

NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS INC
Form 10-Q
October 29, 2010

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-50838

NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0455244
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3975 Freedom Circle
Santa Clara, CA 95054
(408) 454-3000

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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 large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

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

Class	Outstanding at September 30, 2010
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	63,865,896 shares

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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$92,328	\$44,278
Marketable securities, short-term	132,800	-
Accounts receivable, net	31,073	25,137
Inventories	43,341	45,113
Deferred income taxes	14,218	13,157
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,107	8,638
Total current assets	321,867	136,323
Property and equipment, net	19,269	13,278
Goodwill	112,918	112,918
Intangible asset, net	192,190	223,345
Other assets	47,603	46,247
Total assets	\$693,847	\$532,111
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$20,410	\$17,937
Accrued liabilities	30,119	34,205
Contingent earn-out liability	62,839	11,687
Deferred margin	4,017	2,667
Software licenses and other obligations, current	3,859	3,037
Total current liabilities	121,244	69,533
Software licenses and other obligations, long-term	2,376	2,409
Other liabilities	34,665	34,214
Total liabilities	158,285	106,156
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	637	575
Additional paid-in capital	714,999	548,523
Accumulated other comprehensive income	32	-
Accumulated deficit	(180,106)	(123,143)
Total stockholders' equity	535,562	425,955
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$693,847	\$532,111

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT FOR PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
 (UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue	\$100,052	\$42,314	\$281,317	\$105,165
Cost of revenue	40,523	21,498	134,866	49,029
Gross profit	59,529	20,816	146,451	56,136
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	32,372	16,087	92,462	42,421
Selling, general and administrative	19,763	7,740	59,619	21,912
Change in contingent earn-out liability	741	-	51,152	-
Acquisition-related costs	-	1,425	735	2,760
Total operating expenses	52,876	25,252	203,968	67,093
Income (loss) from operations	6,653	(4,436)	(57,517)	(10,957)
Interest and other income (expense), net	(126)	(196)	(236)	223
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,527	(4,632)	(57,753)	(10,734)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1,318	(779)	(790)	(808)
Net income (loss)	\$5,209	\$(3,853)	\$(56,963)	\$(9,926)
Net income (loss) per share-basic	\$0.08	\$(0.09)	\$(0.95)	\$(0.23)
Net income (loss) per share-diluted	\$0.08	\$(0.09)	\$(0.95)	\$(0.23)
Shares used in calculation-basic	63,632	44,494	60,041	43,976
Shares used in calculation-diluted	67,933	44,494	60,041	43,976

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(56,963)	\$(9,926)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	38,813	14,839
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(25)	-
Write-off debt issuance costs related to line of credit	305	-
Amortization of premium relating to debt securities	440	-
Stock-based compensation	36,032	16,770
Provision for doubtful accounts	116	-
Provision for inventory reserves	4,415	2,273
Deferred income taxes, net	(1,238)	3,381
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(6,709)	(2,141)
Inventories	(2,453)	3,133
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,596)	(7,069)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,360)	10,551
Contingent earn-out liability	51,152	-
Deferred margin	2,007	(633)
Other long-term liabilities	870	575
Net cash provided by operating activities	61,806	31,753
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(6,042)	(646)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,250)	-
Purchase of marketable securities	(160,986)	(14,633)
Sales and maturities of marketable securities	27,800	27,700
Loan to RMI	-	(15,000)
Cash paid for acquisitions	-	(115,501)
Net cash used in investing activities	(140,478)	(118,080)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from line of credit and term notes	-	37,000
Payments of principal of line of credit and term notes	-	(8,500)
Payments of software license and other obligations	(3,619)	(519)
Payments of debt issuance costs	-	(1,095)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock pursuant to a follow-on offering	117,813	-
Payments for stock offering costs	(6,145)	-
Proceeds from other issuances of Common Stock	20,292	10,179
Tax payments related to vested awards	(1,619)	(838)
Net cash provided by financing activities	126,722	36,227
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	48,050	(50,100)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	44,278	83,474

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$92,328	\$33,374
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Acquisition of property and equipment under capital leases and software license obligations	\$4,881	\$3,870

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of NetLogic Microsystems, Inc. (the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X statements. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring items, considered necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations for the periods are shown.

On February 16, 2010, the Company’s directors approved a 2-for-1 stock split of the Company’s common stock, to be effected pursuant to the issuance of additional shares as a stock dividend. The stock dividend was paid on March 19, 2010 to stockholders of record as of March 5, 2010. All share and per share amounts in these condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock split for all periods presented.

These unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2009. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires it to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company based these estimates and assumptions on historical experience and evaluated them on an on-going basis to help ensure they remain reasonable under current conditions. Actual results could differ from those estimates. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, there were no significant changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed in the Company’s 2009 annual report on Form 10-K/A except for the following:

Revenue recognition. The Company has entered into licensing agreements with some of its customers. For these license arrangements the Company recognizes revenue under the proportionate performance method provided that fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is probable. When such license arrangements contain multiple elements (e.g., license grants and services), the Company reviews each element to determine the separate units of accounting that exist within the agreement. If more than one unit of accounting exists, the Company generally allocates the consideration payable under the agreement to each unit of accounting using the relative fair value method. The Company recognizes revenue for each unit of accounting when the revenue recognition criteria have been met for that unit of accounting.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities. The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company diversifies its deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. Deposits held in money market funds are stated

at cost, which approximates market value. Money market deposits are readily convertible to cash and are classified as cash equivalents. Marketable securities held by the Company, which are all available-for-sale investments and carried at fair value, consisted of U.S. treasury and government agency securities. The cost of securities sold is accounted for based on the specific identification method. Marketable securities with remaining contractual maturities on the date of purchase greater than 90 days are classified as short-term even though the contractual maturities may be greater than one year because such investments, which are highly liquid, represent funds available for use in current operations. These investments are monitored for impairment periodically and reductions in carrying value are recorded against earnings when the declines are determined to be other-than-temporary.

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2. Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings per Share." Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period including stock options and warrants using the treasury stock method.

The following is a reconciliation of the weighted average number of common shares used to calculate basic net income (loss) per share to the weighted average common and potential common shares used to calculate diluted net income (loss) per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Numerator:				
Net income (loss): basic and diluted	\$5,209	\$(3,853)	\$(56,963)	\$(9,926)
Denominator:				
Add: common shares outstanding	63,632	44,560	60,041	44,042
Less: unvested common shares subject to repurchase	-	(66)	-	(66)
Total shares: basic	63,632	44,494	60,041	43,976
Add: stock options and warrants outstanding	4,301	-	-	-
Total shares: diluted	67,933	44,494	60,041	43,976
Net income (loss) per share: basic	\$0.08	\$(0.09)	\$(0.95)	\$(0.23)
Net income (loss) per share: diluted	\$0.08	\$(0.09)	\$(0.95)	\$(0.23)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, employee stock options to purchase the following numbers of shares of common stock were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share as their effect would be anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Shares excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share	-	3,644	4,502	4,960

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3. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has adopted stock plans that provide for grants to employees of equity-based awards, which include stock options and restricted stock. In addition, the Company has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) that allows employees to purchase its common stock at a discount through payroll deductions. The estimated fair value of the Company’s equity-based awards, less expected forfeitures, is amortized over the service period of the awards. The Company also grants stock options and restricted stock to new employees in accordance with Nasdaq Marketplace rule 5635(c)(4) as an inducement material to the new employee’s entering into employment with the Company. At the Company’s 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 21, 2010, the Company’s stockholders approved an increase of 2,700,000 shares reserved for issuance under the Company’s 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense recorded for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost of revenue	\$ 167	\$ 164	\$ 536	\$ 519
Research and development	6,127	3,733	18,890	9,345
Selling, general and administrative	4,981	2,555	16,606	6,906
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 11,275	\$ 6,452	\$ 36,032	\$ 16,770

In addition, the Company capitalized approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million of stock-based compensation in inventory as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, which represented indirect manufacturing costs related to its inventory.

Stock Options

The exercise price of each stock option generally equals the market price of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Most options vest over four years and expire no later than ten years from the grant date. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 the Company did not grant stock options to purchase shares of common stock. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company granted stock options to purchase approximately 104,000 and 622,000 shares of common stock, respectively. As of September 30, 2010 there was approximately \$14.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options granted and outstanding with a weighted average remaining vesting period of 2.75 years.

Restricted Stock

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 the Company granted restricted stock units representing the future right to acquire approximately 128,000 and 573,000 shares of common stock, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company granted restricted stock units representing the future right to acquire approximately 326,000 and 964,000 shares of common stock, respectively. These awards vest over the requisite service period, which ranges from six months to four years. The fair value of the restricted stock units was determined using the fair value of the Company’s common stock on the grant date. The fair value of the restricted stock units is amortized on a straight-line basis over the service period, and is reduced for estimated forfeitures. As of September 30, 2010, there was approximately \$53.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted stock units granted which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.45 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's ESPP provides that eligible employees may purchase up to \$25,000 worth of its common stock annually over the course of two six-month offering periods. The purchase price to be paid by participants is 85% of the price per share of the Company's common stock either at the beginning or the end of each six-month offering period, whichever is less.

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Valuation Assumptions

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model was developed for use in estimating the value of publicly traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. The Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of publicly traded options as they have vesting requirements and are not fully transferable. The weighted average assumptions used in the model are outlined in the following table (there were no stock options granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		
	September 30,		September 30,		
	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Stock Option Plans:					
Risk-free interest rate	-	2.44	% -	1.97	%
Expected life of options (in years)	-	5.41	-	5.82	
Expected dividend yield	-	0.00	% -	0.00	%
Volatility	-	56	% -	60	%
Weighted average fair value	-	\$20.49	-	\$13.70	
Employee Stock Purchase Plan:					
Risk-free interest rate	0.22	% 0.33	% 0.20	% 0.30	%
Expected life of options (in years)	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	
Expected dividend yield	0.00	% 0.00	% 0.00	% 0.00	%
Volatility	38	% 75	% 38	% 75	%
Weighted average fair value	\$6.90	\$13.25	\$6.38	\$9.93	

The computation of the expected volatility assumption used in the Black-Scholes calculations for new grants is based on a combination of historical and implied volatilities. When establishing the expected life assumption, the Company reviews on a semi-annual basis the historical employee exercise behavior with respect to option grants with similar vesting periods.

4. Income Taxes

During the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$ 1.3 million and tax benefit of \$0.8 million, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.8 million in both periods. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily driven by a rate differential for book income generated in foreign jurisdictions and book losses generated in the United States.

At December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, the Company had \$49.3 million and \$49.4 million of unrecognized tax benefits. Approximately \$45.1 million of the balance as of September 30, 2010 would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, the Company had \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million of accrued interest and no accrued penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

The Company anticipates that it is reasonably possible that approximately \$10 million of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease within the next twelve months due to the expiration of statute of limitations.

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5. Business Combination

RMI Corporation

On May 31, 2009, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger Reorganization, or definitive agreement, with the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Roadster Merger Corporation, and RMI Corporation ("RMI"), a provider of high-performance and low-power multi-core, multi-threaded processors. Under the terms of the definitive agreement, the Company loaned \$15.0 million to RMI on June 1, 2009 pursuant to a secured promissory note due November 30, 2010 bearing interest at a 10% annual rate (the "RMI Loan"). The Company recorded interest income of \$375,000 and \$500,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. The RMI loan was extinguished in October 2009.

On October 30, 2009, the Company completed the acquisition of RMI and delivered merger consideration of approximately 9.9 million shares of the Company's common stock (valued at \$188.5 million) and \$12.6 million cash to the paying agent for distribution to the former holders of RMI capital stock. Approximately 10% of the shares of common stock delivered as merger consideration are being held in escrow as security for claims and expenses that might arise during the first 12 months following the closing date. Additionally, the Company may be required to issue up to an additional 3.1 million shares of common stock and pay up to an additional \$15.9 million cash to the former holders of RMI capital stock as earn-out consideration based upon achievement of specified percentages of revenue targets for either the 12-month period from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, or the 12-month period from November 1, 2009 through October 31, 2010, whichever period results in the higher percentage of the revenue target. The additional earn-out consideration, if any, net of applicable indemnity claims, will be paid on or before December 31, 2010. In accordance with ASC 805 Business Combinations, a liability was recognized for the estimated merger date fair value of the acquisition-related contingent consideration based on the probability of the achievement of the revenue target. The Company assumed a probability-weighted revenue achievement of approximately 80% of target and recorded at an initial earn-out liability of \$9.7 million composed of 487,000 shares of its common stock value at \$9.3 million and \$0.4 million in cash. Changes in the fair value of the acquisition-related contingent consideration subsequent to the merger date, including changes from events after the acquisition date, such as changes in the Company's estimate of the revenue expected to be achieved and changes in their stock price, are being recognized in earnings in the period in which the estimated fair value changes. See Note 8 for change in the fair value measurement of the contingent earn-out liability for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

In-process research and development, or IPRD, consisted of the in-process project to complete development of the XLPTM processor. Acquired IPRD assets are initially recognized at fair value and are classified as indefinite-lived assets until the successful completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. Accordingly, during the development period after the acquisition date, these assets will not be amortized as charges to earnings; instead this asset will be subject to periodic impairment testing. Upon successful completion of the development process for the acquired IPRD project, the asset would then be considered a finite-lived intangible asset and amortization of the asset will commence. Development of the XLPTM processor core was 99% complete as of September 30, 2010 and the estimated incremental cost to complete was approximately \$0.2 million. The Company has received and sampled first silicon on this product and in October 2010 has determined that the project is complete. The asset has been re-designated a finite-lived intangible asset and amortization of the asset will commence in the fourth quarter of 2010 over an expected useful live of 10 years. Minor validation and testing work will continue prior to achieving high volume production which is anticipated to occur in 2011.

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Integrated Device Technology, Inc., Network Search Engine Business

On July 17, 2009, the Company purchased intellectual property and other assets relating to the network search engine business of Integrated Device Technology, Inc. (“IDT”) which the Company refers to as the “IDT NSE Acquisition”. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination under ASC 805 Business Combinations. The estimated total purchase price of \$98.2 million was allocated to inventory and intangible assets based on their fair values as of the date of the completion of the acquisition, including an asset related to a supply agreement with IDT of \$0.9 million. The supply agreement allows the Company to source certain finished product from IDT generally at cost for a contracted period of time. IDT's pricing to the Company was considered to be below market price in most cases. Accordingly, the Company recorded an asset upon the signing of the agreement representing the difference between IDT prices and estimated market prices for those products based on quantities that the Company currently estimates it will purchase under the supply agreement. The Company is amortizing the asset associated with the supply agreement and increasing its inventory carrying value as products are purchased under the supply agreement. See Note 6 for activity in the supply agreement asset.

Aeluros, Inc.

In October 2007, the Company acquired all outstanding equity securities of Aeluros, Inc. (“Aeluros”) a privately-held, fables provider of industry-leading 10-Gigabit Ethernet physical layer products. The Company paid \$57.1 million in cash. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company became obligated to pay an additional \$15.5 million in cash to the former Aeluros stockholders due to its attainment of post-acquisition revenue milestones. Under the then applicable accounting standards, the additional consideration was included in goodwill and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2008, and was paid to the former Aeluros stockholders in February 2009.

Pro Forma Data for IDT NSE and RMI Acquisitions

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma results of the Company as though the IDT NSE and RMI acquisitions described above occurred at January 1, 2009. The data below includes the historical results of the Company and each of these acquisitions on a standalone basis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. Adjustments have been made for the estimated fair value adjustment related to acquired inventory, amortization of intangible assets, and the related income tax impact of the pro forma adjustments. No adjustments were made to interest and related expenses associated with debt financing of these acquisitions or the change in contingent earn-out liability recorded by the Company in 2009. The pro forma information presented does not purport to be indicative of the results that would have been achieved had both acquisitions been made as of those dates nor of the results which may occur in the future.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except per share amount)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Revenue	\$63,111	\$181,679
Net loss	(16,444)	(77,303)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	(0.30)	(1.42)

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6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes the components of goodwill, other intangible assets and related accumulated amortization balances, which were recorded as a result of prior business combinations (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Goodwill	\$ 112,918	\$ -	\$ 112,918	\$ 112,918	\$ -	\$ 112,918
Other intangible assets:						
Developed technology	\$ 36,880	\$ (26,551)	\$ 10,329	\$ 36,880	\$ (19,821)	\$ 17,059
Composite intangible asset	74,046	(19,272)	54,774	74,046	(10,560)	63,486
Patents and core technology	78,640	(18,220)	60,420	77,390	(5,159)	72,231
Customer relationships	20,700	(5,316)	15,384	20,700	(3,246)	17,454
Tradenames and trademarks	2,200	(672)	1,528	2,200	(122)	2,078
Non-competition agreements	400	(147)	253	400	(27)	373
Intellectual property	3,472	(480)	2,992	3,472	(88)	3,384
Other intangible assets	256	(256)	-	256	(103)	153
Supply agreement	872	(862)	10	872	(245)	627
In-process research and development	46,500	-	46,500	46,500	-	46,500
Total	\$ 263,966	\$ (71,776)	\$ 192,190	\$ 262,716	\$ (39,371)	\$ 223,345

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, goodwill represented approximately 16% and 21% of the Company's total assets.

The following table presents details of the amortization of intangible assets included in the cost of revenue and operating expenses categories for the periods presented, including acquired backlog, but excluding supply agreement and other intangible assets (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost of revenue	\$ 9,632	\$ 4,778	\$ 29,028	\$ 10,738
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	913	345	2,739	1,035
	\$ 10,545	\$ 5,123	\$ 31,767	\$ 11,773

As of September 30, 2010, the estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets in the table above is as follows, excluding supply agreement (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending	Estimated Amortization
2010 (remaining 3 months)	\$ 11,344
2011	43,577
2012	35,457

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2013	29,015
2014	16,072
Thereafter	56,715
Total	\$ 192,180

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7. Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

There were no available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2009. The following is a summary of available-for-sale investments as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	September 30, 2010 Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Investments in:				
U.S. treasury securities	\$16,613	\$-	\$-	\$16,613
U.S. government agency securities	120,222	59	(5)	120,276
Money market funds	60,339	-	-	60,339
Total	\$197,174	\$59	\$(5)	\$197,228
Reported as:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$64,428	\$-	\$-	\$64,428
Marketable securities, short-term	132,746	59	(5)	132,800
	\$197,174	\$59	\$(5)	\$197,228

Excluding money market funds, which do not have stated contractual maturity dates, the fair value of the Company's investments as of September 30, 2010, by contractual maturity, was as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010
Investments:	
Due in 1 year or less	\$94,683
Due after 1 year through 5 years	42,206
Total	\$136,889

Net unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale investments were included as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

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8. Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

Fair Value Hierarchy

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The Company measures its financial assets and financial liabilities, specifically its cash equivalents, marketable securities and contingent earn-out liability, at fair value on a recurring basis. As of December 31, 2009 the Company's cash balance was \$44.3 million, and it did not have cash equivalents or marketable securities. The fair value of these financial assets and liabilities was determined using the following inputs as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2010 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 60,339	\$ 60,339	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. treasury securities	16,613	16,613		
U.S. government agency securities	120,276	120,276		-
	\$ 197,228	\$ 197,228	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities:				
Contingent earn-out liability	\$ 62,839	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,839

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:				
Contingent earn-out liability	\$ 11,687	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,687

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Contingent earn-out liability

The Company estimated the fair value of the contingent earn-out liability based on its probability assessment of revenue achievements from acquired RMI products during the earn-out period – see Note 5 for further details. In developing these estimates, the Company considered its revenue projections, its historical results, and general macro-economic environment and industry trends. This fair value measurement is based on significant revenue inputs not observed in the market and thus represents a Level 3 measurement. Level 3 instruments are valued based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and reflect the Company's own assumptions in measuring fair value. The Company's fair value estimate of this liability was \$9.7 million at the date of acquisition. Changes in the fair value of the contingent earn-out liability subsequent to the acquisition date, including changes arising from events that occurred after the acquisition date, such as changes in the Company's estimate of revenue achievements, are recognized in earnings in the periods when the estimated fair value changes.

The following table represents a reconciliation of the change in the fair value measurement of the contingent earn-out liability for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$62,098	\$-	\$11,687	\$-
Change in contingent earn-out liability included in operating expenses	741	-	51,152	-
Ending balance	\$62,839	\$-	\$62,839	\$-

9. Balance Sheet Components

The components of the Company's inventory at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Inventories:		
Finished goods	\$25,382	\$18,147
Work-in-progress	17,959	26,966
	\$43,341	\$45,113

The components of the Company's accrued liabilities at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Accrued Liabilities:		
Accrued payroll and related expenses	\$11,980	\$11,335

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Accrued inventory purchases	4,850	10,148
Accrued software licenses	3,753	-
Accrued warranty	2,263	1,534
Other accrued expenses	7,273	11,188
	\$30,119	\$34,205

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10. Product Warranties

The Company provides a limited product warranty from one to five years from the date of sale. The Company provides for the estimated future costs of repair or replacement upon shipment of the product. The Company's warranty accrual is estimated based on actual and historical claims compared to historical revenue and assumes that it has to replace products subject to a claim. The following table summarizes activity related to product warranty liability during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
Warranty Accrual:	2010	2009	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$2,058	\$1,366	\$1,534	\$1,445
Provision for warranty	314	33	1,080	69
Settlements made during the period	(109)	(40)	(351)	(155)
Ending balance	\$2,263	\$1,359	\$2,263	\$1,359

During the first two quarters of 2006, the Company provided an additional warranty reserve of \$0.9 million to address a warranty issue related to specific devices sold to one of its international customers. The devices were tested by both the Company and the customer and passed quality assurance inspection at the time they were sold. The customer subsequently identified malfunctioning systems that included the Company's devices. No specific warranty reserve was provided for additional units shipped subsequent to September 30, 2006 as the customer modified the software associated with its products to remedy the observed malfunction. As of September 30, 2010, the Company maintained \$0.5 million of warranty reserves for anticipated replacement costs of the parts sold to this customer.

The Company has entered into master purchase agreement with certain customers under which it undertakes specified obligations in the event of an epidemic product failure. These obligations have not had a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

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11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases its facilities under non-cancelable operating leases, which contain renewal options and escalation clauses, and expires through 2018. Additionally, the Company acquired rights to use certain CAD tools under software licenses, accounting for the arrangements as capital leases.

Future minimum commitments under non-cancelable software licenses and operating leases agreements, which include common area maintenance charges as of September 30, 2010, were as follows (in thousands):

	Software licenses and other obligations	Operating Leases	Total
2010 (remaining 3 months)	\$ 1,264	\$ 558	\$ 1,822
2011	3,795	430	4,225
2012	1,378	2,184	3,562
2013	-	3,203	3,203
2014	-	3,290	3,290
2015 and thereafter	-	11,771	11,771
	6,437	\$ 21,436	\$ 27,873
Less: Interest component	(202)		
Present value of minimum payments	6,235		
Less: Current portion	(3,859)		
Long-term portion of obligations	\$ 2,376		

Purchase Commitments

At September 30, 2010, the Company had approximately \$13.3 million in firm, non-cancelable and unconditional purchase commitments with its suppliers.

Contingencies

From time to time the Company is party to claims and litigation proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Currently, the Company does not believe that there are any claims or litigation proceeds involving matters that will result in the payment of monetary damages, net of any applicable insurance proceeds, that, in the aggregate, would be material in relation to its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There can be no assurance, however, that any such matters will be resolved without costly litigation, in a manner that is not adverse to the Company's business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows, or without requiring royalty payments in the future that may adversely impact gross margins.

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Indemnities, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Company has made certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which it may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include agreements to indemnify the Company's customers with respect to liabilities associated with the infringement of other parties' technology based upon its products, obligation to indemnify its lessors under facility lease agreements, and obligation to indemnify its directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the state of Delaware. The duration of such indemnification obligations, commitments and guarantees varies and, in certain cases, is indefinite. The Company has not recorded any liability for any such indemnification obligations, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying balance sheets. The Company does, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is estimable and probable.

The Company has undertaken specified obligations in the event of an epidemic product failure under master purchase agreements with certain customers. These obligations have not had a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Credit Facility

The Company terminated a senior secured revolving credit facility of \$25 million with a group of banks during the most recent quarter and no longer has available credit under that arrangement as of September 30, 2010.

12. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The components of comprehensive income (loss) were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net Income (loss)	\$5,209	\$(3,853)	\$(56,963)	\$(9,926)
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	53
Change in unrealized gain/loss on marketable securities, net of taxes	(13)	-	32	(40)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$5,196	\$(3,853)	\$(56,931)	\$(9,913)

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13 Operating Segments and Geographic Information

The Company operates as one operating and reportable segment and sells its products directly to customers in North America, Asia and Europe. Revenue percentages for the geographic regions reported below were based upon the customer headquarters locations. Following is a summary of the geographic information related to revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue:				
China	41	% 24	% 38	% 23
Malaysia	24	% 32	% 27	% 31
United States	16	% 29	% 16	% 30
Other	19	% 15	% 19	% 16
Total	100	% 100	% 100	% 100

The following table summarizes customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's gross account receivable for the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Wintec Industries	21	% 26
Huawei Technologies	16	% 14
Flextronics	*	12

*Less than 10% of gross account receivable

The following table summarizes revenue from bill-to customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's revenue for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Wintec Industries	24	% 38	% 26	% 33
Huawei Technologies	13	% *	12	% 10
Sanmina Corporateion	*	18	% *	16

*Less than 10% of revenue

The following table summarizes end customers comprising 10% or more of the Company's revenue for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cisco	25	% 40	% 27	% 36

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Huawei Technologies	13	%	*	12	%	10	%	
Alcatel-Lucent	*		15	%	10	%	15	%

*Less than 10% of revenue

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Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which include, without limitation, statements about the market for our technology, our strategy and competition. Such statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed forward-looking statements. For example, the words "believes", "anticipates", "plans", "expects", "intends" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, all the information under Item 3 below constitutes a forward-looking statement. Our actual results and the timing of certain events may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those discussed in "Business", "Risk Factors", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" and "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2010, "Business", "Risk Factors", and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" in our Prospectus Supplement on Form 424B5 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2010, and under "Management's discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Risk Factors" in this quarterly report. All forward-looking statements in this document are based on information available to us as of the date of this report and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes contained in this quarterly report, except as required by law. Unless expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms "we", "our", "us" and "NetLogic Microsystems" refer to NetLogic Microsystems, Inc.

Overview

We are a leading fabless semiconductor company that designs, develops and sells proprietary high-performance processors and high speed integrated circuits that are used to enhance the performance and functionality of advanced 3G/4G mobile wireless infrastructure, data center, enterprise, metro Ethernet, edge and core infrastructure networks. Our market-leading product portfolio includes high-performance communication processors, knowledge-based processors, high-speed 10/40/100 Gigabit Ethernet physical layer devices, network search engines, and ultra low-power embedded processors. These products are designed into high-performance systems such as switches, routers, wireless base stations, radio network controllers, security appliances, networked storage appliances, service gateways and connected media devices offered by leading original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) such as Alcatel-Lucent, Brocade Communications Systems, Cisco Systems, Dell, Ericsson, Finisar, Fujitsu, Hewlett-Packard, Huawei Technologies, Juniper Networks, McAfee, Motorola, Tellabs, and ZTE Corporation.

The products and technologies we have developed and acquired are targeted to enable our customers to develop systems that support the increasing speeds and complexity of the Internet infrastructure. We believe there is a growing need to include knowledge-based processors and high speed integrated circuits in a larger number of such systems as networks transition to all Internet Protocol (IP) packet processing at increasing speeds and complexity.

The equipment and systems that use our products are technically complex. As a result, the time from our initial customer engagement design activity to volume production can be lengthy and may require considerable support from our design engineering, research and development, sales, and marketing personnel in order to secure the engagement and commence product sales to the customer. Once the customer's equipment is in volume production, however, it generally has a life cycle of three to five years and requires less ongoing support.

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We derive revenue primarily from sales of semiconductor products to OEMs, their contract manufacturers and distributors. Usually, we initially sell product for a new design engagement directly to the OEM customer. Once the design enters volume production, the OEM frequently outsources its manufacturing to contract manufacturers who purchase the products directly from us.

We also use distributors to provide valuable assistance to end-users in delivery of our products and related services. Our distributors are used to support our international sales logistic principally in Asia. In accordance with standard market practice, our distributor agreements limit the distributor's ability to return product up to a portion of purchases in the preceding quarter and limit price protection for inventory on-hand if it subsequently lowers prices on our products. We recognize revenue from sales through distributors at the time of shipment to end customers reported by our distributors.

As a fabless semiconductor company, our business is less capital intensive than others because we rely on third parties to manufacture, assemble, and test our products. In general, we do not anticipate making significant capital expenditures aside from business acquisitions that we might make from time to time. In the future, as we launch new products or expand our operations, however, we may require additional funds to procure product mask sets, order elevated quantities of wafers from our foundry partners, perform qualification testing and assemble and test those products.

Because we purchase all wafers from suppliers with fabrication facilities and outsource the assembly and testing to third party vendors, a significant portion of our cost of revenue consists of payments to third party vendors.

Recent Acquisitions

On October 30, 2009, we completed our acquisition of RMI Corporation (RMI), a provider of high-performance and low-power communication, multi-threaded processors and delivered merger consideration of approximately 9.9 million shares of the our common stock (valued at \$188.5 million) and \$12.6 million cash to the paying agent for distribution to the former holders of RMI capital stock. Approximately 10% of the shares of our common stock delivered as merger consideration are being held in escrow as security for claims and expenses that might arise during the first 12 months following the closing date. Additionally, we may be obligated to issue and deliver up to an additional 3.1 million shares of common stock and pay an additional \$15.9 million cash to the former holders of RMI capital stock as earn-out consideration based upon achievement of specified percentages of revenue targets for either the 12-month period from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, or the 12-month period from November 1, 2009 through October 31, 2010, whichever period results in the higher percentage of the revenue target. The additional earn-out consideration, if any, net of applicable indemnity claims, will be paid on or before December 31, 2010.

On July 17, 2009, we completed the IDT NSE acquisition. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination during the third quarter of 2009. As purchase consideration we paid \$98.2 million in cash, net of a price adjustment based on a determination of the actual amount of inventory received.

On October 24, 2007, we completed the acquisition of Aeluros, Inc. which was accounted for as a business combination during the fourth quarter of 2007. We paid \$57.1 million in cash upon the closing of the transaction. Under the terms of the definitive agreement, we paid an additional \$15.5 million cash in February 2009 based on the attainment of revenue performance milestones for the acquired business during the one year period following the close of the transaction.

Our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 did not include revenues and costs associated with the RMI acquisition and only revenues and costs associated with the IDT NSE acquisition from July 17, 2009 whereas the results of operations in 2010 reflect revenues and costs attributable to the combined company and consequently are substantially higher than comparable period results in 2009.

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Outlook and Challenges

With the resumption of our revenue growth, for 2010 we have shifted our focus to strategically investing in our product development and scaling our business operations to support our growth as well as the continued successful integration of the IDT NSE business and RMI. Our continued integration efforts include the assimilation of employees, retaining key personnel and existing customers, process and system rationalization related to our management information and enterprise resource planning systems to keep in pace with our breadth and scale of business while maintaining regulatory compliance, and obtaining new customers.

For each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, our top five customers in terms of revenue accounted for approximately 58% of total product revenue. Although we believe our revenues will continue to be concentrated among our largest customers, we expect that continued favorable market trends, such as the increasing number of 10 Gigabit ports as enterprises and datacenters upgrade their legacy networks to better accommodate the proliferation of video and virtualization applications, and the growing mobile wireless infrastructure and IPTV markets, will enable us to broaden our customer base. Additionally, our expanding product portfolio will also help us further diversify our customer and product revenues as well as expand our offerings to our existing customers.

We maintain inventory, or “hubbing”, arrangements with certain customers, including our largest customer, Cisco and its supplier, Wintec Industries. Pursuant to these arrangements, we deliver products to a customer, an intermediary or a designated third party warehouse based upon the customer’s projected needs, but do not recognize product revenue unless and until the customer, intermediary or third-party warehouse reports it has removed, or pulled, our product from the warehouse to be incorporated into the customers’ end products. Historically, we have had reasonable visibility of our customers’ requirements within a quarter. However, if a customer that uses a hubbing arrangement does not take delivery of products in accordance with the schedule it originally provided to us, our predicted future revenue stream could vary substantially from our forecasts, and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected because we typically commit resources and incur expenses based on our projections. Additionally, although we own the inventory physically located at these hubs, our ability to effectively manage inventory levels may be restricted, causing our total inventory levels to increase. This, in turn, could increase our expenses associated with excess and obsolete product and negatively impact our cash flows.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base these estimates and assumptions on historical experience and evaluate them on an on-going basis to help ensure they remain reasonable under current conditions. Actual results could differ from those estimates. There have been no changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A except for the following:

Revenue recognition. We have also entered into licensing agreements with some of our customers. Under these license arrangements we recognize revenue under the proportionate performance method provided that fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is probable. When such license arrangements contain multiple elements (e.g., license grants and services), we review each element to determine the separate units of accounting that exist within the agreement. If more than one unit of accounting exists, we generally allocate consideration payable to us under the agreement to each unit of accounting using the relative fair value method. We recognize revenue for each unit of accounting when the revenue recognition criteria have been met for that unit of accounting.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities. We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. We diversify our deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. Deposits held in money market funds are stated at cost, which approximates market value. Money market deposits are readily convertible to cash and are classified as cash equivalents. Marketable securities held by us, which are all available-for-sale investments and carried at fair value, consist of U.S. government agency securities and U.S. treasury securities. The cost of securities sold is accounted for based on the specific identification method. Marketable securities with remaining contractual maturities on the date of purchase greater than 90 days are classified as short-term even though the contractual maturities may be greater than one year because such investments, which are highly liquid, represent funds available for use in current operations. These investments are monitored for impairment periodically and reductions in carrying value are recorded against earnings when the declines are determined to be other-than-temporary.

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Results of Operations

Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 with Three Months Ended September 30, 2009

Revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit

The table below sets forth data concerning the fluctuations in our revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit data for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and the three months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue	%	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue	%	Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change	%
Revenue	\$100,052	100.0	%	\$42,314	100.0	%	\$ 57,738	136.5	%
Cost of revenue	40,523	40.5	%	21,498	50.8	%	19,025	88.5	%
Gross profit	\$59,529	59.5	%	\$20,816	49.2	%	\$ 38,713	186.0	%

Revenue. Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased by \$57.7 million compared with the three months ended September 30, 2009. Revenue from sales to Wintec, Cisco and Cisco's contract manufacturers (collectively "Cisco") represented \$25.4 million of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$16.8 million during the three months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in sales to Cisco was primarily due to an increase of \$ 2.0 million in revenue from sales of network search engine products, \$5.3 million from sales of knowledge based processors and \$1.1 million from sales of communication processors. Revenue from non-Cisco customers represented \$74.6 million of total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared with \$25.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2009. Increased revenue from sales of our products to non-Cisco customers primarily consisted of \$21.6 million from communication processors, \$4.8 million from physical layer products, \$4.2 million from network search engines, \$7.2 million in revenue from knowledge based processors, \$3.1 million from NETLite processors and \$7.8 million from ultra low-power embedded processors. Huawei accounted for 13% of our total revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2010 and was less than 10% in the same period of 2009. Alcatel accounted for less than 10% of total revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 15% of total revenue in the same period of 2009. The IDT NSE acquisition which closed in July 2009 added products to our existing networks search engine solutions while the RMI acquisition which closed in October 2009 broadened our product offerings to include communication processors and ultra-low power embedded processors. Of the 136.5% increase in revenue in 2009 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 over the same period in 2010, 80.0% were revenue from products that we acquired in the IDT NSE and RMI acquisitions.

Cost of Revenue/Gross Profit/Gross Margin. Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased by \$19.0 million compared with that of the three months ended September 30, 2009. Cost of revenue increased primarily due to an increase in product sales, an increase in the provision for excess/obsolete inventory, and an increase in amortization of intangible assets, but fair value adjustments related to acquired inventory decreased in the most recent quarter. As a result of IDT NSE and RMI acquisitions, amortization of intangible assets increased from \$4.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 to \$9.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Due to the depletion of the acquired inventory, fair market value adjustments for acquired inventory decreased from \$2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 to zero for the three months

ended September 30, 2010. In addition, provision for excess/obsolete inventory increased from \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 to \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Gross margin for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased to 59.5% compared with 49.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to decreases in fair value adjustments related to acquired inventory from the RMI and IDT NSE acquisitions and a favorable change in product mix.

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Operating expenses

The table below sets forth operating expense data for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and the three months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue		Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change	
Operating expenses:									
Research and development	\$32,372	32.4	%	\$16,087	38.0	%	\$ 16,285	101.2	%
Selling, general and administrative	19,763	19.8	%	7,740	18.3	%	12,023	155.3	%
Change in contingent earn-out liability	741	0.7	%	-	0.0	%	741	-	
Acquisition-related expenses	-	0.0	%	1,425	3.4	%	(1,425)	-	
Total operating expenses	\$52,876	52.8	%	\$25,252	59.7	%	\$ 27,624	109.4	%

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased during the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009 primarily due to increases in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$5.9 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$2.4 million, product development and qualification expenses of \$1.5 million, software license expenses of \$0.7 million, consulting and outside vendor services of \$2.7 million, depreciation expenses of \$1.0 million, and travel expenses of \$0.2 million. The increase in payroll, payroll related expenses and stock-based compensation expenses was primarily due to increases in engineering headcount to support our new product development efforts and from the RMI acquisition. The increase in product development and qualification expenses and consulting and outside vendor services was primarily due to the production qualification and characterization of new products submitted for tape-out during the period. The increase in software licenses expenses was primarily due to amortization of software licenses used for our internal research and development projects. The remainder of the increase in research and development expenses was caused by individually minor items. We expect the amount of research and development expenses to increase in total and as a percentage of revenues again in the fourth quarter of 2010 due to additional hiring, training and systems support for the development of new products and the improvement of existing products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased during the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009, primarily due to increases in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$3.9 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$2.4 million, consulting and outside vendor expenses of \$1.4 million, legal expenses of \$1.3 million, commission expense of \$0.5 million, and travel expenses of \$0.5 million. The increase in payroll and payroll related expenses, stock-based compensation expenses and travel expenses resulted primarily from increases in headcount to support our growing operations in the sales and marketing areas, and as a result of the RMI acquisition. The increase in consulting and outside vendor expenses and legal expenses were due to design board reference fees and patent application activities. Selling, general and administrative expenses also included \$1.0 million of amortization expense for the customer contracts and relationships, trade names and trademarks, and non-competition agreements intangible assets for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The remainder of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was caused by individually minor items. We expect that selling, general and administrative expenses will increase in dollar amount and as a percentage of revenues again in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Change in Contingent Earn-Out Liability. The change in estimated contingent earn-out liability payable to the former holders of RMI capital stock was due to an increase in the market price of our common stock, as the probability weighted estimated achievement of the revenue earn-out target remained unchanged from June 30, 2010 at approximately 92%. Our merger agreement with RMI provides that the earn-out payments to the former holders of RMI capital stock increase disproportionately to increases in the percentage of revenue target achieved. For example, based on the price of our common stock at September 30, 2010, if the probability-weighted estimated achievement of the revenue target was 100%, the additional charge for contingent earn-out liability would have been approximately \$39.2 million.

Acquisition-Related Costs. Acquisition and integration related costs associated with our IDT and RMI acquisitions were \$1.4 million during the three months ended September 30, 2009 and consisted primarily of legal fees of \$0.9 million, consulting and outside vendor services of \$0.3 million and other professional services of \$0.2 million.

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Other items

The table below sets forth other data for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and the three months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue		Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change
Other income, net:								
Interest income	\$150	0.1	%	\$399	0.9	%	\$ (249)	-62.4 %
Other income (expense), net	(276)	-0.3	%	(595)	-1.4	%	319	-53.6 %
Total interest and other income (expense), net	\$(126)	-0.1	%	\$(196)	-0.5	%	\$ 70	-35.7 %

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net. Net interest and other expense decreased by \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010, compared with the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in interest income was principally due to the absence of interest income from RMI bridge loan which was extinguished in October 2009. The reduction in other net expense was principally due to the absence of interest expense payable on term notes which were fully repaid in December 2009.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Pretax Income		Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Pretax Income		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes								
	\$1,318	20.2	%	\$(779)	16.8	%	\$ 2,097	-269.2 %

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes. During the three months ended September 30, 2010, we recorded an income tax provision of \$1.3 million. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily driven by a rate differential for book income generated in foreign jurisdictions and book losses generated in the United States.

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.8 million. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily driven by a rate differential for book income generated in foreign jurisdictions and book losses generated in the United States. Included in the benefit from income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2009 were charges totaling \$423,000 to correct a tax benefit previously recognized for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The adjustment related to disqualifying dispositions of incentive stock options during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

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Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009

Revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit

The table below sets forth data concerning the fluctuations in our revenue, cost of revenue and gross profit data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue	%	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue	%	Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change	%
Revenue	\$281,317	100.0	%	\$105,165	100.0	%	\$ 176,152	167.5	%
Cost of revenue	134,866	47.9	%	49,029	46.6	%	85,837	175.1	%
Gross profit	\$146,451	52.1	%	\$56,136	53.4	%	\$ 90,315	160.9	%

Revenue. Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 increased by \$176.2 million compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Revenue from sales to Wintec, Cisco and Cisco's contract manufacturers (collectively "Cisco") represented \$77.2 million of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$37.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in sales to Cisco was primarily due to an increase of \$16.8 million in revenue from sales of network search engine products, \$19.4 million from sales of knowledge based processors and \$3.2 million from sales of communication processors. Revenue from non-Cisco customers represented \$204.1 million of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared with \$67.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Increased revenue from sales of our products to non-Cisco customers primarily consisted of \$55.7 million from communication processors, \$13.6 million from physical layer products, \$19.4 million from network search engines, \$19.0 million in revenue from knowledge based processors, \$6.8 million from NETLite processors and \$21.4 million from ultra low-power embedded processors. Huawei accounted for 12% of our total revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared with 10% in the same period of 2009. Alcatel accounted for 10% of total revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 15% of total revenue in the same period of 2009. The IDT NSE acquisition which closed in July 2009 added products to our existing networks search engine solutions while the RMI acquisition which closed in October 2009 broadened our product offerings to include communication processors and ultra-low power embedded processors. Of the 167.5% increase in revenue in 2009 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 over the same period in 2010, 99.7% were revenue from products that we acquired in the IDT NSE and RMI acquisitions.

Cost of Revenue/Gross Profit/Gross Margin. Cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 increased by \$85.8 million compared with that of the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Cost of revenue increased primarily due to an increase in product sales, an increase in the amortization of intangible assets, and an increase in fair value adjustments related to acquired inventory. As a result of IDT NSE and RMI acquisitions, amortization of intangible assets increased from \$10.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 to \$29.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, and fair market value adjustments for acquired inventory increased from \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 to \$16.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Gross margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 decreased to 52.1% compared with 53.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to increases in amortization of intangible assets and fair value adjustments related to acquired inventory from the RMI and IDT NSE acquisitions, offset by favorable changes in product mix.

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Operating expenses

The table below sets forth operating expense data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change	
Operating expenses:									
Research and development	\$92,462	32.9	%	\$42,421	40.3	%	\$ 50,041	118.0	%
Selling, general and administrative	59,619	21.2	%	21,912	20.8	%	37,707	172.1	%
Change in contingent earn-out liability	51,152	18.2	%	-	0.0	%	51,152	-	
Acquisition-related expenses	735	0.3	%	2,760	2.6	%	(2,025)	-73.4	%
Total operating expenses	\$203,968	72.5	%	\$67,093	63.8	%	\$ 136,875	204.0	%

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared with the same period in 2009 primarily due to increases in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$18.3 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$9.5 million, product development and qualification expenses of \$6.9 million, software license expenses of \$3.2 million, consulting and outside vendor services of \$3.9 million, depreciation expenses of \$2.6 million, and travel expenses of \$0.8 million. The increase in payroll, payroll related expenses and stock-based compensation expenses was primarily due to increases in engineering headcount to support our new product development efforts and from the RMI acquisition. The increase in product development and qualification expenses was primarily due to the production qualification and characterization of new products submitted for tape-out during the period. The increase in software license expenses and consulting and outside vendor services were primarily due to amortization of software licenses used for our internal research and development projects. The remainder of the increase in research and development expenses was caused by individually minor items.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009, primarily due to increases in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$13.2 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$9.7 million, consulting and outside vendor expenses of \$3.3 million, legal expenses of \$2.7 million, commission expense of \$1.7 million, and travel expenses of \$1.4 million. The increase in payroll and payroll related expenses, stock-based compensation expenses and travel expenses resulted primarily from increases in headcount to support our growing operations in the sales and marketing areas, and as a result of the RMI acquisition. The increase in consulting and outside vendor expenses and legal expenses were due to design board reference fees and patent application activities. Selling, general and administrative expenses also included \$2.7 million of amortization expense for acquired intangible assets consisting of customer contracts and relationships, trade names and trademarks, and non-competition agreements in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The remainder of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was caused by individually minor items.

Change in Contingent Earn-Out Liability. The change in estimated contingent earn-out liability payable to the former holders of RMI capital stock was due to an increase in the probability-weighted estimated achievement of the revenue earn-out target from approximately 80% at December 31, 2009 to approximately 92% at September 30, 2010, as well as an increase in the market price of our common stock.

Acquisition-Related Costs. Acquisition and integration related costs associated with our IDT and RMI acquisitions decreased by \$2.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared with the same period in 2009. The decrease was primarily related to reduced legal expenses.

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Other items

The table below sets forth other data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands, except percentage data):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Revenue		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Revenue		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change
Other income, net:								
Interest income	\$243	0.1	%	\$883	0.8	%	\$ (640)	-72.5 %
Other income (expense), net	(479)	-0.2	%	(660)	-0.6	%	181	-27.4 %
Total interest and other income (expense), net	\$(236)	-0.1	%	\$223	0.2	%	\$ (459)	-205.8 %

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net. Interest and other net income decreased by \$0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in interest income was principally due to the absence of interest income from RMI bridge loan which was extinguished in October 2009. The reduction in other net expense was principally due to the absence of interest expense payable on term notes which were fully repaid in December 2009.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Percentage of Pretax Income		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Percentage of Pretax Income		Year-to-Year Change	Percentage Change
Benefit from income taxes	\$(790)	1.4	%	\$(808)	7.5	%	\$ 18	-2.2 %

Benefit from Income Taxes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.8 million. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily driven by a rate differential for book income generated in foreign jurisdictions and book losses generated in the United States.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.8 million. We established a valuation allowance of \$3.0 million for tax credits that are unlikely to be utilized in California in light of a legislative change enacted in February 2009 which affected the rules on state income apportionment for tax years beginning in 2011. Excluding the aforementioned, our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily driven by a rate differential for book income generated in foreign jurisdictions and book losses generated in the United States.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources: Changes in Financial Condition

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$225.1 million as of September 30, 2010. We terminated our senior secured revolving credit facility of \$25 million with a group of banks during the most recent quarter and no longer have available credit under that arrangement as of September 30, 2010.

The table below sets forth the key components of cash flow for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$61,806	\$31,753
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(140,478)	\$(118,080)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$126,722	\$36,227

Cash Flows during the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$61.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which primarily consisted of \$57.0 million of net loss, \$78.7 million of non-cash operating expenses and \$40.1 million in benefits from changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, included depreciation and amortization of \$38.8 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$36.0 million, an increase in the provision for inventory reserve of \$4.4 million net of benefits from deferred income taxes of \$1.2 million. Changes in operating assets and liabilities which resulted in cash used in operating activities primarily related to increases in the contingent earn-out liability of \$51.2 million due to an increase in the probability of revenue achievement and an increase in our share price, as well as increases in deferred margin of \$2.0 million and in prepaid expenses of \$1.6 million and other changes. Changes in operating assets and liabilities which resulted in cash provided by operating activities primarily related to increases in accounts receivables of \$6.7 million, increases in inventories of \$2.5 million and reduction in payables and accrued liabilities of \$5.2 million.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$140.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to purchases of marketable securities of \$161.0 million and property and equipment of \$6.0 million, and reduced by sales and maturities of marketable securities of \$27.8 million. We also entered into capital lease obligations of \$4.9 million relating to software tools necessary to support product development activities.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$126.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, primarily from proceeds from issuance of Common Stock pursuant to a follow-on public offering of \$117.8 million, net of stock offering costs of \$6.1 million, and proceeds of \$20.3 million from the issuance of common stock under our stock compensation plans, and reduced by payments of software licenses and other obligations of \$3.6 million, and tax payments related to vested restricted stock awards of \$1.6 million.

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Cash Flows during the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009

Our net cash provided by operating activities was \$31.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, which primarily consisted of \$9.9 million of net loss, \$37.3 million of non-cash operating expenses and \$4.4 million in changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, included stock-based compensation of \$16.8 million, depreciation and amortization of \$14.8 million, provision for deferred income taxes of \$3.4 million, and provision for inventory reserves of \$2.3 million. Changes in operating assets and liabilities which resulted in cash used in operating activities primarily related to decrease in deferred margin of \$0.6 million and inventory of \$3.1 million. Changes in operating assets and liabilities which resulted in cash provided by operating activities primarily related to an increase in accounts receivables of \$2.1 million, prepaid and other current assets of \$7.1 million, accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$10.6 million and other long-term liabilities of \$0.6 million.

Our net cash used in investing activities was \$118.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, of which we used \$100.0 million for the IDT NSE acquisition, \$15.5 million for the payment of Aeluros post-acquisition revenue milestone, \$15.0 million for the loan to RMI, \$14.6 million for the purchase of short-term marketable securities, and \$0.6 million to purchase property and equipment and reduced by \$27.7 million of sales and maturities of short-term marketable securities.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was \$36.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, primarily from proceeds of stock option exercises of \$10.2 million, proceeds from line of credit and term notes of \$37.0 million, and reduced by payment of principal of line of credit and term notes of \$8.5 million, payments of debt issuance costs of \$1.1 million, prepayments of software licenses and other obligations of \$0.5 million and tax payments related to vested restricted stock awards of \$0.8 million.

Capital Resources

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$225.1 million as of September 30, 2010 will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. Our anticipated cash needs in the next twelve months include the potential payments of up to \$15.9 million under the earn-out provisions of the RMI merger agreement to the former holders of RMI common stock. Of the estimated acquisition-related contingent earn-out liability recorded as of September 30, 2010 of \$62.8 million, approximately \$9.1 million would be payable in cash and \$53.7 million payable in stock.

Our future cash needs will depend on many factors, including the amount of revenue we generate, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of introductions of new products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity, and the continuing market acceptance of our products, and any future business acquisitions that we might undertake. We may seek additional funding through public or private equity or debt financing, and have a shelf registration allowing us to sell up to \$120 million of our securities from time to time during the next three years. We also might decide to raise additional capital at such times and upon such terms as management considers favorable and in our interests, including, but not limited to, from the sale of our debt and/or equity securities (before reductions for expenses, underwriting discounts and commissions) under our shelf registration statement, but we cannot be certain that we will be able to complete offerings of our securities at such times and on such terms as we may consider desirable for us.

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Contractual Obligations

Our principal commitments as of September 30, 2010 are summarized below (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 -5 years	After 5 years
Operating lease obligations	\$21,436	\$879	\$4,694	\$6,640	\$9,223
Software license obligations	6,235	3,859	2,376	-	-
Wafer purchases	13,276	13,276	-	-	-
Total	\$40,947	\$18,014	\$7,070	\$6,640	\$9,223

Additionally, see Note 5 for discussion of acquisition-related contingent consideration. As of September 30, 2010, \$62.8 million was recorded as a liability, of which approximately \$9.1 million would be payable in cash and \$53.7 million payable in stock.

In addition to the enforceable and legally binding obligations quantified above, we have other obligations for goods and services entered into in the normal course of business. These obligations, however, are either not enforceable or legally binding, or are subject to change based on our business decisions.

Due to uncertainty with respect to timing of future cash flows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits at September 30, 2010, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authority. Approximately \$45.1 million of unrecognized tax benefits have not been included in the contractual obligations table above.

Indemnities, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, we have made certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which we may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include agreements to indemnify our customers with respect to liabilities associated with the infringement of other parties' technology based upon our products, obligations to indemnify our lessors under facility lease agreements, and obligations to indemnify our directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the state of Delaware. The duration of such indemnification obligations, commitments and guarantees varies and, in certain cases, is indefinite. We have not recorded any liability for any such indemnification obligations, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying balance sheets. We do, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is estimable and probable.

We have undertaken specified obligations in the event of an epidemic product failure under master purchase agreements with certain customers. These obligations have not had a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2010, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, other than the indemnities, commitments and guarantees discussed above.

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Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing the risk of loss. Some of the investable securities permitted under our cash management policy may be subject to market risk for changes in interest rates. To mitigate this risk, we plan to maintain a portfolio of cash equivalent and short-term investments in a variety of securities which may include investment grade commercial paper, money market funds, government debt issued by the United States of America, state debt, certificates of deposit and investment grade corporate debt. Presently, we are exposed to minimal market risks associated with interest rate changes. We manage the sensitivity of our results of operations to these risks by maintaining investment grade short-term investments. Our cash management policy does not allow us to purchase or hold derivative or commodity instruments or other financial instruments for trading purposes. Additionally, our policy stipulates that we periodically monitor our investments for adverse material holdings related to the underlying financial solvency of the issuer. As of September 30, 2010, our investments consisted primarily of deposits in money market funds, U.S. treasuries and government agency securities. Our results of operations and financial condition would not be significantly impacted by either a 10% increase or decrease in interest rates.

Our sales outside the United States are transacted in U.S. dollars; accordingly our sales are not generally affected by foreign currency rate changes. Our operating expenses are denominated primarily in U.S. Dollars, except for expenses incurred by our wholly owned subsidiaries, which are denominated in the local currency. To date, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates have not had a material impact on our results of operations.

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2010. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2010 to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. During our last fiscal quarter, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1: Legal Proceedings

From time to time we are party to claims and litigation proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Currently, we do not believe that there are any claims or litigation proceeds involving matters will result in the payment of monetary damages, net of any applicable insurance proceeds, that, in the aggregate, would be material in relation to our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There can be no assurance, however, that any such matters will be resolved without costly litigation, in a manner that is not adverse to our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows, or without requiring royalty payments in the future that may adversely impact gross margins.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

We face many significant risks in our business, some of which are unknown to us and not presently foreseen. These risks could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. We have disclosed a number of material risks under Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2009, which we filed with the SEC on March 24, 2010, under “Business”, “Risk Factors”, and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation” in our Prospectus Supplement on Form 424B5 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2010, and under “Management’s discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Risk Factors” in this quarterly report. The following discussion is of material changes to risk factors disclosed in that report.

Because we rely on a small number of customers for a significant portion of our total revenue, the loss of, or a significant reduction in, orders for our products from these customers would negatively affect our total revenue and business.

To date, we have been dependent upon orders for sales our products to a limited number of customers, and, in particular, Cisco, for most of our total revenue. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, Cisco and its contract manufacturers accounted for 27% and 36% of our total revenue, respectively. In addition, because the market segments served by us and RMI prior to the acquisition were complementary and some of our significant customer bases overlapped, the combination of our companies has not reduced our dependency on sales to some of our significant customers that we share. We expect that our future financial performance will continue to depend in large part upon our relationship with Cisco and several other large OEMs.

We cannot assure you that existing or potential customers will not develop their own solutions, purchase competitive products or acquire companies that use alternative methods in their systems. We do not have long-term purchase commitments from any of our OEM customers or their contract manufacturers. Although we entered into master purchase agreements with certain significant customers including Cisco, one of Cisco’s foreign affiliates and a Cisco purchasing agent, these agreements do not include any long-term purchase commitments. Cisco and our other customers do business with us currently only on the basis of short-term purchase orders (subject, in the case of Cisco, to the terms of the master purchase agreements), which often are cancelable prior to shipment. The loss of orders for our products from Cisco or other major users of our products would have a significant negative impact on our business.

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While we achieved profitability in recent years, we had a net loss in 2009 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, along with a history of net losses prior to 2005. We may incur significant net losses in the future and may not be able to sustain profitability.

We reported a net loss of \$57.0 million and \$9.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We reported a net loss of \$47.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. We reported net income of \$3.6 million and \$2.6 million during the years ended 2008 and 2007, and we have reported net losses in years prior to fiscal 2005. At September 30, 2010, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$180.1 million. To regain profitability, we will have to continue to generate greater total revenue and control costs and expenses. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate greater total revenue, or limit our costs and expenses, sufficiently to sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Moreover, if we continue to make acquisitions and other transactions that generate substantial expenses for acquired intangible assets and similar items as well acquisition costs, we may not become profitable in the near term even though we otherwise meet our growth and operating objectives.

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Item 6. Exhibits

An Exhibit Index has been attached as part of this quarterly report and is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURE

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

NETLOGIC MICROSYSTEMS, INC.

Dated: October 29, 2010

By: /s/ RONALD JANKOV
Ronald Jankov
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: October 29, 2010

By: /s/ MICHAEL TATE
Michael Tate
Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

31.1	Rule 13a-14 certification
31.2	Rule 13a-14 certification
32.1	Section 1350 certification
32.2	Section 1350 certification