software over 3 to 5 years and leasehold improvements over the shorter of their estimated remaining lives or lease terms. Significant improvements are capitalized while maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
Land	\$ 4,296	\$ 4,296
Buildings	20,746	20,628
Equipment	80,904	79,911
Software	5,597	6,289
Leasehold improvements	1,340	1,341
	112,883	112,465
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(77,517)	(72,132)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 35,366	\$ 40,333

Internal and external costs incurred in developing or obtaining computer software for internal use are capitalized in property, plant and equipment in accordance with Statement of Position ("SOP") 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use," and related guidance and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. General and administrative costs related to developing or obtaining such software are expensed as incurred. We had \$5,597,000 and \$6,289,000 of capitalized software costs and \$4,382,000 and \$4,300,000 of accumulated amortization included in property, plant and equipment at September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property, plant and equipment was \$8,507,000, \$7,012,000 and \$8,996,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Prior to January 1, 2002, goodwill related to businesses purchased was amortized on a straight-line basis over periods not exceeding 15 years. Effective January 1, 2002, in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are no longer amortized but are reviewed at least annually for impairment using the discounted cash flow method. Separable intangible assets that have finite useful lives continue to be amortized over those useful lives. Amortization expense related to intangible assets other than goodwill was \$105,000, \$71,000 and \$391,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

We evaluate long-lived assets, including intangible assets and goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. We also evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis during the September quarter of each year. Prior to the change in our fiscal year-end, we evaluated impairment during the December quarter of each year. An impairment loss is recognized when the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, in which case, a write-down is recorded to reduce the related asset to its estimated fair value.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Our financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the relatively stable interest rate environment. The carrying value of the borrowings under our revolving credit facility are considered to approximate their fair value because the interest rates of

these instruments are based on variable reference rates.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities" established accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments including derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities. In summary, these statements require all derivatives to be recognized as assets or liabilities at fair value. Fair value adjustments are recognized either in earnings or equity, depending upon the exposure being hedged and the effectiveness of the hedge. Prior to June 2005, we utilized two interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedges to lock in the interest rate on borrowings and therefore achieve a desired proportion of variable versus fixed rate debt. As of September 30, 2004, the two interest rate swap agreements had an aggregate notional amount of

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\$4,630,000 expiring on January 1, 2007. The changes in their fair values resulted in gains of \$292,000 and \$153,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively, recognized as accumulated comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. In June 2005, in connection with the disposal of Heating Systems, we repaid the underlying borrowings and paid \$35,000 to terminate the two interest rate swap agreements. As of September 30, 2005, we had no derivative financial instruments.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the buyer's price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs and incentive offerings including promotions, cooperative advertising programs and other volume-based incentives. We also allow credit for products returned within our policy terms. Such returns are estimated and an allowance is provided at the time of sale.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING

We classify shipping and handling fees charged to customers as revenue and shipping and handling costs retained by us as cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs consist primarily of salaries and related personnel expenses, legal fees and consultant fees related to the design, development, testing and enhancement of our products and are expensed as incurred. Costs associated with maintenance of our existing product lines are not considered research and development costs and are included in cost of sales as incurred.

ADVERTISING COSTS

Advertising costs are expensed in the year incurred and were \$8,540,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and \$8,052,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and \$13,259,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively. Advertising includes print media, trade show, market research, packaging and promotional material costs.

WARRANTY COSTS

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. We generally warrant our products for a period of one to five years. Factors considered in determining appropriate accruals for product warranty obligations include the size of the installed base of products subject to warranty protection, historical warranty claim rates, historical cost-per claim, and knowledge of specific product failures that are outside our typical experience. We assess the adequacy of our pre-existing warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as necessary based on our actual experience and changes in future expectations.

The following table presents changes in our accrued warranties and related costs for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2003.

(In thousands)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003
Beginning warranty reserves	\$ 6,603	\$ 5,466	\$ 4,348
Cost of warranty claims	(6,955)	(6,541)	(7,264)
Accruals for product warranties	7,705	7,037	8,281
Product warranties acquired		641	101
Ending warranty reserves	\$ 7,353	\$ 6,603	\$ 5,466

INCOME TAXES

We account for income taxes under SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

We account for stock-based employee compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and comply with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Under APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period based on the difference, if

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any, between the stock's fair value and price to the employee on the date of grant. SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure," an amendment of SFAS Statement No. 123, provided alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock based employee compensation under SFAS No. 123 and amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123. We have chosen to continue to account for stock options using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB No. 25 and related interpretations. If we had elected to recognize compensation cost for stock options based on their fair value at the grant dates, consistent with the method prescribed by SFAS No. 123, net income and net income per share for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, nine months ended September 30, 2004 and twelve months ended December 31, 2003 would have been as follows:

(In thousands, except for per share amounts)	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 30, 2003
Net income: as reported	\$ 19,371	\$ 7,494	\$ 10,965
Stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income, net of tax	441	401	522
Total stock-based compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all awards, net of tax	(1,539)	(1,096)	(1,337)
Pro forma net income	\$ 18,273	\$ 6,799	\$ 10,150
Basic net income per common share: as reported	\$ 1.61	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.91
Basic net income per common share: pro forma	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.84
Diluted net income per common share: as reported	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.88
Diluted net income per common share: pro forma	\$ 1.44	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.82

For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized ratably over the options' vesting period. Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-valuation model. We used the following weighted-average assumptions in estimating the fair value of option grants. There were 5,000 and 251,000 options granted in the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and the nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively. There were no options granted in the twelve months ended December 31, 2003.

	Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004	Twelve Months Ended December 30, 2003
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	
Expected volatility	40.4%	40.2%	
Risk-free interest rate	3.44%	3.89%	
Expected lives (in years)	6.0	6.0	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during year	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.43	

The Black-Scholes option-valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options, which have different characteristics than employee stock options, such as vesting restrictions and extremely limited transferability. In addition, the assumptions used in option valuation models are subjective and can materially impact fair market value estimates. Therefore, the actual value of stock options may differ materially to values computed under the Black-Scholes model.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income," requires foreign currency translation adjustments to be included in other comprehensive income. Comprehensive income is presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity. The accumulated balances related to each component of other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

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(In thousands)	Foreign Currency Translation Gain	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivative Instruments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Ending balance at September 30, 2004	\$ 2,439	\$	\$ 2,439
Other comprehensive income	1,854		1,854
Ending balance at September 30, 2005	\$ 4,293	\$	\$ 4,293

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," which, under most circumstances, requires retrospective application of a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 also requires the restatement of previously issued financial statements when reporting the correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB finalized SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment," which requires companies to measure and recognize compensation costs for all share-based payments (including employee stock options) at fair value, effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005. On April 15, 2005, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") announced a deferral of the effective date of SFAS No. 123R until the first interim or annual reporting period of the first fiscal year beginning on or after June 15, 2005. SFAS No. 123R provides two tentative adoption methods. The first method is a modified prospective transition method whereby a company would recognize share-based employee costs from the beginning of the fiscal period in which the recognition provisions are first applied as if the fair-value-based accounting method had been used to account for all employee awards granted, modified, or settled after the effective date and to any awards that were not fully vested as of the effective date. Measurement and attribution of compensation cost for awards that are nonvested as of the effective date of SFAS No. 123R would be based on the same estimate of the grant-date fair value and the same attribution method used previously under SFAS No. 123. The second adoption method is a modified retrospective transition method whereby a company would recognize employee compensation cost for periods presented prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123; that is, an entity would recognize employee compensation costs in the amounts reported in the pro forma disclosures provided in accordance with SFAS No. 123. A company would not be permitted to make any changes to those amounts upon adoption of SFAS No. 123R unless those changes represent a correction of an error. For periods after the date of adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the modified prospective transition method described above would be applied.

We are adopting the modified prospective method of SFAS No. 123R for the quarter ending December 31, 2005. Had we adopted SFAS No. 123R in prior periods, the impact on our results of operations would have been similar to the amounts reported historically in our footnotes under the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation". SFAS No. 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as currently required. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While future amounts will depend on, among other things, the timing and amount of future employee stock option exercises, the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$204,000, \$598,000, and \$0 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 109-1, "Application of FASB Statement No. 109 (SFAS 109), Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" ("FSP 109-1"). FSP 109-1 clarifies that the manufacturer's deduction provided for under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the "Act") should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with SFAS 109 and not as a tax rate reduction. In December 2004, the FASB also issued FASB Staff Position No. 109-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004" ("FSP 109-2"). The Act introduces a special one-time dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer (repatriation provision), provided certain criteria are met. FSP 109-2, which was effective for the quarter ended December 2004, provides accounting and disclosure guidance for the repatriation provision. We are currently evaluating the impact of the Act to our future financial statements. The Act

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had no impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial position for the periods presented herein.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4." SFAS 151 clarifies that abnormal inventory costs such as costs of idle facilities, excess freight and handling costs, and wasted materials (spoilage) are required to be recognized as current period charges. The provisions of SFAS 151 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We are currently evaluating the impact that this statement will have on our financial statements.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

We have made some reclassifications to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year financial statement presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on reported results of operations or stockholders' equity.

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 14,979	\$ 12,184
Work-in-process	2,317	2,681
Finished goods	25,172	28,168
Total inventories at current cost	42,468	43,033
Less: Allowances to reduce current cost values to LIFO basis	(5,715)	(4,536)
Total inventories	\$ 36,753	\$ 38,497

The portion of our inventories determined using the LIFO cost method totaled \$30,671,000 at September 30, 2005 and \$31,096,000 at September 30, 2004, net of LIFO reserves. The remainder of our inventories was determined using the FIFO cost method.

4. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
Salaries, wages and related taxes and withholdings	\$ 12,746	\$ 9,006
Rebates and sales allowances	11,780	11,231
Warranty reserves	7,353	6,603
Current portion of employee medical and other loss accruals	2,153	1,954
Other	1,473	1,649
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 35,505	\$ 30,443

5. Goodwill and Other Intangibles

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We adopted SFAS No. 142 in the first quarter of 2002. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are tested at least annually for impairment rather than being amortized. Intangible assets with finite useful lives continue to be amortized over their useful lives. We test goodwill for impairment annually in the fiscal fourth quarter or sooner if we believe an impairment may exist. The goodwill impairment test has two steps. In the first step, we identify any potential impairment by comparing the fair value of our reporting units, which are our two business segments (see note 15), with their carrying values, including goodwill. The fair value of our reporting units are determined based on a combination of valuation techniques including the expected present value of future cash flows and a market multiple approach. If the fair value of either reporting unit exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not impaired and the second step is not necessary. If the carrying value of either reporting unit exceeds its fair value, we perform the second step, which calculates the possible impairment loss by comparing the fair value of goodwill to the carrying value. If the fair value of the goodwill is less than the carrying value, an impairment charge is recorded. Our analysis did not result in an impairment charge during Fiscal Years 2005, 2004 or 2003.

Goodwill allocated to our business segments as of September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004 and changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the twelve months ended

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September 30, 2005 and nine months ended September 30, 2004 are as follows:

(In thousands)		Pool Products Segment		Personal Health Care Segment		Total
Balance as of December 31, 2003, net	\$	18,829	\$	614	\$	19,443
Goodwill acquired during the year		9,117				9,117
Effect of currency translation		12				12
Balance as of September 30, 2004, net		27,958		614		28,572
Additional acquired goodwill during the year		243				243
Effect of currency translation		390				390
Balance as of September 30, 2005, net	\$	28,591	\$	614	\$	29,205

Our other intangible assets of \$1,535,000 and \$1,485,000 at September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively (less accumulated amortization of \$1,354,000 and \$1,249,000 at September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004, respectively), consist primarily of acquired patent rights and customer lists, which we amortize on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 2 to 7 years. These assets are classified in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$105,000, \$71,000 and \$391,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively. We expect annual amortization expense for these intangibles will be \$116,000 in 2006, \$35,000 in 2007, \$30,000 in 2008, and none thereafter.

6. Long-term Debt

Our long-term debt is comprised of the following:

(In thousands)		September 30, 2005		September 30, 2004
Revolving credit facility	\$	16	\$	60
Mortgage notes payable				18,119
Promissory notes payable – equipment financing agreement				6,443
Other		36		55
		52		24,677
Less: Current portion		(15)		(3,838)
Long-term debt	\$	37	\$	20,839

Long-term debt is payable as follows: \$15,000 in 2006; \$31,000 in 2007; \$6,000 in 2008; and none thereafter.

REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

On August 27, 2003, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement with a group of banks for a revolving credit facility of up to \$80,000,000, including \$10,000,000 revolving credit availability for our Canadian subsidiary. The credit facility expires on December 1, 2007. Borrowings and letters of credit under our revolving credit facility are secured by various assets and are limited by borrowing base calculations based upon eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as defined in the credit agreement. At September 30, 2005, we had \$28,619,000 of borrowing availability remaining under borrowing base limitations of the credit facility.

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Domestic borrowings under our revolving credit facility bear interest at varying rates at either the greater of the bank's prime rate, 1.0 percent above the base CD (Certificates of Deposit) rate, or 0.5 percent above the federal funds effective rate, plus a margin of 25 to 100 basis points. Alternatively, we can exercise a LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) option at the LIBOR rate, plus a margin of 125 to 250 basis points per annum. For borrowings by our Canadian subsidiary, U.S. dollar denominated borrowings bear interest at either the greater of the Canadian bank's US Base prime rate or 1.0 percent above the federal funds effective rate, plus a margin of 25 to 100 basis points. Canadian dollar borrowings bear interest at the greater of the bank's Canadian prime rate of 1.0 percent above the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate, plus a margin of 125 to 250 basis points per annum. As of September 30, 2005, we had \$16,000 in prime rate based borrowings with an interest rate of 7.0 percent and no LIBOR based borrowings. We are subject to an annual agency fee and an unused line fee equal to 0.15 percent to 0.50 percent per annum of the monthly average unused borrowings. The margins and unused line fees are dependent on the ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and are adjusted quarterly. Interest on the revolving credit facility is payable monthly.

Our revolving credit facility provides for issuance of up to \$10,000,000 of letters of credit limited to credit availability in the borrowing base less the outstanding line of credit balance. A letter of credit fee is charged equal to 1.25 percent to 2.50 percent of the nominal value to the letter of credit less 25 basis points on the aggregate undrawn amount of all outstanding letters of credit. We are also subject to a fronting fee equal to 0.25 percent per annum of outstanding letters of credit. At September 30, 2005, the aggregate amount of our outstanding letters of credit under the credit facility was \$5,635,000.

The credit facility requires us to be in compliance with specific financial and non-financial covenants and restrictions relating to our indebtedness, liens, investments, dividends, fixed charge coverage, capital expenditures and relationship of total consolidated indebtedness to EBITDA. We were in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2005.

MORTGAGE NOTES PAYABLE

On October 22, 2001, we entered into a real estate financing agreement with a bank and mortgaged four of our U.S. manufacturing facilities to secure four promissory notes totaling \$20,590,000. Interest on the notes was at varying per annum rates based on LIBOR plus a margin of 150 to 275 basis points, depending on the ratio of funded debt to EBITDA as adjusted quarterly. The interest rate on borrowings at September 30, 2004 was 3.10 percent. The notes required monthly payments of approximately \$69,000 plus accrued interest through August 2008 with a final principal payment of \$14,893,000 and accrued interest due on September 30, 2008. We used total proceeds of \$20,590,000, less loan origination costs, to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving bank facility.

In June 2005, in connection with the sale of Heating Systems, we paid off \$1,925,000, including accrued interest, under the note payable related to the Heating Systems manufacturing facility in Rochester, New Hampshire. In September 2005, we paid off \$15,518,000, including accrued interest, under the remaining three promissory notes. As a result of the repayment of the promissory notes, the mortgages were released on the Moorpark, California, Ft. Collins, Colorado and Loveland, Colorado properties and our real estate financing agreement was terminated.

PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE EQUIPMENT FINANCING AGREEMENT

On December 21, 2001, we entered into a \$15,000,000 equipment financing agreement with a bank. Initial borrowings under this agreement of \$10,290,000 were funded on December 28, 2001. On September 30, 2002, we borrowed an additional \$4,500,000 under the equipment financing agreement. Borrowings under the agreement were evidenced by four term notes each secured by specific machinery and equipment located at our manufacturing facilities and at certain vendors' facilities. The notes bore interest at varying rates based on LIBOR plus 225 basis points per annum. The interest rate on borrowings at September 30, 2004 was 3.85 percent. The notes on the initial borrowings required quarterly payments of \$514,500 plus accrued interest with all unpaid principal balances and accrued interest due on January 1, 2007. The September 30, 2002 notes required quarterly payments of \$225,000 plus accrued interest with all unpaid principal balances and accrued interest due on September 30, 2007. We used total proceeds of \$14,790,000, less loan origination costs, to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving bank facility. In September 2004, we paid \$887,000 of outstanding principal on the notes in connection with the final disposition of tangible assets related to our discontinued Ozone product line. The balance outstanding under this agreement at September 30, 2004 was \$6,443,000. In June 2005, in connection with the sale of Heating Systems, we paid off the outstanding balance of \$5,035,000, including accrued interest and prepayment costs of \$55,000 and \$16,000, respectively. Our loans and related agreements under this financing were terminated as a result of the repayment of the notes payable.

In January 2002, we entered into two interest rate swap agreements that effectively converted the variable rate interest on the initial \$10,290,000 in promissory notes payable under the equipment financing agreement to a fixed rate of 6.73 percent per annum. The aggregate notional amount outstanding under these interest rate swap agreements was \$4,630,000 at September 30, 2004. Under these agreements, payments were made based on a fixed rate and received on a LIBOR based variable rate. Differentials paid or received under the agreements were recognized as interest expense. The interest rate swap agreements were to expire on January 1, 2007, which coincided with the maturity date of the promissory notes. These interest rate swaps, which were designated as cash flow hedging instruments, met the specific hedge criteria under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended. The changes in their fair values, resulting in gains of \$292,000 and \$153,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, respectively, were recognized in accumulated comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. In June 2005, in connection with the payoff of the promissory notes payable, we paid \$35,000 to terminate the two interest rate swap agreements.

7. Stock Compensation Plans

EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLANS

On November 12, 1999, our Board of Directors adopted the Water Pik Technologies, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which consists of the Stock Acquisition and Retention Program ("SARP") and the Employee Stock Purchase Program ("ESPP"). In 2001, our Board of Directors and stockholders approved an amendment to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance from 500,000 shares to 1,100,000 shares.

Under the SARP, some of our officers exercised their rights in 2002 and 2001 to acquire an aggregate of 117,736 and 220,892 shares, respectively, of our common stock at the quoted market price for the ten days preceding the date of purchase. Payment for the purchased shares was in the form

of full-recourse notes receivable by us from those officers. The notes were to bear interest at a weighted average rate of 5.9 percent per annum and were to be payable in level monthly payments of principal and interest beginning on the fifth anniversary of the notes. Effective July 30, 2002, we ceased granting new loans under the SARP. During 2003, eligible officers could participate in the SARP up to one times base annual salary, subject to availability of shares, by pledging shares acquired by the executive through open-market purchases without loan assistance from us.

Also under the SARP, we awarded one share of restricted common stock at no cost to the eligible officers for every two shares purchased or designated under the SARP. During 2003, an aggregate of 7,500 restricted common shares with an aggregate market value on the date of issuance of \$55,000 were issued. No restricted common shares were issued under the SARP during 2005 or 2004. The restrictions on the SARP restricted shares lapse five years from the date of grant. The amounts are being amortized as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the period of restrictions and the unamortized balance is classified as a reduction of stockholders' equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

On January 15, 2003, to encourage officers to repay their loans before their due dates, the Personnel and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors exercised its authority under the SARP to waive the forfeiture of unvested restricted SARP stock in the event an officer used purchased SARP stock to repay any or part of their SARP loans or the related taxes. The waiver of the forfeiture was in effect from February 1, 2003 through August 1, 2004.

On October 23, 2003, some of our officers tendered to us a total of 178,482 shares of our common stock, which had originally been purchased under the SARP, as repayment on notes and accrued interest owed by those officers totaling \$1,999,000. During the March and June quarters of 2004, some of our officers tendered to us a total of 362,861 shares of our common stock, which had originally been purchased under the SARP, as repayment on notes and accrued interest owed by those officers totaling \$4,911,000. Pursuant to the SARP, the tendered shares were valued at the average of the high and low market price on the day preceding the date the shares were tendered. The tendered shares were recorded as treasury stock and retired. As a result of the tender during 2004, the number of outstanding shares of our common stock was reduced by 362,861. As of September 30, 2005 and 2004, there were no outstanding loans by us to any of our officers or directors.

Compensation expense for restricted shares granted under the SARP for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 was \$384,000, \$512,000 and \$692,000, respectively. Compensation expenses for 2005, 2004 and 2003 includes \$30,000, \$72,000 and \$89,000, respectively, related to the revaluation of the restricted SARP shares on the modification date and amortization over the respective vesting periods.

Effective May 1, 2000, we implemented the ESPP, which allows eligible employees to purchase our common stock through payroll deductions of up to 25 percent of their base earnings within minimum and maximum contribution limits per payroll period. We contribute 15 percent of each participant's monthly contribution towards the purchase of shares. The shares are purchased monthly in the open market at the fair market value on the purchase date and vest immediately. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2005, the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, a total of 7,000, 7,000 and 16,000 shares, respectively, were purchased in the open market under the ESPP.

Under our employee stock purchase plan as of September 30, 2005, there were 84,558 shares available for future awards, of which none were committed.

OTHER EMPLOYEE STOCK PLANS

On November 12, 1999, our Board of Directors adopted the Water Pik Technologies, Inc. 1999 Incentive Plan ("Incentive Plan"), which provides for awards of up to 12 percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock to eligible officers and key employees. The Incentive Plan provides for option grants designated as either nonqualified or incentive stock options that generally vest over a three-year period and expire ten years from the date of grant. On November 1, 2003, our Board of Directors amended the Incentive Plan to establish a fixed term of ten years from its effective date.

On December 30, 1999, our Board of Directors adopted the Water Pik Technologies, Inc. Broad-Based Stock Option Plan ("Broad-Based Plan"), which provides for awards of up to 5 percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock to employees other than officers and directors. The Broad-Based Plan provides for nonqualified stock options that generally vest over a three-year period and expire ten years from the date of grant. In anticipation of new rules from the New York Stock Exchange regarding plans not approved by security holders, we capped the shares authorized at 5 percent of the outstanding shares of our common stock on June 30, 2003. Stockholders must approve any future addition to shares authorized under the Broad-Based Plan.

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On October 25, 2000, the Personnel and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors approved the Water Pik Technologies, Inc. Performance Share Plan ("PSP") and the grant of stock options for the performance period from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2003 ("2001-2003 Performance Period"). The PSP for the 2001-2003

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Performance Period provided grants of stock options under our Incentive Plan and Broad-Based Plan with performance-based vesting and cash awards if specified performance objectives were met over a multi-year period. During the 2001-2003 Performance Period, the financial target was based on the achievement of specified cumulative levels of earnings per share. As the financial target was not met during the 2001-2003 Performance Period, the PSP stock options vest at the unaccelerated rate of one-third each year beginning December 31, 2003. Options granted under the PSP expire ten years from the date of grant.

On January 28, 2004, the Personnel and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved a PSP for the performance period from October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2006 (the "Current Performance Period"). The PSP for the Current Performance Period provides for grants of stock and cash that will be earned if specified performance objectives are met over a three-year period. During the Current Performance Period, the financial target is based on the achievement of a specified percentage increase in total business return ("TBR"), which is derived from the increase in the value of our business or operating segment (measured as a multiple of operating profit after tax) over the performance period and the free cash flow generated by our operations after payment of capital expenditures. Under the PSP for the Current Performance Period, each participant was assigned a pre-determined target award ranging from 75 percent to 125 percent of their base salary at the beginning of the Current Performance Period multiplied by the target TBR percentages. At the end of the Current Performance Period, if the pre-determined threshold TBR percentages have been achieved, each participant will receive an award, paid 50 percent in cash and 50 percent in stock issued from our Incentive Plan, equal to the value of the pre-determined award adjusted for the TBR percentages achieved up to a maximum of 125 percent of their predetermined award. In the event the threshold TBR percentages are not achieved during the Current Performance Period, no cash or stock awards will be paid under the PSP for the Current Performance Period. PSP expense was \$1,730,000 and \$810,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2005 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, respectively. No expense was recorded for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003.

On March 9, 2004, our Board of Directors approved, and on May 13, 2004, our stockholders approved, an amendment to the Incentive Plan to limit the number of shares of common stock authorized to be issued, eliminate adjustments to authorized shares under the Incentive Plan as a percentage of our outstanding shares, prohibit the repricing of outstanding stock options and other awards and re-approve the terms of cash awards and performance goals. The amendment also creates a deferred compensation feature to allow Incentive Plan participants to defer the receipt of stock option gains, shares of restricte