

LANNETT CO INC
Form 10-Q
February 14, 2011
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

- x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

- o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO .**

Commission File No. 001-31298

LANNETT COMPANY, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

State of Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

23-0787699
(I.R.S. Employer I.D. No.)

9000 State Road

Philadelphia, PA 19136

(215) 333-9000

(Address of principal executive offices and telephone number)

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

Yes

No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Yes

No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each class of the registrant's common stock, as of the latest practical date.

Class
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Outstanding as of February 7, 2011
28,379,666 shares

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	(Unaudited)	
	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,217,833	\$ 21,895,648
Investment securities - available for sale	211,453	604,464
Trade accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$123,363 and \$123,192 respectively)	35,304,624	38,324,258
Inventories, net	21,404,083	19,056,868
Interest receivable	9,289	9,631
Prepaid taxes	532,366	
Deferred tax assets	4,671,725	5,337,391
Other current assets	2,491,071	2,506,114
Total Current Assets	87,842,444	87,734,374
Property, plant and equipment	53,312,268	50,160,114
Less accumulated depreciation	(22,938,544)	(21,531,845)
	30,373,724	28,628,269
Construction in progress	3,896,439	2,939,898
Investment securities - available for sale	182,939	183,742
Intangible assets (product rights) - net of accumulated amortization	6,863,175	7,785,298
Deferred tax assets	11,513,691	12,544,330
Other assets	129,830	147,886
Total Assets	\$ 140,802,242	\$ 139,963,797
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 14,308,432	\$ 16,280,675
Accrued expenses	1,135,201	3,464,181
Accrued payroll and payroll related	915,469	6,304,465
Income taxes payable		1,479,658
Current portion of long-term debt	303,598	4,851,278
Rebates, chargebacks and returns payable	14,033,892	15,249,412
Total Current Liabilities	30,696,592	47,629,669
Long-term debt, less current portion	2,773,547	2,868,549
Unearned grant funds	500,000	500,000
Other long-term liabilities	5,135	7,864
Total Liabilities	33,975,274	51,006,082
Commitment and Contingencies, See notes 10 and 11		

SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Common stock - authorized 50,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001; issued and outstanding, 28,330,933 and 24,882,123 shares, respectively	28,331	24,882
Additional paid in capital	95,993,352	79,862,940
Retained earnings	11,514,225	9,564,632
Noncontrolling interest	118,263	111,982
Accumulated other comprehensive income	45,100	44,692
	107,699,271	89,609,128
Less: Treasury stock at cost - 156,611 and 110,108 shares, respectively	(872,303)	(651,413)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	106,826,968	88,957,715
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 140,802,242	\$ 139,963,797

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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LANNETT COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months ended December 31,		Six months ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 30,039,257	\$ 28,716,713	\$ 55,435,184	\$ 60,151,702
Cost of sales	21,669,746	19,892,781	40,569,794	38,905,099
Amortization of intangible assets	473,456	448,666	922,123	897,333
Product royalties	(460,631)	298,288	(317,360)	738,062
Gross profit	8,356,686	8,076,978	14,260,627	19,611,208
Research and development expenses	1,660,711	2,730,112	3,703,080	5,757,953
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	2,874,879	4,049,391	7,475,560	7,812,552
Gain on sale of investments	(2,124)		(14,765)	
Gain on sale of assets	(1,266)	(235)	(1,266)	(235)
Operating income	3,824,486	1,297,710	3,098,018	6,040,938
Other income (expense):				
Foreign currency gain	1,550	708	3,965	708
Interest income	3,877	21,184	15,108	44,283
Interest expense	(76,008)	(84,091)	(146,852)	(154,504)
	(70,581)	(62,199)	(127,779)	(109,513)
Income before income tax expense	3,753,905	1,235,511	2,970,239	5,931,425
Income tax expense	1,393,909	1,169,996	1,004,365	2,997,646
Net income	2,359,996	65,515	1,965,874	2,933,779
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(6,842)	(10,923)	(16,281)	(21,817)
Net income attributable to Lannett Company, Inc.	\$ 2,353,154	\$ 54,592	\$ 1,949,593	\$ 2,911,962
Basic income per common share - Lannett Company, Inc.	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.12
Diluted income per common share - Lannett Company, Inc.	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.12
Basic weighted average number of shares	25,420,474	24,713,006	25,160,002	24,623,284
Diluted weighted average number of shares	25,773,609	25,207,764	25,510,792	25,152,455

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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LANNETT COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury	Noncontrolling	Accum. Other	Shareholders
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Stock	Interest	Comprehensive	Equity
	Issued		Capital				Income	
Balance, June 30, 2010	24,882,123	\$ 24,882	\$ 79,862,940	\$ 9,564,632	\$ (651,413)	\$ 111,982	\$ 44,692	\$ 88,957,715
Exercise of stock options	57,700	58	223,523					223,581
Shares issued in connection with employee stock purchase plan	29,557	30	110,903					110,933
Share based compensation								
Restricted stock			310,183					310,183
Stock options			557,618					557,618
Employee stock purchase plan			24,292					24,292
Shares issued in connection with public stock offering	3,250,000	3,250	14,947,092					14,950,342
Shares issued in connection with restricted stock grant	111,553	111	(111)					
Tax shortfall on stock options exercised			(43,088)					(43,088)
Purchase of treasury stock					(220,890)			(220,890)
Distribution to noncontrolling interests						(10,000)		(10,000)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax							408	408
Net income				1,949,593		16,281		1,965,874
Balance, December 31, 2010	28,330,933	\$ 28,331	\$ 95,993,352	\$ 11,514,225	\$ (872,303)	\$ 118,263	\$ 45,100	\$ 106,826,968

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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LANNETT COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the six months ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 1,965,874	\$ 2,933,779
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,366,238	2,313,014
Deferred tax expense	1,700,998	1,265,503
Stock compensation expense	892,093	739,772
Other noncash expenses (income)	15,327	(18,717)
Gain on sale of assets	(16,031)	(235)
Changes in assets and liabilities which provided (used) cash:		
Trade accounts receivable	3,019,634	685,275
Inventories	(2,347,215)	(2,580,490)
Prepaid and income taxes payable	(2,012,024)	(1,519,595)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	15,385	(518,702)
Accounts payable	(1,972,243)	(2,417,271)
Accrued expenses	(2,328,980)	282,710
Rebates, chargebacks and returns payable	(1,215,520)	890,068
Accrued payroll and payroll related	(5,388,996)	(1,832,436)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(5,305,460)	222,675
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including construction in progress)	(4,146,111)	(6,342,994)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,266	10,000
Purchase of intangible asset (product rights)		(500,000)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities - available for sale	396,845	
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,748,000)	(6,832,994)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from public stock offering	14,950,342	
Proceeds from issuance of stock	334,514	637,552
Tax (shortfall) benefit on stock options exercised	(43,088)	45,150
Purchase of treasury stock	(220,890)	(69,120)
Repayments of debt	(4,642,682)	(193,324)
Distribution to noncontrolling interests	(10,000)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	10,368,196	420,258
Effect of foreign currency rates on cash and cash equivalents	7,449	10,899
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,322,185	(6,179,162)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	21,895,648	25,832,456
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 23,217,833	\$ 19,653,294
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION -		
Interest paid	\$ 203,198	\$ 97,392

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Income taxes paid	\$	1,363,186	\$	3,227,383
Lannett stock issued - Fiscal 2009 accrued incentive compensation	\$		\$	758,712

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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LANNETT COMPANY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - UNAUDITED

Note 1. Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for presentation of interim financial statements and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the unaudited financial statements do not include all the information and footnotes necessary for a comprehensive presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. In the opinion of management, the unaudited financial statements include all the normal recurring adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. Operating results for the three and six months ended December 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. You should read these unaudited financial statements in combination with the other Notes in this section; Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing in Item 2; and the Financial Statements, including the Notes to the Financial Statements, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Lannett Company, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and subsidiaries (the Company or Lannett), develop, manufacture, package, market, and distribute active pharmaceutical ingredients as well as pharmaceutical products sold under generic chemical names. The Company manufactures solid oral dosage forms, including tablets and capsules, topical and oral solutions, and is pursuing partnerships and research contracts for the development and production of other dosage forms, including ophthalmic, nasal and injectable products.

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

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the operating parent company, Lannett Company, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, as well as the consolidation of Cody LCI Realty, LLC, a variable interest entity. See Note 17 regarding the consolidation of this variable interest entity. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Foreign Currency Translation - The local currency is the functional currency of its foreign subsidiary. Assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars at the period-end currency exchange rate and revenues and expenses are translated at an average currency exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded in a separate component of shareholders' equity and changes to such are included in comprehensive income. Exchange adjustments resulting from transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Reclassifications - Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year financial statement presentation.

Revenue Recognition - The Company recognizes revenue when its products are shipped. At this point, title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer and provisions for estimates, including rebates, promotional

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adjustments, price adjustments, returns, chargebacks, and other potential adjustments are reasonably determinable. Accruals for these provisions are presented in the consolidated financial statements as rebates, chargebacks and returns payable and reductions to net sales. The change in the reserves for various sales adjustments may not be proportionally equal to the change in sales because of changes in both the product and the customer mix. Increased sales to wholesalers will generally require additional accruals as they are the primary recipient of chargebacks and rebates. Incentives offered to secure sales vary from product to product. Provisions for estimated rebates and promotional credits are estimated based upon contractual terms. Provisions for other customer credits, such as price adjustments, returns, and chargebacks, require management to make subjective judgments on customer mix. Unlike branded innovator drug companies, Lannett does not use information about product levels in distribution channels from third-party sources, such as IMS and Wolters Kluwer, in estimating future returns and other credits. Lannett calculates a chargeback/rebate rate based on contractual terms with its customers and applies this rate to customer sales. The only variable is customer mix, and this assumption is based on historical data and sales expectations.

Chargebacks The provision for chargebacks is the most significant and complex estimate used in the recognition of revenue. The Company sells its products directly to wholesale distributors, generic distributors, retail pharmacy chains, and mail-order pharmacies. The Company also sells its products indirectly to independent pharmacies, managed care organizations, hospitals, nursing homes, and group purchasing organizations, collectively referred to as indirect customers. Lannett enters into agreements with its indirect customers to establish pricing for certain products. The indirect customers then independently select a wholesaler from which to actually purchase the products at these agreed-upon prices. Lannett will provide credit to the wholesaler for the difference between the agreed-upon price with the indirect customer and the wholesaler's invoice price if the price sold to the indirect customer is lower than the direct price to the wholesaler. This credit is called a chargeback. The provision for chargebacks is based on expected sell-through levels by the Company's wholesale customers to the indirect customers and estimated wholesaler inventory levels. As sales to the large wholesale customers, such as Cardinal Health, AmerisourceBergen, and McKesson increase, the reserve for chargebacks will also generally increase. However, the size of the increase depends on the product mix and the amount of those sales that end up at indirect customers with which the Company has specific chargeback agreements. The Company continually monitors the reserve for chargebacks and makes adjustments when management believes that expected chargebacks on actual sales may differ from actual chargeback reserves.

Rebates Rebates are offered to the Company's key chain drug store, distributor and wholesaler customers to promote customer loyalty and increase product sales. These rebate programs provide customers with rebate credits upon attainment of pre-established volumes or attainment of net sales milestones for a specified period. Other promotional programs are incentive programs offered to the customers. At the time of shipment, the Company estimates reserves for rebates and other promotional credit programs based on the specific terms in each agreement. The reserve for rebates increases as sales to certain wholesale and retail customers increase. However, since these rebate programs are not identical for all customers, the size of the reserve will depend on the mix of customers that are eligible to receive rebates.

Returns Consistent with industry practice, the Company has a product returns policy that allows customers to return product within a specified period prior to and subsequent to the product's lot expiration date in exchange for a credit to be applied to future purchases. The Company's policy requires that the customer obtain pre-approval from the Company for any qualifying return. The Company estimates its provision for returns based on historical experience, changes to business practices, and credit terms. While such experience has allowed for reasonable estimations in the past, history may not always be an accurate indicator of future returns. The Company continually monitors the provisions for returns and makes adjustments when management believes that actual product returns may differ from established reserves. Generally, the reserve for returns increases as net sales increase. The reserve for returns is included in the rebates, chargebacks and returns payable account on the balance sheet.

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Other Adjustments Other adjustments consist primarily of price adjustments, also known as shelf stock adjustments, which are credits issued to reflect decreases in the selling prices of the Company's products that customers have remaining in their inventories at the time of the price reduction. Decreases in selling prices are discretionary decisions made by management to reflect competitive market conditions. Amounts recorded for estimated shelf stock adjustments are based upon specified terms with direct customers, estimated declines in market prices, and estimates of inventory held by customers. The Company regularly monitors these and other factors and evaluates the reserve as additional information becomes available. Other adjustments are included in the rebates, chargebacks and returns payable account on the balance sheet.

The following tables identify the reserves for each major category of revenue allowance and a summary of the activity for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

For the six months ended December 31, 2010

Reserve Category	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns	Other	Total
Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2010	\$ 6,282,127	\$ 3,566,031	\$ 5,401,254	\$	\$ 15,249,412
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in prior fiscal years	(6,276,265)	(3,430,837)	(2,159,841)		(11,866,943)
Reserves or (reversals) charged during Fiscal 2011 related to sales in prior fiscal years					
Reserves charged to net sales during Fiscal 2011 related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2011	26,050,129	8,175,552	4,108,593	1,792,265	40,126,539
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2011	(20,058,189)	(5,801,174)	(1,823,488)	(1,792,265)	(29,475,116)
Reserve Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 5,997,802	\$ 2,509,572	\$ 5,526,518	\$	\$ 14,033,892

For the six months ended December 31, 2009

Reserve Category	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns	Other	Total
Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 6,089,802	\$ 2,537,746	\$ 5,106,992	\$	\$ 13,734,540
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in prior fiscal years	(5,045,921)	(2,455,912)	(2,336,002)		(9,837,835)
Reserves or (reversals) charged during Fiscal 2010 related to sales in prior fiscal years					
Reserves charged to net sales during Fiscal 2010 related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2010	22,373,840	9,050,542	2,649,924	608,323	34,682,629
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2010	(17,840,184)	(5,847,204)		(608,323)	(24,295,711)
Reserve Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 5,577,537	\$ 3,285,172	\$ 5,420,914	\$	\$ 14,283,623

The total reserve for chargebacks, rebates, returns and other adjustments decreased from \$15,249,412 at June 30, 2010 to \$14,033,892 at December 31, 2010. The decrease in total reserves was mainly due to a decrease in the

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rebates reserve as a result of a timing of credits taken by customers, and a decrease in chargeback reserves due primarily to a decrease in inventory levels at wholesaler distribution centers.

The Company ships its products to the warehouses of its wholesale and retail chain customers. When the Company and a customer enter into an agreement for the supply of a product, the customer will generally continue to purchase the product, stock its warehouse(s), and resell the product to its own customers. The Company's customer will reorder the product as its warehouse is depleted. The Company generally has no minimum size orders for its customers. Additionally, most warehousing customers prefer not to stock excess inventory levels due to the additional carrying costs and inefficiencies created by holding excess inventory. As such, the Company's customers continually reorder the Company's products. It is common for the Company's customers to order the same products on a monthly basis. For generic pharmaceutical manufacturers, it is critical to ensure that customers' warehouses are adequately stocked with its products. This is important due to the fact that several generic competitors compete for the consumer demand for a given product. Availability of inventory ensures that a manufacturer's product is considered. Otherwise, retail prescriptions would be filled with competitors' products. For this reason, the Company periodically offers incentives to its customers to purchase its products. These incentives are generally up-front discounts off its standard prices at the beginning of a generic campaign launch for a newly-approved or newly-introduced product, or when a customer purchases a Lannett product for the first time. Customers generally inform the Company that such purchases represent an estimate of expected resale for a period of time. This period of time is generally up to three months. The Company records this revenue, net of any discounts offered and accepted by its customers at the time of shipment. The Company's products generally have 24 months or 36 months of shelf-life at the time of manufacture. The Company monitors its customers' purchasing trends to attempt to identify any significant lapses in purchasing activity. If the Company observes a lack of recent activity, inquiries will be made to such customer regarding the success of the customer's resale efforts. The Company attempts to minimize any potential return (or shelf life issues) by maintaining an active dialogue with the customers.

The products that the Company sells are generic versions of brand named drugs. The consumer markets for such drugs are well-established markets with many years of historically-confirmed consumer demand. Such consumer demand may be affected by several factors, including alternative treatments and costs. However, the effects of changes in such consumer demand for the Company's products, like generic products manufactured by other generic companies, are gradual in nature. Any overall decrease in consumer demand for generic products generally occurs over an extended period of time. This is because there are thousands of doctors, prescribers, third-party payers, institutional formularies and other buyers of drugs that must change prescribing habits and medicinal practices before such a decrease would affect a generic drug market. If the historical data the Company uses and the assumptions management makes to calculate its estimates of future returns, chargebacks, and other credits do not accurately approximate future activity, its net sales, gross profit, net income and earnings per share could change. However, management believes that these estimates are reasonable based upon historical experience and current conditions.

Cash and cash equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid securities purchased with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value, and consist of certificates of deposit that are readily convertible to cash. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with several major financial institutions. Such amounts frequently exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limits.

Accounts Receivable - The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined by a review of current credit information. The Company continuously monitors collections and payments from its customers and maintains a provision for estimated credit losses based upon historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that have been identified. While such credit losses have historically been within both the Company's expectations and the provisions established, the Company cannot guarantee that it will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that it has in the past.

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and debt obligations. The carrying values of these assets and liabilities approximate fair value based upon the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company has estimated that the fair value of long-term debt associated with the 20 year mortgage on its land and building in Cody, Wyoming approximates the discounted amount of future payments to the mortgage-holder.

Investment Securities - The Company's investment securities consist of marketable debt securities, primarily in U.S. government and agency obligations. All of the Company's marketable debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and recorded at fair value, based on quoted market prices. Unrealized holding gains and losses are recorded, net of any tax effect, as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. No gains or losses on marketable debt securities are realized until they are sold or a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary. The Company reviews its marketable securities and determines whether the investments are other-than-temporarily impaired. If the investments are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, the investments are written down to their then current fair market value with a new cost basis being established. There were no securities determined by management to be other-than-temporarily impaired during the six months ended December 31, 2010 or the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

Shipping and Handling Costs - The cost of shipping products to customers is recognized at the time the products are shipped, and is included in cost of sales.

Research and Development - Research and development expenses are charged to operations as incurred.

Intangible Assets - In March 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with Jerome Stevens Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (JSP) for the exclusive marketing and distribution rights in the United States to the current line of JSP products in exchange for four million (4,000,000) shares of the Company's common stock. As a result of the JSP agreement, the Company recorded an intangible asset for the exclusive marketing and distribution rights obtained from JSP. The Company will incur annual amortization expense of approximately \$1,785,000 for the JSP intangible asset over the remaining term of the agreement.

On April 10, 2007, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement to acquire Cody by purchasing all of the remaining shares of common stock of Cody. The consideration for the April 10, 2007 acquisition was approximately \$4,438,000, which represented the fair value of the tangible net assets acquired. The agreement also required Lannett to issue to the sellers up to 120,000 shares of unregistered common stock of the Company contingent upon the receipt of a license from a regulatory agency. This license was subsequently received in July 2008 and triggered the payment of 105,000 shares (87.5% of the 120,000 shares to be issued as the Company already owned 12.5% of Cody) of Lannett stock to the former owners of Cody Labs, which was completed in October 2008. Therefore, the Company recorded an intangible asset related to the acquisition of a drug import license in the original amount of \$581,175 and recorded a corresponding deferred tax liability of approximately \$150,700 due to the non-deductibility of the amortization for tax purposes. The Company has assigned a 15 year life to this intangible asset based on average life cycles of Lannett products.

In January 2005, Lannett Holdings, Inc. entered into an agreement in which the Company purchased for \$100,000 and future royalty payments the proprietary rights to manufacture and distribute a product for which Pharmeral, Inc. owned the ANDA. In May 2008, the Company and Pharmeral waived their rights to any royalty payments on the sales of the drug by Lannett under Lannett's current ownership structure. Should Lannett undergo a change in control transaction with a third party, this royalty will be reinstated. In Fiscal 2008, the Company obtained FDA approval to use these proprietary rights. Accordingly, the Company originally capitalized these purchased product rights as an indefinite lived intangible asset and tested this asset for impairment at least on an annual basis. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2009, it was determined that

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this intangible asset no longer has an indefinite life. No impairment existed because the estimated fair value exceeded the carrying amount on that date. Accordingly, the \$100,000 carrying amount of this intangible asset is being amortized on a straight line basis prospectively over its 10 year remaining estimated useful life.

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In August 2009, the Company acquired eight new ANDAs covering three separate product lines from another generic drug manufacturer for a purchase price of \$500,000. The Company began shipping one of these product lines in October 2010. Accordingly, the Company allocated \$325,000 of the purchase price to this product line, based on the relative fair market values of the acquired ANDAs, which is being amortized on a straight line basis over its 15 year estimated product life. It is expected that the Company will be able to produce the other two product lines by the second half of Fiscal 2011. Amortization will begin on the remaining \$175,000 when the Company starts shipping these products.

An intangible asset that is not subject to amortization shall be tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is measured as the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value, calculated using a discounted future cash flow method. Our discounted cash flow models are highly reliant on various assumptions which are considered level 3 inputs, including estimates of future cash flow (including long-term growth rates), discount rate, and expectations about variations in the amount and timing of cash flows and the probability of achieving the estimated cash flows. As of December 31 and June 30, 2010, no impairment existed with respect to these non-amortized assets.

For the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company incurred amortization expense of approximately \$473,000 and \$459,000, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company incurred amortization expense of approximately \$922,000 and \$917,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, accumulated amortization totaled approximately \$10,380,000 and \$9,458,000, respectively.

Future annual amortization expense consists of the following as of December 31, 2010:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Annual Amortization Expense	
2011	\$	927,539
2012		1,855,079
2013		1,855,079
2014		1,408,912
2015		70,412
Thereafter		571,155
	\$	6,688,175

The amounts above do not include two of the product lines covered by the ANDAs purchased in August 2009 for \$175,000 as amortization will begin when the Company starts shipping these products.

Advertising Costs - The Company charges advertising costs to operations as incurred. Advertising expense for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$20,000 and \$11,000, respectively.

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Income Taxes - The Company uses the liability method to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense/(benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position claimed on a tax return only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The authoritative standards issued by the FASB also provide guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Segment Information - The Company operates one business segment - generic pharmaceuticals; accordingly the Company has one reporting segment. The Company aggregates its financial information for all products and reports as one operating segment. The following table identifies the Company's approximate net product sales by medical indication for the three and six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Medical Indication	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Migraine Headache	\$ 2,511,000	\$ 2,476,000	\$ 5,036,000	\$ 5,139,000
Epilepsy	360,000	428,000	881,000	1,039,000
Prescription Vitamin	952,000	1,567,000	1,821,000	3,056,000
Heart Failure	3,520,000	5,289,000	6,748,000	10,142,000
Thyroid Deficiency	12,231,000	13,085,000	22,567,000	26,109,000
Antibiotic	1,456,000	1,558,000	2,838,000	3,219,000
Pain Management	5,502,000	1,084,000	8,402,000	4,964,000
Other	3,507,000	3,230,000	7,142,000	6,484,000
Total	\$ 30,039,000	\$ 28,717,000	\$ 55,435,000	\$ 60,152,000

Concentration of Market and Credit Risk - Five of the Company's products, defined as generics containing the same active ingredient or combination of ingredients, accounted for approximately 41%, 12%, 9%, 7% and 5%, respectively of net sales for the six months ended December 31, 2010. Those same products accounted for 43%, 17%, 9%, 1% and 1% respectively, of net sales for the six months ended December 31, 2009. For the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the same five products accounted for 41%, 12%, 10%, 8% and 4%, and 46%, 18%, 1%, 9% and 2%, respectively, of net sales.

Four of the Company's customers accounted for 21%, 15%, 11%, and 9%, respectively, of net sales for the six months ended December 31, 2010, and 30%, 5%, 5%, and 8%, respectively, of net sales for the six months ended December 31, 2009. For the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, four customers accounted for 23%, 14%, 12%, and 10%, and 29%, 5%, 6%, and 9%, respectively, of net sales. At December 31, 2010, four customers accounted for 71% of the Company's accounts receivable balances. At June 30, 2010, four customers accounted for 69% of the Company's accounts receivable balances.

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Share-based Compensation - The Company recognizes compensation cost for share-based compensation issued to or purchased by employees, net of estimated forfeitures, under share-based compensation plans using a fair value method.

At December 31, 2010, the Company had three stock-based employee compensation plans (the Old Plan, the 2003 Plan, and the 2006 Long-term Incentive Plan, or 2006 LTIP).

At December 31, 2010, there were 2,001,151 options outstanding. Of those, 978,225 were options issued under the 2006 LTIP, 817,693 were issued under the 2003 Plan, and 205,233 under the Old Plan. There are no further shares authorized to be issued under the Old Plan. 1,125,000 shares were authorized to be issued under the 2003 Plan, with 52,365 shares under options having already been exercised under that plan since its inception, leaving a balance of 254,942 shares in that plan for future issuances. 2,500,000 shares were authorized to be issued under the 2006 LTIP, with 149,425 shares under options having already been exercised under that plan since its inception. At December 31, 2010, there were 158,345 nonvested restricted shares outstanding which were issued under the 2006 LTIP, with 451,844 shares having already vested under that plan since its inception. At December 31, 2010, a balance of 762,161 shares is available in the 2006 LTIP for future issuances.

In January 2011, the shareholders of the Company approved a new stock option and restricted stock award plan, the 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2011 LTIP), which authorized 1,500,000 new shares of common stock for future issuances under this new plan.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the Company awarded 237,500 shares of restricted stock to management employees under the 2006 LTIP which vest in equal portions on October 29, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Stock compensation expense of \$135,428 and \$90,089 was recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to these shares of restricted stock. Stock compensation expense of \$280,215 and \$90,089 was recognized during the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to these shares of restricted stock.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, the Company awarded 209,264 shares of restricted stock to management employees under the 2006 LTIP, of which 74,464 of these shares vested 100% on January 1, 2008, and the remainder vested in equal portions on September 18, 2008, 2009 and 2010. Stock compensation expense of \$43,007 was recognized during the three months ended December 31, 2009 related to these shares of restricted stock. Stock compensation expense of \$29,968 and \$86,014 was recognized during the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, related to these shares of restricted stock.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the Company awarded 116,725 shares of restricted stock to management employees under the 2006 LTIP which vested immediately in partial settlement of Fiscal 2009 accrued incentive compensation costs totaling \$758,712.

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The Company measures the fair value of share-based compensation cost for options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table presents the weighted average assumptions used to estimate fair values of the stock options granted and the estimated forfeiture rates during the six months ended December 31:

	Incentive Stock Options FY 2011	Non-qualified Stock Options FY 2011	Incentive Stock Options FY 2010	Non-qualified Stock Options FY 2010
Risk-free interest rate	%	%	2.4%	2.4%
Expected volatility	%	%	66.5%	66.8%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%	%
Forfeiture rate	%	%	5.0%	5.0%
Expected term	n/a	n/a	5.0 years	n/a
Weighted average fair value at date of grant	\$	\$	4.02	\$ 4.00

Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the price of our common shares since the date we commenced trading on the NYSE-Amex, April 2002, or a historical period equal to the expected term of the option, whichever is shorter. We use historical information to estimate expected term within the valuation model. The expected term of awards represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the expected life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Compensation cost is recognized using the straight-line method over the vesting or service period and is net of estimated forfeitures.

The forfeiture rate assumption is the estimated annual rate at which unvested awards are expected to be forfeited during the vesting period. This assumption is based on our historical forfeiture rate. Periodically, management will assess whether it is necessary to adjust the estimated rate to reflect changes in actual forfeitures or changes in expectations. For example, adjustments may be needed if forfeitures were affected by turnover that resulted from a business restructuring that is not expected to recur. The Company will incur additional expense if the actual forfeiture rate is lower than originally estimated. A recovery of prior expense will be recorded if the actual rate is higher than originally estimated.

The following table presents all share-based compensation costs recognized in our statements of operations, substantially all of which is reflected in the selling, general and administrative expense line:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Stock based compensation				
Stock options	\$ 251,386	\$ 297,725	\$ 557,618	\$ 530,593
Employee stock purchase plan	11,793	11,636	24,292	33,076
Restricted stock	135,428	133,096	310,183	176,103
Tax benefit at statutory rate	21,641	21,797	53,108	33,743

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Options outstanding that have vested and are expected to vest as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Awards	Weighted - Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Options vested	1,462,661	\$ 7.94	\$ 829,203	5.4
Options expected to vest	490,691	\$ 6.47	\$ 139,182	8.7
Total vested and expected to vest	1,953,352	\$ 7.57	\$ 968,385	6.2

A summary of nonvested restricted stock award activity as of December 31, 2010 and changes during the six months then ended, is presented below:

	Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at July 1, 2010	269,898	\$ 1,778,814
Granted		
Vested	(111,553)	(679,900)
Forfeited		
Nonvested at December 31, 2010	158,345	\$ 1,098,914

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A summary of award activity under the Plans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and changes during the six months then ended, is presented below:

	Incentive Stock Options				Nonqualified Stock Options			
	Awards	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Awards	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding at July 1, 2010	1,309,254	\$ 6.11			749,597	\$ 9.77		
Granted		\$				\$		
Exercised	(57,700)	\$				\$		
Forfeited, expired or repurchased		\$				\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	1,251,554	\$ 6.22	\$ 749,170	7.1	749,597	\$ 9.77	\$ 227,272	5.0
Outstanding at December 31, 2010 and not yet vested	462,408	\$ 6.41	\$ 147,239	8.7	76,082	\$ 6.99	\$	4.5
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	789,146	\$ 6.11	\$ 601,931	6.1	673,515	\$ 10.08	\$ 227,272	8.8
	Incentive Stock Options				Nonqualified Stock Options			
	Awards	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Awards	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding at July 1, 2009	958,909	\$ 5.60			626,772	\$ 10.52		
Granted	477,142	\$ 7.04			152,658	\$ 6.99		
Exercised	(108,546)	\$ 4.47			(13,804)	\$ 4.97		
Forfeited, expired or repurchased	(13,650)	\$ 5.82				\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	1,313,855	\$ 6.21	\$ 1,042,689	7.9	765,626	\$ 9.91	272,308	5.9
Outstanding at December 31, 2009 and not yet vested	744,482	\$ 5.99	498,048	9.3	196,218	\$ 6.20	107,585	9.5
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	569,373	\$ 6.50	\$ 544,641	6.1	569,408	\$ 11.19	164,723	4.7

Options with a fair value of \$1,164,185 vested during the six months ended December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$2,065,651 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation awards granted under the Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years. The Company issues new shares when stock options are exercised.

Unearned Grant Funds The Company records all grant funds received as a liability until the Company fulfills all the requirements of the grant funding program.

Earnings per Common Share A dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share is required on the face of the Company's consolidated statement of operations as well as a reconciliation of the computation of basic earnings per share to diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share excludes the dilutive impact of common stock equivalents and is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share include the effect of potential dilution from

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the exercise of outstanding common stock equivalents into common stock using the treasury stock method. A reconciliation of the Company's basic and diluted income per share follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,				Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2010		2009		2010		2009	
	Net Income Attributable to Lannett (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Net Income Attributable to Lannett (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Net Income Attributable to Lannett (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Net Income Attributable to Lannett (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)
Basic earnings per share factors	\$ 2,353,154	25,420,474	\$ 54,592	24,713,006	\$ 1,949,593	25,160,002	\$ 2,911,962	24,623,284
Effect of potentially dilutive option and restricted stock plans		353,135		494,758		350,790		529,171
Diluted earnings per share factors	\$ 2,353,154	25,773,609	\$ 54,592	25,207,764	\$ 1,949,593	25,510,792	\$ 2,911,962	25,152,455
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.09		\$ 0.00		\$ 0.08		\$ 0.12	

The number of anti-dilutive shares that have been excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were 1,393,464 and 1,319,244, respectively. The number of anti-dilutive shares that have been excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were 1,456,676 and 623,523, respectively. Although the Company completed a secondary offering of its common stock for a total of 3,250,000 shares in December 2010, the additional shares issued did not have a significant impact on weighted shares outstanding due to the timing of the offering.

Note 3. New Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued authoritative guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity and modifies the methods allowed for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This guidance requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. It also requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The authoritative guidance is effective for the annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. We adopted this authoritative guidance effective in our first quarter of Fiscal 2011 and it had no significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which requires reporting entities to make new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair-value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair-value measurements and information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of Level 3 fair-value measurements. The FASB's Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-6 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for Level 3

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reconciliation disclosures which are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. We do not anticipate that this update will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 4. Inventories

The Company values its inventory at the lower of cost (determined by the first-in, first-out method) or market, regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, and records a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on estimated forecasts of product demand. The Company's estimates of future product demand may fluctuate, in which case estimated required reserves for excess and obsolete inventory may increase or decrease. If the Company's inventory is determined to be overvalued, the Company recognizes such costs in cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if inventory is determined to be undervalued, the Company may have recognized excess cost of goods sold in previous periods and would recognize such additional operating income at the time of sale.

Inventories consist of the following:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Raw materials	\$ 10,337,737	\$ 5,183,735
Work-in-process	3,890,688	2,375,396
Finished goods	6,481,506	10,527,630
Packaging supplies	694,152	970,106
	\$ 21,404,083	\$ 19,056,868

The preceding amounts are net of excess and obsolete inventory reserves of \$4,919,244 and \$2,481,810 at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively.

Recently, the FDA has increased its efforts to force companies to file and seek FDA approval for GRASE or Grandfathered products. GRASE products are those old drugs that do not require prior approval from FDA in order to be marketed because they are generally recognized as safe and effective based on published scientific literature. Similarly, Grandfathered products are those which entered the market before the passage of the 1906 act, the 1938 act or the 1962 amendments to the act. Efforts have included granting market exclusivity to approved GRASE or Grandfathered products and issuing notices to discontinue marketing certain products to companies currently producing these products. Lannett currently manufactures and markets several products that are considered GRASE or Grandfathered products, including Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution. The Company is currently litigating the issue of Grandfathered drugs with the FDA. The FDA is currently undertaking activities to force all companies who manufacture Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution to file applications and seek approval for this product or remove their product from the market.

As of July 24, 2010, Lannett has stopped manufacturing and distributing Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution. Lannett filed a 505(b)(2) New Drug Application (MS NDA) in February 2010 and currently awaits FDA approval on the submission. Lannett met with the FDA in January 2011 to review the status of the application. At that time, the FDA stated that it will need to inspect Lannett's facilities as part of a Pre-Approval Inspection (PAI) before it could give final approval on the MS NDA. As a result of the new information the Company received at this meeting related to what was now required for the MS NDA approval, the Company has revised its date estimate for MS NDA approval and re-launch of its Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution product and recorded additional inventory reserves of \$1,497,000 in the quarter ended December 31, 2010 based on the relevant expiration dates of the material. Therefore, as of December 31, 2010, the Company has approximately \$173,000 of Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution net finished goods inventory value. If the Company is rejected on its current application, if the current application takes significantly longer than anticipated to be approved, or if the FDA were to prevail on the current lawsuit filed by Lannett which seeks determination that Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution is a Grandfathered product, the Company is at risk of losing the remaining value of its Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution net inventory as of December 31, 2010. Lannett also has approximately \$1.1 million of net

inventory value at December 31, 2010 of other Grandfathered products which would also be at risk if the FDA were to pursue enforcement actions on these products similar to their actions on Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution.

Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided for by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$682,000 and \$688,000, respectively. Depreciation expense for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$1,444,000 and \$1,396,000, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Useful Lives	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Land		\$ 1,375,103	\$ 1,375,103
Building and improvements	10 - 39 years	24,946,572	23,101,751
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years	25,862,158	24,638,754
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 7 years	1,128,435	1,044,506
		\$ 53,312,268	\$ 50,160,114
Accumulated depreciation		(22,938,544)	(21,531,845)
		\$ 30,373,724	\$ 28,628,269

Note 6. Investment Securities - Available-for-Sale

On July 1, 2008, the Company adopted the authoritative guidance which clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands the disclosures on fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The authoritative guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Three levels of inputs were established that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company does not have any Level 1 available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2010 or June 30, 2010.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; or model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities primarily include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, corporate bonds, U.S. government and agency securities and certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities whose values are determined using pricing models with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. The fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities in the table below are derived solely from Level 2 inputs.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. The Company does not have any Level 3 available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2010 or June 30, 2010.

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If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2010			
	Available-for-Sale			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government Agency	\$ 208,671	\$ 2,782	\$	\$ 211,453
Corporate Bonds	179,507	3,432	\$	182,939
	\$ 388,178	\$ 6,214	\$	\$ 394,392

	June 30, 2010			
	Available-for-Sale			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government Agency	\$ 590,751	\$ 13,713	\$	\$ 604,464
Corporate Bonds	179,507	4,235	\$	183,742
	\$ 770,258	\$ 17,948	\$	\$ 788,206

The amortized cost and fair value of the Company's current available-for-sale securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Available for Sale		Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 208,671	\$ 211,453	\$ 590,751	\$ 604,464
Due after one year through five years	179,507	182,939	179,507	183,742
Due after five years through ten years				
Due after ten years				
Total available-for-sale securities	388,178	394,392	770,258	788,206
Less current portion	208,671	211,453	590,751	604,464
Long term available-for-sale securities	\$ 179,507	\$ 182,939	\$ 179,507	\$ 183,742

The Company uses the specific identification method to determine the cost of securities sold. For the six months ended December 31, 2010, the Company had realized gains of \$14,765, whereas for the six months ended December 31, 2009, the Company had no realized gains or losses.

As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, there were no securities held from a single issuer that represented more than 10% of shareholders equity. As of December 31, 2010, there were no individual securities in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Note 7. Bank Line of Credit

The Company has a \$3,000,000 line of credit from Wells Fargo, N. A., formerly Wachovia Bank, N.A. (Wells Fargo) that bears interest at the prime interest rate less 0.25% (3.00% at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively). Availability under the line of credit is reduced by outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the Company had \$2,995,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, of availability under this line of credit. The line of credit is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets. The agreement contains covenants with respect to working capital, net worth and certain ratios, as well as other covenants. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was not in compliance with all financial covenants under the agreement, but received a waiver from its lending institution with respect to the failed covenant as of December 31, 2010. The noncompliance was caused by the impact on the covenant of the repayment of the \$4.5 million PIDC Regional Center, LP III loan on December 13, 2010. As part of the replacement of this loan, the Company will consider renegotiating its current covenant requirements.

The existing line of credit, which was scheduled to expire on November 30, 2010, was renewed and extended through November 30, 2011. As part of the renewal agreement last fiscal year, the Company is no longer required to maintain any minimum deposit balances with Wells Fargo, and the availability fee on the unused balance of the line of credit was reduced to 0.375%.

Note 8. Unearned Grant Funds

In July 2004, the Company received \$500,000 of grant funding from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting through the Department of Community and Economic Development. The grant funding program requires the Company to use the funds for machinery and equipment located at their Pennsylvania locations, hire an additional 100 full-time employees by June 30, 2006, operate its Pennsylvania locations a minimum of five years and meet certain matching investment requirements. If the Company fails to comply with any of the requirements above, the Company would be liable to repay the full amount of the grant funding (\$500,000). The Company has recorded the unearned grant funds as a liability until the Company complies with all of the requirements of the grant funding program. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has had preliminary discussions with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to determine whether it will be required to repay any of the funds provided under the grant funding program. Based on information available at December 31, 2010, the Company has recorded the grant funding as a long-term liability under the caption of Unearned Grant Funds.

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Long-term debt consists of the following:

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
PIDC Regional Center, LP III loan	\$	4,500,000
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority loan	895,535	933,820
Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development loan	35,502	88,141
Tax-exempt bond loan (PAID)	555,000	555,000
First National Bank of Cody mortgage	1,591,108	1,642,866
Total debt	3,077,145	7,719,827
Less current portion	303,598	4,851,278
Long term debt	\$ 2,773,547	\$ 2,868,549

	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Current Portion of Long Term Debt		
PIDC Regional Center, LP III loan	\$	\$ 4,500,000
Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority loan	78,147	77,091
Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development loan	35,502	88,141
Tax-exempt bond loan (PAID)	130,000	130,000
First National Bank of Cody mortgage	59,949	56,046
Total current portion of long term debt	\$ 303,598	\$ 4,851,278

In December 2005, the Company financed \$4,500,000 through the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) as part of the Company's expansion of its Torresdale Road facility. The outstanding principal balance, which was due and payable on December 13, 2010, was repaid on that date. The Company paid a bi-annual interest payment at a rate equal to two and one-half percent per annum.

The Company financed \$1,250,000 through the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA). The Company is required to make equal payments each month for 180 months starting February 1, 2006 with interest of two and three-quarter percent per annum.

An additional \$500,000 was financed through the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund. The Company is required to make equal payments for 60 months starting May 1, 2006 with interest of two and three quarter percent per annum.

In April 1999, the Company entered into a loan agreement (the Agreement) with a governmental authority, the Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development (the Authority or PAID), to finance future construction

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and growth projects of the Company. The Authority issued \$3,700,000 in tax-exempt variable rate demand and fixed rate revenue bonds to provide the funds to finance such growth projects pursuant to a trust indenture (the Trust Indenture). A portion of the Company's proceeds from the bonds was used to pay for bond issuance costs of approximately \$170,000. The Trust Indenture requires that the Company repay the Authority loan through installment payments beginning in May 2003 and continuing through May 2014, the year the bonds mature. The bonds bear interest at the floating variable rate determined by the organization responsible for selling the bonds (the remarketing agent). The interest rate fluctuates on a weekly basis. The effective interest rate at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 was 0.55% and 0.52%, respectively.

The Company has executed Security Agreements with Wells Fargo, PIDA and PIDC in which the Company has agreed to pledge substantially all of its assets to collateralize the amounts due.

The Company is the primary beneficiary to a variable interest entity (VIE) called Cody LCI Realty, LLC. See Note 16, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity for additional description. The VIE owns land and a building which is being leased to Cody. A mortgage loan with First National Bank of Cody has been consolidated in the Company's financial statements, along with the related land and building. Principal and interest payments of \$14,782, at a fixed interest rate of 7.5%, are being made on a monthly basis through June 2026. The mortgage loan is collateralized by the land and building.

Long-term debt amounts due, for the twelve month periods ending December 31 are as follows:

Twelve Month Periods	Amounts Payable to Institutions
2011	\$ 303,598
2012	280,098
2013	292,679
2014	310,090
2015	168,293
Thereafter	1,722,387
	\$ 3,077,145

Note 10. Contingencies

In January 2010, the Company initiated an arbitration proceeding against Olive Healthcare (Olive) for damages arising out of Olive's delivery of defective soft-gel prenatal vitamin capsules. The Company seeks damages in excess of \$3.5 million. Olive has denied liability and filed a counterclaim in February 2010 for breach of contract. The arbitration proceeding is still in its initial stages. A mediation was scheduled to take place in mid-December 2010, but Olive did not appear. The Company is now moving forward with the arbitration proceeding. Olive also filed a lawsuit against the Company in December 2010 in Daman, India seeking to enjoin the United States arbitration and claiming damages in excess of \$4.0 million arising out of a contract for the soft-gel capsules. The Company has engaged Indian counsel and is actively defending that suit.

In June 2008, the Company filed a declaratory judgment suit in the Federal District Court of Delaware (Civil Action No. 08-338 (JJF)) against KV Pharmaceuticals, DrugTech Corp. and Ther-Rx Corp (collectively, KV). The complaint sought declaratory judgment for non-infringement

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and invalidity of certain patents owned by KV. The complaint further sought declaratory judgment of anti-trust violations and federal and state unfair competition violations for actions taken by KV in securing and enforcing these patents. KV also countered with

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claims of infringement by the Company of KV's patents seeking the Company's profits for sales of MMCs or other monetary relief, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, attorney's fees and a finding of willful infringement. In March 2009, the Company and KV settled the litigation. In May 2010, the Company filed an action for declaratory relief in the Delaware Superior Court against KV seeking a declaration that KV breached its obligations under a settlement agreement entered into with the Company (the Binding Agreement). In June 2010, KV filed a counterclaim to the complaint and asserted claims for breach of contract, declaratory judgment, negligent misrepresentation and fraud in connection with the Binding Agreement, alleging among other things that the Company has improperly withheld royalties from KV arising out of its sales of a pre-natal vitamin product. On December 15, 2010, the Company executed a settlement agreement with KV in which the Company paid KV \$850,000 to satisfy all royalties earned through December 31, 2010. In addition, effective January 1, 2011, the license granted to Lannett in the Binding Agreement was terminated, and the Company and its affiliates were required to cease making, using or offering to sell products covered by the licensed patents.

Note 11. Commitments

Leases

In June 2006, Lannett signed a lease agreement on a 66,000 square foot facility located on approximately seven acres in Philadelphia. The Company purchased this building in October 2009 for approximately \$3.8 million plus the cost of fit out of approximately \$2.0 million. A significant portion of the purchase price and fit out costs are expected to be financed through a series of loans with a bank and a Pennsylvania state run development agency. These loans can not be put in place until all construction has been completed and a proper certificate of occupancy has been obtained, due to a requirement by the state run development agency. Construction was substantially complete by June 30, 2010. A certificate of occupancy was obtained by September 2010. The financing is expected to be completed and funded by the third quarter of Fiscal 2011. This new facility is being used for certain administrative functions, warehouse space, shipping and possibly additional manufacturing space in the future.

Lannett's subsidiary, Cody leases a 73,000 square foot facility in Cody, Wyoming. This location houses Cody's manufacturing and production facilities. Cody leases the facility from Cody LCI Realty, LLC, a Wyoming limited liability company which is 50% owned by Lannett. See Note 17.

Rental and lease expense for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$23,000 and \$23,000, respectively. Rental and lease expense for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$46,000 and \$105,000, respectively.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with Arthur P. Bedrosian, President and Chief Executive Officer, Keith R. Ruck, Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer, Kevin Smith, Vice President of Sales and Marketing, William Schreck, Chief Operating Officer, and Ernest Sabo, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs and Chief Compliance Officer. Each of the agreements provide for an annual base salary and eligibility to receive a bonus. The bonus amounts of these executives are determined by the Board of Directors. Additionally, these executives are eligible to receive stock options and restricted stock awards, which are granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the Company's policies regarding stock option and restricted stock grants. Under the agreements, these executive

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employees may be terminated at any time with or without cause, or by reason of death or disability. In certain termination situations, the Company is liable to pay severance compensation to these executives of between 18 months and three years.

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During the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2009, the Company's former Vice President of Finance, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer resigned. As part of his separation agreement, the Company is obligated to pay to him approximately \$670,000 to settle any outstanding obligations from his employment agreement, including any salary, bonus, vacation, stock options and medical benefits. Of this amount, \$300,440 was paid in Fiscal 2009 with \$165,000 designated for the payment of pro rated bonus, and \$11,440 was designated for the payment of accrued but unused paid time off. As part of the settlement, \$124,000 was designated as the portion of the settlement related to the repurchase of his outstanding stock options. The Company therefore charged this amount to Additional Paid in Capital, as it represents the fair value of the options repurchased on the repurchase date. Additional payments totaling approximately \$369,000 for severance and benefits were paid in the first quarter of Fiscal 2011 pursuant to the separation agreement.

Fiscal 2010 Bonus

The Company accrued approximately \$4,812,000 of incentive compensation costs at June 30, 2010, of which approximately \$3,421,000 was paid in cash during the first quarter of Fiscal 2011. The remaining \$1,391,000 was expected to be paid in unrestricted shares of Company stock, and which shares were expected to vest immediately upon grant. These shares were only to be granted upon the timely approval by the FDA of Lannett's 505(b)(2) New Drug Application to manufacture and distribute its Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution product. The determination of the actual payment of this portion of the bonus was at the discretion of the CEO, dependent on the timing of the approval and the financial results of the Company dictated by the events surrounding the approval. At the January 2011 meeting with the FDA regarding the status of the MS NDA, the FDA stated that it will need to inspect Lannett's facilities as part of a PAI before it could give final approval on the MS NDA. Due to the amount of time the Company believes it will take to complete this inspection and receive approval on the MS NDA and the resulting impact to the value of the Morphine Sulfate inventory and the related expiration dates, the CEO has determined that the adverse financial results surrounding the MS NDA approval necessitates cancellation of the remaining Fiscal 2010 bonus. Therefore, the Company reversed the entire \$1,391,000 remaining bonus accrual during the quarter ended December 31, 2010.

Note 12. Common Stock Offering

The Company completed a secondary offering of its common stock in December 2010. The initial offering of 2,500,000 shares was completed on December 17, 2010 and an over-allotment of 750,000 shares was exercised and closed on December 28, 2010. Net proceeds of the combined offerings were approximately \$14,950,000 after deducting underwriting, legal and accounting fees.

Note 13. Comprehensive Income

The Company's other comprehensive (loss) income is comprised of unrealized losses on investment securities classified as available-for-sale as well as foreign currency translation adjustments. There is no other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

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The components of comprehensive income and related taxes consisted of the following:

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net Income	\$ 2,359,996	\$ 65,515	\$ 1,965,874	\$ 2,933,779
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6,206)	10,899	7,449	10,899
Unrealized holding loss on securities	(2,136)	(7,336)	(11,734)	(11,087)
Tax effect	854	2,935	4,693	4,435
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	(7,488)	6,498	408	4,247
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 2,352,508	\$ 72,013	\$ 1,966,282	\$ 2,938,026

Note 14. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined contribution 401k plan (the Plan) covering substantially all employees. Pursuant to the Plan provisions, the Company is required to make matching contributions equal to 50% of each employee's contribution, but not to exceed 4% of the employee's compensation for the Plan year. Contributions to the Plan during the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$83,000 and \$62,000, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, contributions to the Plan were \$222,000 and \$215,000, respectively.

Note 15. Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In February 2003, the Company's shareholders approved an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). Employees eligible to participate in the ESPP may purchase shares of the Company's stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock on the first day of the calendar quarter, or the last day of the calendar quarter. Under the ESPP, employees can authorize the Company to withhold up to 10% of their compensation during any quarterly offering period, subject to certain limitations. The ESPP was implemented on April 1, 2003 and is qualified under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Board of Directors authorized an aggregate total of 1,125,000 shares of the Company's common stock for issuance under the ESPP. As of December 31, 2010, 246,750 shares have been issued under the ESPP. Compensation expense of \$11,793 and \$11,636 relating to the ESPP was recognized for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Compensation expense of \$24,292 and \$33,076 relating to the ESPP was recognized for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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Note 16. Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense/(benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The provision for federal, state and local income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was tax expense of approximately \$1,394,000 and \$1,170,000, respectively, with effective tax rates of 37% and 95%, respectively. The provision for federal, state and local income taxes for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was tax expense of approximately \$1,004,000 and \$2,998,000, respectively, with effective tax rates of 34% and 51%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the three and six months ended December 31, 2010 was lower compared to the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to the impact of income tax credits and the reversal of a portion of our liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS. These decreases were mostly offset by the effect of nondeductible incentive stock option compensation expenses relative to the expected pretax income for Fiscal 2011. The effective tax rate for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 was also a higher effective tax rate compared to the three and six months ended December 31, 2010 due primarily to a change in Pennsylvania tax law which lowered the Company's apportionment factor within this state. The impact of this change caused the Company to reduce its deferred tax assets by approximately \$650,000, and therefore increased the effective tax rate by 11% for the six months ended December 31, 2009. The Company expects its overall effective tax rate will be approximately 22% to 25% for the full year ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of the reversal of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS.

The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position claimed on a tax return only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The authoritative standards issued by the FASB also provide guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the Company reported total unrecognized tax benefits of \$208,126 and \$399,034, respectively. As a result of the positions taken during the period, the Company has not recorded any interest and penalties for the period ended December 31, 2010 in the statement of operations and no cumulative interest and penalties have been recorded either in the Company's statement of financial position as of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010. The Company will recognize interest accrued on unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and any related penalties in operating expenses. The Company does not believe that the total unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. The Company's tax returns for Fiscal 2006 and prior generally are no longer subject to review as such years generally are closed. The Company believes that an unfavorable resolution for open tax years would not be material to the financial position of the Company.

Note 17. Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity

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Lannett consolidates any Variable Interest Entity (VIE) of which it is the primary beneficiary. The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating a VIE do not represent additional claims on our general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIE. Conversely, assets recognized as a result of consolidating a VIE do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against our general assets. Reflected in the December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 balance sheets are consolidated VIE assets of

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approximately \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million, which are comprised mainly of land and building. VIE liabilities consist of a mortgage on that property in the amount of approximately \$1.6 million at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively.

Cody LCI Realty LLC (Realty) is the only VIE that is consolidated. Realty had been consolidated by Cody prior to its acquisition by Lannett. Realty is a 50/50 joint venture with a former shareholder of Cody. Its purpose was to acquire the facility used by Cody. Until the acquisition of Cody in April 2007, Lannett had not consolidated the VIE because Cody Labs had been the primary beneficiary of the VIE. The risks associated with our interests in this VIE is limited to a decline in the value of the land and building as compared to the balance of the mortgage note on that property, up to Lannett's 50% share of the venture. Realty owns the land and building, and Cody leases the building and property from Realty for \$20,000 per month effective October 2009, when the lease increased from \$15,000 per month. All intercompany rent expense is eliminated upon consolidation with Cody. The Company is not involved in any other VIE.

Note 18. Related Party Transactions

The Company had sales of approximately \$474,000 and \$428,000 during the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, to a generic distributor, Auburn Pharmaceutical Company (Auburn). Sales to Auburn for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$298,000 and \$215,000, respectively. Jeffrey Farber (the related party), who is a current board member and the son of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and principal shareholder of the Company, is the owner of Auburn. Accounts receivable includes amounts due from the related party of approximately \$173,000 and \$161,000 at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. In the Company's opinion, the terms of these transactions were not more favorable to the related party than would have been to a non-related party.

In January 2005, Lannett Holdings, Inc. entered into an agreement in which the Company purchased for \$100,000 and future royalty payments the proprietary rights to manufacture and distribute a product for which Pharmeral, Inc. (Pharmeral) owned the ANDA. In Fiscal 2008, the Company obtained FDA approval to use the proprietary rights. Accordingly, the Company originally capitalized these rights as an indefinite lived intangible asset and tested this asset for impairment at least on an annual basis. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2009, it was determined that this intangible asset no longer has an indefinite life. No impairment existed because the estimated fair value exceeded the carrying amount on that date. Accordingly, the \$100,000 carrying amount of this intangible asset is being amortized on a straight line basis prospectively over its 10 year remaining estimated useful life.

Arthur Bedrosian, President and Chief Executive Officer, currently owns 100% of Pharmeral. This transaction was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and in their opinion the terms were not more favorable to the related party than they would have been to a non-related party. In May 2008, Mr. Bedrosian and Pharmeral waived their rights to any royalty payments on the sales of the drug by Lannett under Lannett's current ownership structure. Should Lannett undergo a change in control where a third party is involved, this royalty would be reinstated. The registered trademark OB-Natal® was transferred to Lannett for one dollar from Mr. Bedrosian.

Lannett Company, Inc. paid a management consultant who is related to Mr. Bedrosian \$33,680 in fees and \$8,078 in reimbursable expenses during the three months ended December 31, 2010 and \$30,440 in fees and \$5,200 in reimbursable expenses during the three months ended December 31, 2009. The Company paid this consultant \$72,980 in fees and \$8,078 in reimbursable expenses during the six months ended December 31, 2010 and \$51,860 in fees and \$9,733 in reimbursable expenses during the six months ended December 31, 2009. This consultant provided management, construction planning, laboratory set up and administrative services in regards to the Company's initial set up of its Bio-study laboratory in a foreign country. It is expected that this consultant will continue to be utilized into Fiscal 2011. In the Company's opinion, the fee rates paid to this consultant and the expenses reimbursed to him were not more favorable than what would have been paid to a non-related party.

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Note 19. Material Contract with Supplier

Jerome Stevens Pharmaceuticals agreement:

The Company's primary finished product inventory supplier is Jerome Stevens Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (JSP), in Bohemia, New York. Purchases of finished goods inventory from JSP accounted for approximately 62% and 59% of the Company's inventory purchases during the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2010 and approximately 76% and 71% during the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2009, respectively. On March 23, 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with JSP for the exclusive distribution rights in the United States to the current line of JSP products, in exchange for four million (4,000,000) shares of the Company's common stock. The JSP products covered under the agreement included Butalbital, Aspirin, Caffeine with Codeine Phosphate capsules, Digoxin tablets and Levothyroxine Sodium tablets, sold generically and under the brand name Unithroid®. The term of the agreement is ten years, beginning on March 23, 2004 and continuing through March 22, 2014. Both Lannett and JSP have the right to terminate the contract if one of the parties does not cure a material breach of the contract within thirty (30) days of notice from the non-breaching party.

During the term of the agreement, the Company is required to use commercially reasonable efforts to purchase minimum dollar quantities of JSP's products being distributed by the Company. The minimum quantity to be purchased in the first year of the agreement was \$15 million. Thereafter, the minimum quantity to be purchased increases by \$1 million per year up to \$24 million for the last year of the ten-year contract. The Company has met the minimum purchase requirement for the first six years of the contract, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to continue to do so in the future. If the Company does not meet the minimum purchase requirements, JSP's sole remedy is to terminate the agreement.

Under the agreement, JSP is entitled to nominate one person to serve on the Company's Board of Directors (the Board) provided, however, that the Board shall have the right to reasonably approve any such nominee in order to fulfill its fiduciary duty by ascertaining that such person is suitable for membership on the board of a publicly traded corporation. Suitability is determined by, but not limited to, the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the American Stock Exchange, and other applicable laws, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. As of December 31, 2010, JSP has not exercised the nomination provision of the agreement.

The Company's financial condition, as well as its liquidity resources, are very dependent on an uninterrupted supply of product from JSP. Should there be an interruption in the supply of product from JSP for any reason, this event would have a material impact to the financial condition of Lannett.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Introduction

The following information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's Annual

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Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

This Report on Form 10-Q and certain information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements which are not historical facts made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not promises or guarantees and investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the impact of competitive products and pricing, product demand and market acceptance, new product development,

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the regulatory environment, including without limitation, reliance on key strategic alliances, availability of raw materials, fluctuations in operating results and other risks detailed from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These statements are based on management's current expectations and are naturally subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. We caution you not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date made. Lannett is under no obligation to, and expressly disclaims any such obligation to, update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. We believe that our critical accounting policies include those described below.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue when its products are shipped. At this point, title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer and provisions for rebates, promotional adjustments, price adjustments, returns, chargebacks, and other potential adjustments are reasonably determinable. Accruals for these provisions are presented in the consolidated financial statements as rebates, chargebacks and returns payable and as reductions to net sales. The change in the reserves for various sales adjustments may not be proportionally equal to the change in sales because of changes in both the product and the customer mix. Increased sales to wholesalers will generally require additional accruals as they are the primary recipient of chargebacks and rebates. Incentives offered to secure sales vary from product to product. Provisions for estimated rebates and promotional credits are estimated based upon contractual terms. Provisions for other customer credits, such as price adjustments, returns, and chargebacks, require management to make subjective judgments on customer mix. Unlike branded innovator drug companies, Lannett does not use information about product levels in distribution channels from third-party sources, such as IMS and Wolters Kluwer, in estimating future returns and other credits. Lannett calculates a chargeback/rebate rate based on contractual terms with its customers and applies this rate to customer sales. The only variable is customer mix, and this assumption is based on historical data and sales expectations. The chargeback/rebate reserve is reviewed on a monthly basis by management using several ratios and calculated metrics. As we continue to obtain additional information about our historical experience for chargebacks, rebates and returns, we also update our estimates of the required reserves.

Chargebacks The provision for chargebacks is the most significant and complex estimate used in the recognition of revenue. The Company sells its products directly to wholesale distributors, generic distributors, retail pharmacy chains, and mail-order pharmacies. The Company also sells its products indirectly to independent pharmacies, managed care organizations, hospitals, nursing homes, and group purchasing organizations, collectively referred to as indirect customers. Lannett enters into agreements with its indirect customers to establish pricing for certain products. The indirect customers then independently select a wholesaler from which to actually purchase the products at these agreed-upon prices. Lannett will provide credit to the wholesaler for the difference between the agreed-upon price with the indirect customer and the wholesaler's invoice price if the price sold to the indirect customer is lower than the direct price to the wholesaler. This credit is called a chargeback. The provision for chargebacks is based on expected sell-through levels by the Company's wholesale customers to the indirect customers and estimated wholesaler inventory

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levels. As sales by the Company to the large wholesale customers, such as Cardinal Health, AmerisourceBergen, and McKesson, increase, the reserve for chargebacks will also generally increase. However, the size of the increase depends on the expected mix of product sales to the indirect customers. The Company continually monitors the reserve for chargebacks and makes adjustments when management believes that expected chargebacks on actual sales may differ from the amounts that were assumed in the establishment of the chargeback reserves.

Rebates Rebates are offered to the Company's key chain drug store and wholesaler customers to promote customer loyalty and increase product sales. These rebate programs provide customers with rebate credits upon attainment of pre-established volumes or attainment of net sales milestones for a specified period. Other promotional programs are incentive programs offered to the customers. At the time of shipment, the Company estimates reserves for rebates and other promotional credit programs based on the specific terms in each agreement. The reserve for rebates increases as sales to rebate-eligible customers are recognized and decreases when actual rebate payments are made. However, since rebate programs are not identical for all customers, the size of the reserve will depend on the mix of sales to customers that are eligible to receive rebates.

Returns Consistent with industry practice, the Company has a product returns policy that allows certain customers to return product within a specified period prior to and subsequent to the product's lot expiration date in exchange for a credit to be applied to future purchases. The Company's policy requires that the customer obtain pre-approval from the Company for any qualifying return. The Company estimates its provision for returns based on historical experience, adjusted for any changes in business practices or conditions that would cause management to believe that future product returns may differ from those returns assumed in the establishment of reserves. Generally, the reserve for returns increases as sales increase and decrease when credits are issued or payments are made for actual returns received. The reserve for returns is included in the rebates, chargebacks and returns payable account on the balance sheet.

Other Adjustments Other adjustments consist primarily of price adjustments, also known as shelf stock adjustments, which are credits issued to reflect decreases in the selling prices of the Company's products that customers have remaining in their inventories at the time of a price reduction. Decreases in selling prices are discretionary decisions made by management to reflect competitive market conditions. Amounts recorded for estimated shelf stock adjustments are based upon specified terms with direct customers, estimated declines in market prices, and estimates of inventory held by customers. The Company regularly monitors these and other factors and evaluates the reserve as additional information becomes available. Other adjustments are included in the rebates, chargebacks and returns payable account on the balance sheet. When competitors enter the market for existing products, shelf stock adjustments may be issued to maintain price competitiveness.

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The following tables identify the reserves for each major category of revenue allowance and a summary of the activity for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

For the six months ended December 31, 2010

Reserve Category	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns	Other	Total
Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2010	\$ 6,282,127	\$ 3,566,031	\$ 5,401,254	\$	\$ 15,249,412
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in prior fiscal years	(6,276,265)	(3,430,837)	(2,159,841)		(11,866,943)
Reserves or (reversals) charged during Fiscal 2011 related to sales in prior fiscal years					
Reserves charged to net sales during Fiscal 2011 related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2011	26,050,129	8,175,552	4,108,593	1,792,265	40,126,539
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2011	(20,058,189)	(5,801,174)	(1,823,488)	(1,792,265)	(29,475,116)
Reserve Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 5,997,802	\$ 2,509,572	\$ 5,526,518	\$	\$ 14,033,892

For the six months ended December 31, 2009

Reserve Category	Chargebacks	Rebates	Returns	Other	Total
Reserve Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 6,089,802	\$ 2,537,746	\$ 5,106,992	\$	\$ 13,734,540
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in prior fiscal years	(5,045,921)	(2,455,912)	(2,336,002)		(9,837,835)
Reserves or (reversals) charged during Fiscal 2010 related to sales in prior fiscal years					
Reserves charged to net sales during Fiscal 2010 related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2010	22,373,840	9,050,542	2,649,924	608,323	34,682,629
Actual credits issued related to sales recorded in Fiscal 2010	(17,840,184)	(5,847,204)		(608,323)	(24,295,711)
Reserve Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 5,577,537	\$ 3,285,172	\$ 5,420,914	\$	\$ 14,283,623

The total reserve for chargebacks, rebates, returns and other adjustments decreased from \$15,249,412 at June 30, 2010 to \$14,033,892 at December 31, 2010. The decrease in total reserves is mainly due to a decrease in the rebates reserve as a result of timing of credits taken by customers, and a decrease in chargeback reserves due primarily to a decrease in inventory levels at wholesaler distribution centers.

Credits issued during the quarter that relate to prior year sales are charged against the opening balance. In aggregate, additional reserves or reversals of reserves have historically offset each other. The table above shows the effects of reversals within the rebates, returns and other categories. It is the Company's intention that all reserves be charged to sales in the period that the sale is recognized, however, due to the nature of this estimate, it is possible that the Company may sometimes need to increase or decrease the reserve based on prior period

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sales. If that were to occur, management would disclose that information at that time. If the historical data the Company uses and the assumptions management makes to calculate its estimates of future returns, chargebacks, and other credits do not accurately approximate future activity, its net sales, gross profit, net income and earnings per share could change. However, management believes that these estimates are reasonable based upon historical experience and current conditions.

The rates of reserves will vary, as well as the category under which the credit falls. This variability comes about when the Company is working with indirect customers to compete with the pricing of other generic companies. The Company has improved its computer systems in order to improve the accuracy of tracking and processing chargebacks and rebates and will continue to look at ways for further improvements. Improvements to automate calculation of reserves will not only reduce the potential for human error, but also will result in more in-depth analysis and improved customer interaction for resolution of open credits.

The rate of credits issued is monitored by the Company at least on a quarterly basis. The Company may change the estimate of future reserves based on the amount of credits processed, or the rate of sales made to indirect customers. The decrease of reserves to \$14,033,892 at December 31, 2010 from \$15,249,412 at June 30, 2010 is due to the timing of credits being processed by the customers and by the Company. Approximately \$11,867,000 or 78% of the reserve balance from June 30, 2010 has been processed through the first six months of Fiscal 2011. Management estimates reserves based on sales mix. A comparison to wholesaler inventory reports is performed quarterly, in order to justify the balance of unclaimed chargebacks and rebates. The Company has historically found a direct correlation between the calculation of the reserve based on sales mix, and the wholesaler inventory analysis.

Accounts Receivable The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined by a review of current credit information. The Company continuously monitors collections and payments from its customers and maintains a provision for estimated credit losses based upon historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that have been identified. While such credit losses have historically been within both the Company's expectations and the provisions established, the Company cannot guarantee that it will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that it has in the past.

The Company also regularly monitors accounts receivable (AR) balances by reviewing both net and gross day's sales outstanding (DSO). Net DSO is calculated by dividing gross accounts receivable less the reserve for rebates and chargebacks by the average daily net sales for the period. Gross DSO shows the result of the same calculation without regard to rebates and chargebacks.

The Company monitors both net DSO and gross DSO as an overall check on collections and to assess the reasonableness of the reserves. Gross DSO provides management with an understanding of the frequency of customer payments, and the ability to process customer payments and deductions. The net DSO calculation provides management with an understanding of the relationship of the AR balance net of the reserve liability compared to net sales after charges to the reserves during the period. Standard payment terms offered to customers are consistent with industry practice at 60 days. Net DSO eliminates the effect of timing of processing, which is inherent in the gross DSO calculation.

The following table shows the results of these calculations as of the relevant periods:

12/31/10	6/30/10	12/31/09
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Net DSO (in days)	82	77	64
Gross DSO (in days)	64	69	56

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The level of net DSO at December 31, 2010 is higher than the Company's expectation that DSO will be in the 60 to 70 day range based on 60 day payment terms for most customers. The increase is due to a higher percentage of sales being shipped towards the later half of the end of the quarter.

Inventories The Company values its inventory at the lower of cost (determined by the first-in, first-out method) or market, regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, and records a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on estimated forecasts of product demand and production requirements. The Company's estimates of future product demand may prove to be inaccurate, in which case it may have understated or overstated the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. In the future, if the Company's inventory is determined to be overvalued, the Company would be required to recognize such costs in cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if inventory is determined to be undervalued, the Company may have recognized excess cost of goods sold in previous periods and would be required to recognize such additional operating income at the time of sale.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity The Company consolidates any Variable Interest Entity (VIE) of which we are the primary beneficiary. The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating a VIE do not represent additional claims on our general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the consolidated VIE. Conversely, assets recognized as a result of consolidating a VIE do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against our general assets. Reflected in the December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 balance sheets are consolidated VIE assets of approximately \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, which is comprised mainly of land and a building. VIE liabilities consist of a mortgage on that property in the amount of approximately \$1.6 million at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. This VIE was initially consolidated by Cody, as Cody has been the primary beneficiary. Cody has then been consolidated within Lannett's financial statements since its acquisition in April 2007.

Results of Operations - Three months ended December 31, 2010 compared with three months ended December 31, 2009

Net sales for the three months ended December 31, 2010 (Fiscal 2011) increased 5% to \$30,039,000 from \$28,717,000 for the three months ended December 30, 2009 (Fiscal 2010). The following factors contributed to the \$1,322,000 increase in sales:

Medical indication	Sales volume change %	Sales price change %
Heart Failure	-34%	1%
Antibiotics	-31%	35%
Prescription Vitamins	-59%	50%
Epilepsy	26%	-34%
Thyroid Deficiency	3%	-9%
Pain Management	82%	180%
Migraine Headache	12%	-10%

Sales of drugs used for pain management increased by approximately \$4,418,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in demand for pain management products including Hydromorphone HCl and Oxycodone HCl which increased \$1,108,000 and \$2,816,000, respectively for the three months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009. Partially offsetting this increase were the lost Fiscal 2010 second quarter revenues of Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution totaling \$605,000 as a result of the FDA's action to force Lannett and all but one competitor to

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cease manufacturing and/or distributing Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution effective July 24, 2010. Sales of drugs used in the treatment of thyroid deficiency decreased by approximately \$854,000 primarily as a result of a competitive price reduction in order to retain one of our major customers. The overall increase in sales was also affected by a decrease in sales of drugs for the treatment of congestive heart failure by approximately \$1,769,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009 mainly due to a decrease in the volume of bottles shipped, as well as a result of a competitive price reduction in order to retain one of our major customers. Net sales of our prescription vitamins also decreased by approximately \$615,000 due to a lack of selling activities by the branded drug company.

The Company sells its products to customers in various categories. The table below identifies the Company's approximate net sales to each category for the three months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Customer Category	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Wholesaler/ Distributor	\$ 16,869,000	\$ 12,172,000
Retail Chain	12,082,000	15,061,000
Mail-Order Pharmacy	1,088,000	1,484,000
Total	\$ 30,039,000	\$ 28,717,000

The sales to wholesaler/distributor increased as a result of an increase in the demand for products for which the Company is the major supplier and also an increase in the number of products available for sale. The sales to retail chains decreased primarily as a result of the competitive price reductions on two products in order to retain one of our major customers as discussed above.

Cost of sales for the second quarter increased 5% to \$21,683,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$20,640,000 in Fiscal 2010. The increase reflected the impact of the 5% increase in sales as well as a change in the mix of products sold. Additionally, the cost of sales includes the additional inventory reserves recorded during the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 totaling approximately \$1,497,000 related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution. The Company increased its reserves related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution as a result of new information obtained during the January 2011 meeting with the FDA in that the FDA now requires a PAI as part of the MS NDA approval process. Cost of sales also included the reversal of royalty expense totaling approximately \$618,000 as a result of the settlement agreement reached with KV (see note 10).

Amortization expense primarily relates to the JSP Distribution Agreement. For the remaining term of the JSP Distribution Agreement, the Company will incur annual amortization expense of approximately \$1,785,000.

Gross profit margins for the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2010 were 28%. Gross profit percentage reflects the overall increase in sales described above, product mix and the reversal of royalty expense totaling approximately \$618,000 as a result of the settlement agreement reached with KV. The impact of these increases in gross profit margins were offset by the additional inventory reserves recorded during the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 totaling \$1,497,000 related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution as discussed above. While the Company is continuously striving to keep product costs low, there can be no guarantee that profit margins will not fluctuate in future periods. Pricing pressure from competitors and costs of producing or purchasing new drugs may also fluctuate in the future. Changes in the future sales product mix may also occur. These changes may affect the gross profit percentage in future periods.

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Research and development (R&D) expenses in the second quarter decreased 39% to \$1,661,000 for Fiscal 2011 from \$2,730,000 for Fiscal 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the timing of milestone achievements for costs of products in development and completed phases for several biostudies. The Company expenses all production costs as R&D until the drug is approved by the FDA. R&D expenses may fluctuate from period to period, based on R&D plans for submission to the FDA.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses in the second quarter decreased 29% to \$2,875,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$4,049,000 in Fiscal 2010. The decrease is primarily due to incentive compensation costs incurred in Fiscal 2010, but not incurred in the Fiscal 2011 period, as well as the reversal of the remaining Fiscal 2010 accrued bonuses totaling approximately \$1,391,000 in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 (see Note 11), of which approximately \$1,010,000 was included in SG&A. The determination of the actual payment of this portion of the bonus was at the discretion of the CEO, dependent on the timing of the approval and the financial results of the Company dictated by the events surrounding the approval of its Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution product. Due to the amount of time the Company believes it will take to complete this inspection and receive approval on the MS NDA and the resulting impact to the value of the Morphine Sulfate inventory and the related expiration dates, the CEO has determined that the adverse financial results surrounding the MS NDA approval necessitates cancellation of the remaining Fiscal 2010 bonus. Therefore, the Company reversed the entire \$1,391,000 remaining bonus accrual during the quarter ended December 31, 2010.

While the Company is focused on controlling costs, increases in personnel costs may have an ongoing and longer lasting impact on the administrative cost structure. Other costs are being incurred to facilitate improvements in the Company's infrastructure. These costs are expected to be temporary investments in the future of the Company and may not continue at the same level.

Interest expense in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 decreased to \$76,000 compared to \$84,000 in Fiscal 2010 primarily due to lower levels of long-term debt. Interest income in the second quarter decreased to \$4,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$21,000 in Fiscal 2010 due to lower interest earned on smaller investment securities balances.

The Company recorded income tax expense in the second quarter of 2011 of \$1,394,000 compared to income tax expense of \$1,170,000 in the second quarter of Fiscal 2010. The effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2010 was 37%, compared to 95% for the three months ended December 31, 2009. The effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2010 was lower compared to the three months ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to the impact of income tax credits and the reversal of a portion of our liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS. These decreases were mostly offset by the effect of nondeductible incentive stock option compensation expenses relative to the expected pretax income for Fiscal 2011. The effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2009 was also a higher effective tax rate compared to the three months ended December 31, 2010 due primarily to a change in Pennsylvania tax law which lowered the Company's apportionment factor within this state. The impact of this change caused the Company to reduce its deferred tax assets by approximately \$650,000, and therefore increased the effective tax rate by 11% for the six months ended December 31, 2009. The Company expects its overall effective tax rate will be approximately 22% to 25% for the full year ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of the reversal of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS.

The Company reported net income attributable to Lannett of approximately \$2,353,000 in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011, or \$0.09 basic and diluted earnings per share, as compared to net income attributable to Lannett of approximately \$55,000 in the second quarter Fiscal 2010, or \$0.00 basic and diluted earnings per share.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations - Six months ended December 31, 2010 compared with six months ended December 31, 2009**

Net sales for the six months ended December 31, 2010 (Fiscal 2011) decreased 8% to \$55,435,000 from \$60,152,000 for the six months ended December 30, 2009 (Fiscal 2010). The following factors contributed to the \$4,717,000 decrease in sales:

Medical indication	Sales volume change %	Sales price change %
Heart Failure	-32%	-2%
Antibiotics	-27%	20%
Prescription Vitamins	1%	-41%
Epilepsy	30%	-35%
Thyroid Deficiency	1%	-14%
Pain Management	9%	55%
Migraine Headache	8%	-9%

Sales of drugs used in the treatment of thyroid deficiency decreased by approximately \$3,542,000 primarily as a result of a competitive price reduction in order to retain one of our major customers. Included in this amount is a one-time shelf stock adjustment totaling approximately \$1,262,000. The overall decrease in sales was also affected by a decrease in sales of drugs for the treatment of congestive heart failure by approximately \$3,394,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009 mainly due to a decrease in the volume of bottles shipped, as well as a result of a competitive price reduction in order to retain one of our major customers. Included in this amount is a one-time shelf stock adjustment totaling approximately \$154,000. Net sales of our prescription vitamins also decreased by approximately \$1,235,000 due to a lack of selling activities by the branded drug company. The overall decrease in sales was partially offset by an increase in sales of drugs used for pain management which increased by approximately \$3,438,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009. This increase is primarily the result of an increase in demand for pain management products including Hydromorphone HCl and Oxycodone HCl which increased \$2,308,000 and \$3,481,000, respectively for the six months ended December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009. Partially offsetting this increase were Fiscal 2010 revenues of Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution totaling \$3,305,000 which were not recognized in Fiscal 2011 as a result of the FDA's action to force Lannett and all but one competitor to cease manufacturing and/or distributing Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution effective July 24, 2010.

The Company sells its products to customers in various categories. The table below identifies the Company's approximate net sales to each category for the six months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Customer Category	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Wholesaler/ Distributor	\$ 29,587,000	\$ 27,341,000
Retail Chain	23,806,000	29,793,000
Mail-Order Pharmacy	2,042,000	3,018,000
Total	\$ 55,435,000	\$ 60,152,000

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The sales to wholesaler/distributor increased as a result of an increase in the demand for products for which the Company is the major supplier and also an increase in the number of products available for sale. The sales to retail chains decreased primarily as a result of the competitive price reductions on two products in order to retain one of our major customers as discussed above.

Cost of sales for the first six months increased 2% to \$41,175,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$40,540,000 in Fiscal 2010. Cost of sales reflected the impact of the 8% decrease in sales as well as a change in the mix of products sold. Cost of sales includes the additional inventory reserves recorded during the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 totaling approximately \$1,497,000 related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution. The Company increased its reserves related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution as a result of new information obtained during the January 2011 meeting with the FDA in that the FDA now requires a PAI as part of the MS NDA approval process. Cost of sales also included the reversal of royalty expense totaling approximately \$618,000 as a result of the settlement agreement reached with KV (see note 10).

Amortization expense primarily relates to the JSP Distribution Agreement. For the remaining term of the JSP Distribution Agreement, the Company will incur annual amortization expense of approximately \$1,785,000.

Gross profit margins for the first half of Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2010 were 26% and 33%, respectively. Gross profit percentage decreased due to the overall decline in sales described above and due to product mix. Gross profit margins were also reduced by the additional inventory reserves recorded during the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 totaling \$1,497,000 related to Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution as discussed above. Partially offsetting the decrease was an increase due to the reversal of royalty expense totaling approximately \$618,000 as a result of the settlement agreement reached with KV. While the Company is continuously striving to keep product costs low, there can be no guarantee that profit margins will not fluctuate in future periods. Pricing pressure from competitors and costs of producing or purchasing new drugs may also fluctuate in the future. Changes in the future sales product mix may also occur. These changes may affect the gross profit percentage in future periods.

Research and development (R&D) expenses in the first six months decreased 36% to \$3,703,000 for Fiscal 2011 from \$5,758,000 for Fiscal 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the timing of milestone achievements for costs of products in development and completed phases for several biostudies. The Company expenses all production costs as R&D until the drug is approved by the FDA. R&D expenses may fluctuate from period to period, based on R&D plans for submission to the FDA.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses in the first six months decreased 4% to \$7,476,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$7,813,000 in Fiscal 2010. The decrease is primarily due to incentive compensation costs incurred in Fiscal 2010, but not incurred in Fiscal 2011, as well as the reversal of the remaining Fiscal 2010 accrued bonuses totaling approximately \$1,391,000 in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 (see Note 11), of which approximately \$1,010,000 was included in SG&A. Partially offsetting the overall decrease are increased legal costs of approximately \$485,000 related to the litigation with the FDA regarding the status of Grandfathered products, including our Morphine Sulfate Oral solution. While the Company is focused on controlling costs, increases in personnel costs may have an ongoing and longer lasting impact on the administrative cost structure. Other costs are being incurred to facilitate improvements in the Company's infrastructure. These costs are expected to be temporary investments in the future of the Company and may not continue at the same level.

Interest expense in the first six months of Fiscal 2011 decreased to \$147,000 compared to \$155,000 in Fiscal 2010 primarily due to lower levels of long-term debt. Interest income in the first six months decreased to \$15,000 in Fiscal 2011 from \$44,000 in Fiscal 2010 due to lower interest earned on smaller investment securities balances.

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The Company recorded income tax expense in the first six months of 2011 of \$1,004,000 compared to income tax expense of \$2,998,000 in the first six months of Fiscal 2010. The effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2010 was 34%, compared to 51% for the six months ended December 31, 2009. The effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2010 was lower compared to the six months ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to the impact of income tax credits and the reversal of a portion of our liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS. These decreases were mostly offset by the effect of nondeductible incentive stock option compensation expenses relative to the expected pretax income for Fiscal 2011. The effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2009 was also a higher effective tax rate compared to the six months ended December 31, 2010 due primarily to a change in Pennsylvania tax law which lowered the Company's apportionment factor within this state. The impact of this change caused the Company to reduce its deferred tax assets by approximately \$650,000, and therefore increased the effective tax rate by 11% for the six months ended December 31, 2009. The Company expects its overall effective tax rate will be approximately 22% to 25% for the full year ended June 30, 2011 primarily as a result of the reversal of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$263,793 related to a settlement with the IRS.

The Company reported net income attributable to Lannett of approximately \$1,950,000 in the first half of Fiscal 2011, or \$0.08 basic and diluted earnings per share, as compared to net income attributable to Lannett of approximately \$2,912,000 in the first half Fiscal 2010, or \$0.12 basic and diluted earnings per share.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has historically financed its operations with cash flow generated from operations, supplemented with borrowings from various government agencies and financial institutions. During the second quarter of 2011, the Company completed a secondary stock offering of 3,250,000 shares which generated net proceeds of approximately \$14,950,000. At December 31, 2010, working capital was \$57,145,852, as compared to \$40,104,705 at June 30, 2010, an increase of \$17,041,147.

Net cash used in operating activities of \$5,305,000 in the first six months of Fiscal 2011 reflected net income of \$1,966,000, after adjusting for non-cash items of \$4,959,000, as well as cash used by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$12,230,000. Significant changes in operating assets and liabilities are comprised of:

- A decrease in trade accounts receivable of \$3,020,000 primarily as a result of decreased sales in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2010.
- An increase in inventories of \$2,347,000 primarily due to an increase in raw material stocking levels for certain products as of December 31, 2010 which are being carried to fulfill customer back orders.
- An increase in prepaid taxes of \$532,000 from an income taxes payable balance of \$1,480,000 due to estimated tax payments made in September 2010 related to Fiscal 2010.
- A decrease in accounts payable of \$1,972,000 due to the timing of payments at the end of the month.
- A decrease in accrued expenses of \$2,329,000 primarily due to the settlement agreement with KV, which resulted in a payment of \$850,000 to KV and a \$618,000 reversal of accrued royalty expense, as well as due to the timing of biostudy and product development milestone achievements.
- A decrease in rebates, chargebacks and returns payable of \$1,216,000 primarily due to a decrease in the rebates reserve as a result of a timing of credits taken by customers, and a decrease in chargeback reserves due primarily to a decrease in inventory levels at wholesaler distribution centers.
- A decrease in accrued payroll and payroll related costs of \$5,389,000 primarily related to the payment in the first quarter of Fiscal 2011 of the Fiscal 2010 accrued incentive compensation costs totaling approximately \$3,421,000, as well as the reversal of the remaining Fiscal 2010 accrued

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bonuses totaling approximately \$1,391,000 in the second quarter of Fiscal 2011.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$3,748,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2010 is mainly the result of purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$4,146,000, partially offset by proceeds of \$397,000 from the sale of available for sale investment securities.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$10,368,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to the net proceeds received from the Company's secondary public stock offering totaling \$14,950,000. We intend to use the net proceeds we received from these offerings for general corporate purposes, including, without limitation, research and development expenses, general and administrative expenses, manufacturing expenses, potential acquisitions of companies, technologies and properties that complement our business (although we are not currently party to any binding agreements or commitments with respect to any such acquisitions) and working capital. Pending these uses described above, we expect to invest our net proceeds in investment-grade, interest-bearing instruments. Partially offsetting these proceeds were scheduled debt repayments of \$4,643,000, which included the repayment of the \$4,500,000 PIDC Regional Center, LP III loan which was repaid on December 13, 2010. Additional financing activities included the purchase of shares of treasury stock totaling \$221,000 partially offset by proceeds from the issuance of stock related to employee stock plans of \$335,000.

Long-term debt amounts due, for the twelve month periods ended December 31 are as follows:

Twelve Month Periods	Amounts Payable to Institutions
2011	\$ 303,598
2012	280,098
2013	292,679
2014	310,090
2015	168,293
Thereafter	1,722,387
	\$ 3,077,145

The Company has a \$3,000,000 line of credit from Wells Fargo, N.A. (Wells Fargo) that bears interest at the prime interest rate less 0.25% (3.00% at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively). Availability under the line of credit is reduced by outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the Company has \$2,995,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, of availability under this line of credit. The line of credit is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets. The agreement contains covenants with respect to working capital, net worth and certain ratios, as well as other covenants. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was not in compliance with all financial covenants under the agreement, but received a waiver from its lending institution with respect to the failed covenant as of December 31, 2010. The noncompliance was caused by the impact on the covenant of the repayment of the \$4.5 million PIDC Regional Center, LP III loan on December 13, 2010. As part of the replacement of this loan, the Company will consider renegotiating its current covenant requirements.

The existing line of credit, which was scheduled to expire on November 30, 2010, was renewed and extended through November 30, 2011. As part of the renewal agreement last fiscal year, the Company is no longer

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required to maintain any minimum deposit balances with Wells Fargo, and the availability fee on the unused balance of the line of credit was reduced to 0.375%.

In December 2005, the Company financed \$4,500,000 through the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC). The outstanding principal balance, which was due and payable on December 13, 2010, was repaid on that date. The Company paid a bi-annual interest payment at a rate equal to two and one-half percent per annum. The Company is currently negotiating the replacement of this loan and expects to close an approximately \$3.8 million loan in the third quarter of 2011. The collateral for this loan will be the Torresdale facility.

The Company borrowed \$1,250,000 through the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA). The Company is required to make equal payments each month for 180 months starting February 1, 2006 with interest of two and three-quarter percent per annum. The PIDA Loan has \$895,535 outstanding as of December 31, 2010 with \$78,147 currently due.

The Company borrowed \$500,000 from the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development Machinery and Equipment Loan Fund. The Company is required to make equal payments for 60 months starting May 1, 2006 with interest of two and three quarter percent per annum. As of December 31, 2010, \$35,502 is outstanding and currently due.

In April 1999, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the Philadelphia Authority for Industrial Development (the Authority or PAID), to finance future construction and growth projects of the Company. The Authority issued \$3,700,000 in tax-exempt variable rate demand and fixed rate revenue bonds to provide the funds to finance such growth projects pursuant to a trust indenture (the Trust Indenture). A portion of the Company's proceeds from the bonds was used to pay for bond issuance costs of approximately \$170,000. The Trust Indenture requires that the Company repay the Authority loan through installment payments beginning in May 2003 and continuing through May 2014, the year the bonds mature. The bonds bear interest at the floating variable rate determined by the organization responsible for selling the bonds (the remarketing agent). The interest rate fluctuates on a weekly basis. The effective interest rate at December 31, 2010 was 0.55%. At December 31, 2010, the Company has \$555,000 outstanding on the Authority loan, of which \$130,000 is classified as currently due. The remainder is classified as a long-term liability. In April 1999, an irrevocable letter of credit of \$3,770,000 was issued by Wells Fargo to secure payment of the Authority Loan and a portion of the related accrued interest. At December 31, 2010, no portion of the letter of credit has been utilized.

The Company has executed Security Agreements with Wells Fargo, PIDA and PIDC in which the Company has pledged substantially all of its assets to collateralize the amounts due.

The Company consolidates Cody LCI Realty, LLC, a variable interest entity (VIE), for which Cody Labs is the primary beneficiary. See note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. A mortgage loan with First National Bank of Cody related to the purchase of land and building by the VIE has also been consolidated in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The mortgage requires monthly principal and interest payments of \$14,782, at a fixed rate of 7.5%, to be made through June 2026. As of December 31, 2010, \$1,591,108 is outstanding under the mortgage loan, of which \$59,949 is classified as currently due. The mortgage is collateralized by the land and building.

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In July 2004, the Company received \$500,000 of grant funding from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting through the Department of Community and Economic Development. The grant funding program requires the Company to use the funds for machinery and equipment located at their Pennsylvania locations, hire an additional 100 full-time employees by June 30, 2006, operate its Pennsylvania locations a minimum of five years and meet certain matching investment requirements. If the Company fails to comply with any of the requirements above, the Company would be liable to repay the full amount of the grant funding (\$500,000). The Company has recorded the unearned grant funds as a liability until the Company complies with all of the

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requirements of the grant funding program. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has had preliminary discussions with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to determine whether it will be required to repay any of the funds provided under the grant funding program. Based on information available at December 31, 2010, the Company has recorded the grant funding as a long-term liability under the caption of Unearned Grant Funds.

Prospects for the Future

Generic pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors are constantly faced by pricing pressure in the marketplace as competitors attempt to lure business from distributors, wholesalers and chain retailers by offering lower prices than the incumbent supplier. Lannett tries to differentiate itself in the marketplace by complementing its lower cost offerings with higher levels of customer service and quality of the products. But as Lannett enters Fiscal Year 2011, there is an increasing number of competitors on our key products that are attempting to supplant Lannett as the preferred vendor. Lannett will continue to evaluate each event as it arises, but any reductions in either volumes or pricing will have a negative impact on the gross profit margins of the Company.

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, Lannett faced significant pricing challenges on its top two selling products. In order to keep the volume of business with the specific customers involved, Lannett chose to reduce its selling price on both of the products. These price reductions will have a significant impact to the gross profit margins and profitability of Lannett expected in the future.

Starting in the third quarter of Fiscal 2011, Lannett will no longer be marketing its OB Natal One product as the terms of the March 2009 settlement with KV pharmaceuticals required, and was confirmed in our December 2010 settlement with KV. Additionally, the Company will stop marketing its Oxycodone HCL Solution product during the third quarter of Fiscal 2011 when supplies run out due to the current denial by the DEA to grant additional manufacturing quota to Cody Labs for its production. Both of these products combined contributed approximately \$7.0 million in revenue in fiscal 2010. The loss of these products will have a significant impact to the gross profit margins and profitability of Lannett expected in the future.

The Company has several generic products under development. These products are all orally-administered, topical and parenteral products designed to be generic equivalents to brand named innovator drugs. The Company's developmental drug products are intended to treat a diverse range of indications. As one of the oldest generic drug manufacturers in the country, formed in 1942, Lannett currently owns several ANDAs for products which it does not manufacture and market. These ANDAs are dormant on the Company's records. Occasionally, the Company reviews such ANDAs to determine if the market potential for any of these older drugs has recently changed, so as to make it attractive for Lannett to reconsider manufacturing and selling it. If the Company makes the determination to introduce one of these products into the consumer marketplace, it must review the ANDA and related documentation to ensure that the approved product specifications, formulation and other factors meet current FDA requirements for the marketing of that drug. The Company would then redevelop the product and submit it to the FDA for supplemental approval. The FDA's approval process for ANDA supplements is similar to that of a new ANDA. Generally, in these situations, the Company must file a supplement to the FDA for the applicable ANDA, informing the FDA of any significant changes in the manufacturing process, the formulation, or the raw material supplier of the previously-approved ANDA. Recently, the FDA has announced that it will prioritize its review of 3,800 Chemistry Manufacturing and Control (CMC) supplements in order to make progress on reviewing a backlog of over 2,200 ANDAs. This could negatively impact the sales of existing products.

The products under development are at various stages in the development cycle - formulation, scale-up, and/or clinical testing. Depending on the complexity of the active ingredient's chemical characteristics, the cost of the raw material, the FDA-mandated requirement of bioequivalence studies, the cost of such studies and other

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developmental factors, the cost to develop a new generic product varies and can range from \$100,000 to \$1.7 million. Some of Lannett's developmental products will require bioequivalence studies, while others will not depending on the FDA's Orange Book classification. Since the Company has no control over the FDA review process, management is unable to anticipate whether or when it will be able to begin producing and shipping additional products.

The Company views its April 2007 acquisition of Cody Laboratories, Inc. (Cody Labs or Cody) as an important step in becoming a vertically integrated narcotics manufacturer and distributor by allowing it to concentrate on developing and completing its dosage form manufacturing in order to reduce narcotic API costs. In July 2008, the DEA granted Cody Labs a license to directly import raw poppy straw for conversion into API and/or various pharmaceutical products. Only six other companies in the U.S. have been granted this license to date. This license allows the Company to avoid increased costs associated with buying narcotic API from other manufacturers. The Company anticipates that it can use this license to become a vertically integrated manufacturer of narcotic products, as well as a supplier of API to the pharmaceutical industry. The Company believes that the aging domestic population may result in a higher demand for pain management pharmaceutical products and that it will be well-positioned to take advantage of this increased demand.

Cody Labs' manufacturing expertise in narcotic APIs will allow Lannett to build a market with limited domestic competition. The Company anticipates that the demand for narcotics and controlled drugs will continue to grow with the Baby Boomer generation demographics and that it is well-positioned to take advantage of these opportunities by concentrating additional resources in the narcotic area. The sale of pain management products approximated 11% of Net Sales for the full year Fiscal 2010. Additionally, the API and dosage form production of these products were performed at our Cody Labs operations and, due to the increased volumes of sales on these products, allowed Cody to be profitable for the entire 2010 fiscal year. Due to the FDA's actions against Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution and a slow down in the demand for one other product that is manufactured at Cody, Lannett expects a decrease in the percentage of sales related to pain management products in the short term. At the time the FDA approves the Company's current 505(b)(2) New Drug Application for Morphine Sulfate Oral Solution, the Company expects the portion of net sales related to pain management products to increase again.

In addition to the efforts of its internal product development group, Lannett has contracted with several outside firms for the formulation and development of several new generic drug products. These outsourced R&D products are at various stages in the development cycle formulation, analytical method development and testing and manufacturing scale-up. These products are orally-administered solid dosage products, topical or parenterals intended to treat a diverse range of medical indications. We intend to ultimately transfer the formulation technology and manufacturing process for all of these R&D products to our own commercial manufacturing sites. The Company initiated these outsourced R&D efforts to complement the progress of its own internal R&D efforts.

Occasionally, the Company will work on developing a drug product that does not require FDA approval. Certain prescription drugs do not require prior FDA approval before marketing. They include, for instance, drugs listed as DESI drugs (Drug Efficacy Study Implementation) which are under evaluation by FDA, Grandfathered Drugs, and prescription multivitamin drugs. A generic manufacturer may sell products which are chemically equivalent to innovator drugs, under FDA rules by simply performing and internally documenting the normal research and development involved in bringing a new product to market. Under this scenario, a generic company can forego the time required for FDA approval.

More specifically, certain products, marketed prior to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act may be considered GRASE (Generally Recognized As Safe and Effective) or Grandfathered. GRASE products are those old drugs that do not require prior approval from FDA in order to be marketed because they are generally

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recognized as safe and effective based on published scientific literature. Similarly, Grandfathered products are those which entered the market before the passage of the 1938 act or the 1962 amendments to the act. Under the grandfather clause, such a product is exempted from the effectiveness requirements [of the act] if its composition and labeling have not changed since 1962 and if, on the day before the 1962 amendments became effective, it was (1) used or sold commercially in the United States, (2) not a new drug as defined by the act at that time, and (3) not covered by an effective application. Recently, the FDA has increased its efforts to force companies to file and seek FDA approval for these GRASE products. Efforts have included granting market exclusivity to approved GRASE products and issuing notices to companies currently producing these products.

The Company has entered supply and development agreements with certain international companies, including Wintac of India, Orion Pharma of Finland, Azad Pharma AG and Swiss Caps of Switzerland, Pharma 2B (formerly Pharmaseed) and the GC Group of Israel, as well as certain domestic companies, including Jerome Stevens, Banner Pharmacaps, Cerovene, Summit Bioscience LLC and Inverness. The Company is currently in negotiations on similar agreements with other international companies, through which Lannett will market and distribute products manufactured by Lannett or by third parties. Lannett intends to use its strong customer relationships to build its market share for such products, and increase future revenues and income.

The majority of the Company's R&D projects are being developed in-house under Lannett's direct supervision and with Company personnel. Hence, the Company does not believe that its outside contracts for product development and manufacturing supply are material in nature, nor is the Company substantially dependent on the services rendered by such outside firms.

Lannett may increase its focus on certain specialty markets in the generic pharmaceutical industry. Such a focus is intended to provide Lannett customers with increased product alternatives in categories with relatively few market participants. While there is no guarantee that Lannett has the market expertise or financial resources necessary to succeed in such a market specialty, management is confident that such future focus will be well received by Lannett customers and increase shareholder value in the long run.

The Company plans to enhance relationships with strategic business partners, including providers of product development research, raw materials, active pharmaceutical ingredients as well as finished goods. Management believes that mutually beneficial strategic relationships in such areas, including potential financing arrangements, partnerships, joint ventures or acquisitions, could allow for potential competitive advantages in the generic pharmaceutical market. The Company plans to continue to explore such areas for potential opportunities to enhance shareholder value.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company has debt instruments with variable interest rates. The Company has a \$3,000,000 line of credit from Wells Fargo, N.A. that bears interest at the prime interest rate less 0.25% (3.00% at December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively). Availability under the line of credit is reduced by outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the Company has \$2,995,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, of availability under this line of credit. The line of credit is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets. The agreement contains covenants with respect to working capital, net worth and certain ratios, as well as other covenants. The existing line of credit which was to expire on November 30, 2010, was renewed and extended to November 30, 2011.

The Company invests in U.S. government agency securities and corporate bonds which are exposed to interest rate fluctuations. The interest earned on these investments may vary based on fluctuations in the interest rate.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q, management performed, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Based upon the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In January 2010, the Company initiated an arbitration proceeding against Olive Healthcare (Olive) for damages arising out of Olive 's delivery of defective soft-gel prenatal vitamin capsules. The Company seeks damages in excess of \$3.5 million. Olive has denied liability and filed a counterclaim in February 2010 for breach of contract. The arbitration proceeding is still in its initial stages. A mediation was scheduled to take place in mid-December 2010, but Olive did not appear. The Company is now moving forward with the arbitration proceeding. Olive also filed a lawsuit against the Company in December 2010 in Daman, India seeking to enjoin the United States arbitration and claiming damages in excess of \$4.0 million arising out of a contract for the soft-gel capsules. The Company has engaged Indian counsel and is actively defending that suit.

In June 2008, the Company filed a declaratory judgment suit in the Federal District Court of Delaware (Civil Action No. 08-338 (JJF)) against KV Pharmaceuticals, DrugTech Corp. and Ther-Rx Corp (collectively, KV). The complaint sought declaratory judgment for non-infringement and invalidity of certain patents owned by KV. The complaint further sought declaratory judgment of anti-trust violations and federal and state unfair competition violations for actions taken by KV in securing and enforcing these patents. KV also countered with claims of infringement by the Company of KV 's patents seeking the Company 's profits for sales of MMCs or other monetary relief, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, attorney 's fees and a finding of willful infringement. In March 2009, the Company and KV settled the litigation. In May 2010, the Company filed an action for declaratory relief in the Delaware Superior Court against KV seeking a declaration that KV breached its obligations under a settlement agreement entered into with the Company (the Binding Agreement). In June 2010, KV filed a counterclaim to the complaint and asserted claims for breach of contract, declaratory judgment, negligent misrepresentation and fraud in connection with the Binding Agreement, alleging among other things that the Company has improperly withheld royalties from KV arising out of its sales of a pre-natal vitamin product. On December 15, 2010, the Company executed a settlement agreement with KV in which the Company paid KV \$850,000 to satisfy all royalties earned through December 31, 2010. In addition, effective January 1, 2011, the license granted to Lannett in the Binding Agreement was terminated, and the Company and its affiliates were required to cease making, using or offering to sell products covered by the licensed patents.

Regulatory Proceedings

The Company is engaged in an industry which is subject to considerable government regulation relating to the development, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical products. Accordingly, incidental to its business, the Company periodically responds to inquiries or engages in administrative and judicial proceedings involving regulatory authorities, particularly the FDA and the Drug Enforcement Agency.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) A list of the exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K to be filed as a part of this Form 10-Q is shown on the Exhibit Index filed herewith.

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SIGNATURE

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LANNETT COMPANY, INC.

Dated: February 14, 2011

By: /s/ Arthur P. Bedrosian
Arthur P. Bedrosian
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 14, 2011

By: /s/ Keith R. Ruck
Keith R. Ruck
Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial
Officer

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Exhibit Index

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith
32	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith