

CALLWAVE INC
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2008
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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 March 31, 2008

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: 000-50958

CallWave Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

77-0490995
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification Number)

136 West Canon Perdido Street, Suite A, Santa Barbara, California 93101

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

(805) 690-4100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

At May 13, 2008, the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, no par value, was 21,164,471.

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CALLWAVE INC.

Form 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2008

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(in thousands)

	As of March 31, 2008 (unaudited)	As of June 30, 2007
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,944	\$ 20,299
Marketable securities	19,891	32,411
Accounts receivable; net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$312 and \$436, respectively	1,965	2,396
Other current assets	976	563
Total current assets	49,776	55,669
Property and equipment, net	2,422	2,118
Intangible assets, net	4,413	4,405
Other assets	101	83
Total assets	\$ 56,712	\$ 62,275
Liabilities And Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 589	\$ 677
Accrued payroll	603	910
Deferred revenue	748	855
Other current liabilities	2,266	1,309
Total current liabilities	4,206	3,751
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, no par value; 100,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2008 and June 30, 2007; 21,057 and 20,880 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively	74,593	73,346
Other comprehensive loss	(2,330)	(36)
Accumulated deficit	(19,757)	(14,786)
Total stockholders equity	52,506	58,524
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 56,712	\$ 62,275

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 5,153	\$ 6,230	\$ 15,381	\$ 19,673
Cost of sales	1,699	2,257	5,438	6,676
Gross profit	3,454	3,973	9,943	12,997
Operating expenses (1):				
Sales and marketing	1,293	2,347	4,811	5,381
Research and development	1,017	1,857	4,068	5,266
General and administrative	1,930	3,136	5,877	9,899
Restructuring charges	1,043		2,138	
Total operating expenses	5,283	7,340	16,894	20,546
Operating loss	(1,829)	(3,367)	(6,951)	(7,549)
Interest income	590	766	1,980	2,363
Loss before income taxes	(1,239)	(2,601)	(4,971)	(5,186)
Income tax expense				
Net loss	\$ (1,239)	\$ (2,601)	\$ (4,971)	\$ (5,186)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.25)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	21,026	20,830	20,962	20,815
(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:				
Sales and marketing	\$ (74)	\$ 56	\$ 129	\$ 149
Research and development	(43)	82	130	248
General and administrative	109	124	317	385
Restructuring charges	80		370	

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (4,971)	\$ (5,186)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	815	599
Stock based compensation	946	782
Bad debt expense	531	1,096
Loss (gain) on sale of marketable securities	14	(24)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	29	12
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net of bad debt expense	(100)	(838)
Other assets	(431)	37
Accounts payable	(88)	1,511
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	643	135
Deferred revenue	(107)	755
Income taxes payable	7	(3)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,712)	(1,124)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of intangible assets	(275)	(4,000)
Purchases of marketable securities	(18,012)	(66,988)
Sales of marketable securities	28,224	68,112
Purchases of property and equipment	(881)	(680)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,056	(3,556)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercises of stock options and warrants	301	104
Net cash provided by financing activities	301	104
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,645	(4,576)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	20,299	24,040
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 26,944	\$ 19,464
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Non-cash investing activities:		
Stock issued for purchase of property	\$	\$ 40

See accompanying notes.

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CALLWAVE, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. The Company and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of CallWave, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries (CallWave, or the Company) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2007. The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Examples include the estimate of useful lives of property and equipment, the valuation of stock-based compensation, the allowance for doubtful accounts, and the recognition and measurement of income tax assets and liabilities. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ from management's estimates.

The interim financial information is unaudited, but reflects all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly present the information set forth therein. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes included in the Company's 2007 annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 12, 2007. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for a full year.

Principles of consolidation The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Share-Based Compensation The Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified-prospective-transition-method as of July 1, 2005. Historically, the Company elected to account for employee stock compensation under the fair value method in accordance with SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and had reflected compensation expense related to the fair value of options issued to employees in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. See further discussion in Note 3.

Revenue recognition The Company earns revenues primarily from paid subscriber services and to a lesser extent, fees earned from local exchange carrier call termination access charges and the offering of third-party products and services to subscribers.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 (SAB 104), *Revenue Recognition*, which clarifies certain existing accounting principles for the timing of revenue recognition and classification of revenues in the financial statements. Revenue is recognized beginning when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Subscriber revenues consist mainly of monthly recurring subscription fees. Revenue is recognized ratably over the subscription period when the SAB 104 criteria are met. Revenues and associated expenses are deferred and recognized over the service period. Associated expenses are deferred only to the extent of such deferred revenue. During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the Company refined the assumptions used for the amortization of deferred revenue and the associated costs. The effect on revenue of refining these assumptions, which was treated as a change in estimate in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), was a reduction in revenue of \$594,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2006. These refined assumptions also reduced cost of sales by \$214,000 and increased net loss by \$380,000, or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share. The change in estimate relates to more timely and accurate information made available by the Company's third party billing provider.

In addition to the direct relationship that the Company has with the majority of its paid subscribers, CallWave also has indirect relationship agreements with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and other companies whereby those companies' customers are offered a co-branded subscription service. When the agreement provides that CallWave is the party responsible for providing the service, has control over the fees charged to customers and bears the credit risk, CallWave records the gross amount billed as revenue in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force 99-19 (EITF 99-19), *Reporting Revenues Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent*. When the agreement provides that CallWave receives a net payment from the co-branding partners based upon the number of their customers registered for CallWave services, the Company records the net amount received as revenue in accordance with EITF 99-19.

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CALLWAVE, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Deferred revenue Deferred revenue consists of customer prepayments of subscription fees, which will be earned in the future under agreements existing at the balance sheet date. Deferred revenue is amortized ratably over the period in which services are provided. In addition, install fees are recorded as deferred revenues and amortized to revenue over the expected period of performance, or the estimated average customer subscription life.

Cost of sales Cost of sales consists of billing and collection costs, long-distance telephone service expenses used to deliver the Company's services, and systems and telecommunications infrastructure. During the quarter ended March 31, 2008, the Company applied for a refund of federal communications excise taxes in the amount of \$345,000. The refund was recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2008.

Comprehensive loss Comprehensive loss was \$7,265,000 and \$5,055,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The comprehensive loss differs from the net loss by the net unrealized gain or loss on short-term investments.

Software development costs Costs of software developed to be sold or licensed to the external market are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed*. Under SFAS No. 86, the Company expenses the costs of research, including pre-development efforts prior to establishing technological feasibility, and costs incurred for training and maintenance. Software development costs are capitalized when technological feasibility has been established and anticipated future revenues assure recovery of the capitalized amounts. Because of the relatively short time period between technological feasibility and product release, and the insignificant amount of cost incurred during such period, the Company has not capitalized any software development costs to date.

Impairment of long-lived assets The Company accounts for the impairment and disposition of long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Cash equivalents All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

Marketable securities Marketable securities consist of investment grade government agency and corporate debt securities. Investments with maturities beyond one year are classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and because such investments represent the investment of cash that is available for current operations. All investments are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at market value. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in other comprehensive loss.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, certain auction rate securities began to fail auction due to sell orders exceeding buy orders. Of the Company's \$19.9 million marketable securities portfolio at March 31, 2008, \$12 million (at cost) is currently associated with failed auctions, all of which have been in a loss position for less than 12 months. The funds associated with failed auctions will not be accessible until a successful auction occurs or a buyer is found outside of the auction process. All of the auction rate securities were AAA quality and were in compliance with the Company's investment policy at the time of acquisition. Of the \$12 million in auction rate securities, \$9.5 million remain AAA rated as of March 31, 2008. The Company currently has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of the auction process or until maturity. Based on third party valuation models and an analysis of other-than-temporary impairment factors, the Company has determined that these securities are not permanently impaired. However, the Company recorded an unrealized loss within Other Comprehensive Loss of approximately \$2.35 million pre-tax at March 31, 2008, related to a temporary impairment of these auction rate securities. These securities are being analyzed each reporting period for impairment, including other-than-temporary impairment factors.

Concentrations of credit risk The Company has a concentration of credit risk from an agreement with a vendor for billing and collection services provided for a portion of the Company's paid users. The Company would be subject to sustaining a loss relative to its current receivable balance if the vendor failed to perform under the terms of the agreement. The receivable from the vendor at March 31, 2008 and June 30, 2007 was \$1,174,000 and \$1,514,000, respectively.

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Income taxes Income taxes are recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. SFAS No. 109 requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities to reflect the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Measurement of the deferred items is based on enacted tax laws. In the event the future consequences of differences between financial reporting bases and tax bases of the Company's assets and liabilities result in a deferred tax asset, SFAS No. 109 requires an evaluation of the probability of being able to realize the future benefits indicated by such assets. A valuation allowance related to a deferred tax asset is recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or the entire deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

Effective at the beginning of Fiscal 2008, the Company adopted FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. FIN 48 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Valuation of acquired intangible assets Intangible assets are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 142 requires the Company to record intangible assets at their fair value. Historically, the Company has used the cash purchase price at the time of acquisition as the best indicator of fair value. SFAS No. 142 also requires the Company to periodically evaluate the carrying value of intangible assets to determine if an impairment loss should be recorded under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144. In accordance with SFAS 144, an impairment loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible asset is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Net loss per share The Company computes net loss per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 128, basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants is reflected in diluted loss per share by application of the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 2007		Nine Months Ended March 31, 2008 2007	
	(unaudited, in thousands except per share data)			
Basic and diluted net loss per share:				
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (1,239)	\$ (2,601)	\$ (4,971)	\$ (5,186)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	21,026	20,830	20,962	20,815
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and warrants				
Convertible preferred shares				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding for diluted calculation	21,026	20,830	20,962	20,815

Net loss per share:

Basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.25)
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Options to purchase 3,574,788 and 3,471,000 shares were outstanding at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and warrants to purchase 120,000 shares were outstanding at March 31, 2007. These options and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect would be anti-dilutive due to the net loss.

2. Stockholders' Equity*Common Stock*

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As of March 31, 2008, the Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2008, 21,057,000 shares of common stock are reserved for stock options issued and outstanding.

Warrants

At June 30, 2007, the Company had outstanding warrants to purchase up to 120,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.55. Warrants to purchase 24,000 shares were exercised and warrants to purchase 96,000 shares expired during the nine months ended March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2008, there were no warrants outstanding.

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****3. Share-Based Payments**

As of March 31, 2008, the Company's stock option plans consist of the 2004 Option Plan, the 2000 Option Plan and the 1999 Option Plan. The maximum shares issuable under these plans at March 31, 2008, consist of 4,773,965 shares, 2,250,000 shares and 1,350,000 shares authorized of which 210,830, 547,882 and 2,816,076 options are outstanding under the 1999, 2000, and 2004 Option Plans, respectively.

The Company's Board of Directors grants options at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date on which the grant is approved by the Board. Stock option grants under the 2000 and 1999 Option Plans generally have a term of ten years from the date on which the grant is approved by the Board and option grants under the 2004 Plan generally have a term of five years from the date on which the grant is approved by the Board of Directors. Vesting terms for most options are one-eighth after six months, and one-forty-eighth per month thereafter, becoming fully vested in four years.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R). Under the fair value recognition provision of SFAS No. 123R, stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. The fair value of stock options granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model and a single option award approach. The fair value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period.

Determining the appropriate fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected term. The Company computes expected volatility based on a combination of both historical volatility and market-based implied volatility, as management believes that the combination provides a more accurate estimate of future volatility. The expected term represents the period of time that the stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and is determined based on historical experience of similar awards. Expected forfeitures are based on historical experience per department. Due to the inherent uncertainty in valuing awards for publicly-traded stock as of the grant date, given that such awards will be exercised, purchased or sold at indeterminate future dates, the actual value realized by the recipients, if any, may vary significantly from the value of the awards estimated at the grant date.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Weighted average fair value of stock options granted	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.44
Risk free interest rate	2.87%	4.82%	2.87-4.26%	4.57-4.95%
Expected life (in years)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Expected volatility	55%	56%	54-55%	53-58%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected forfeiture rate	10-63%	6-48%	9-63%	2-68%

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

A summary of option activity under the Option Plans as of March 31, 2008, and changes during the nine months then ended is presented below:

Options	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$'000)
Outstanding at July 1, 2007	3,460,165	\$ 3.48		
Granted	1,346,883	2.91		
Exercised	(60,455)	1.91		
Forfeited or expired	(306,336)	3.60		
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	4,440,257	3.32		
Granted	17,250	2.76		
Exercised	(54,156)	2.15		
Forfeited or expired	(474,147)	3.17		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	3,929,204	3.35		
Granted	300,000	2.85		
Exercised	(38,336)	1.46		
Forfeited or expired	(616,080)	3.20		
Outstanding at March 31, 2008	3,574,788	\$ 3.36	3.79	\$ 394
Vested or expected to vest at March 31, 2008	3,077,686	\$ 3.42	3.70	\$ 394
Exercisable at March 31, 2008	2,129,521	\$ 3.61	3.47	\$ 394

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the quarter ended March 31, 2008 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on March 31, 2008. This amount will change based on the fair market value of the Company's common stock. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, was \$40,000 and \$27,000, respectively.

As of March 31, 2008, there was \$1.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Option Plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.02 years. Total share-based compensation expense recognized for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$946,000 and \$782,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**CALLWAVE, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****4. Commitments and Contingencies***Leases*

The Company leases office space and certain office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Rental expense under operating lease agreements was \$342,000 and \$171,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$739,000 and \$508,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Future minimum commitments remaining under these agreements as of March 31, 2008, are as follows:

Twelve Months Ending March 31:	Minimum Commitment (in thousands)
2009	\$ 614
2010	585
2011	289
2012	149
2013 and thereafter	224

Subsequent to March 31, 2008, the Company entered into a lease of additional office space. The term of the new lease is from July 2008 to June 2011, with initial monthly payments of \$13,691, and is subject to annual escalations.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has long-distance service agreements with certain carriers. As of March 31, 2008, minimum obligations under these agreements due within one year total \$513,000. However, the Company expects to maintain some form of long-distance service agreements indefinitely, and will likely assume similar obligations following the expiration of these agreements. As of March 31, 2008, minimum obligations due within one year under agreements with providers of billing and collection services and outsourced customer support total \$41,000.

5. Restructuring Charges

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company announced a reorganization and reduction in workforce and the termination of the Chief Executive Officer. As a result of the reorganization the Company incurred a one time charge of approximately \$1.1 million associated primarily with severance, health insurance, and accelerated stock option compensation expense. The entire charge was recognized in the quarter ended September 30, 2007. In addition, during the quarter ended March 31, 2008, the Company announced a second reduction in workforce and the termination of several Executive Officers. As a result of the second reduction in workforce, the Company incurred a one time charge of approximately \$1 million associated primarily with severance, health insurance, accelerated stock option compensation expense, and facilities closures. The entire charge has been recognized in the quarter ended March 31, 2008.

6. Income Taxes

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during periods in which temporary differences and net operating losses become deductible and tax credits become usable. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing of realizing the benefits of its favorable tax attributes in future tax returns, the Company has placed a valuation allowance against its otherwise recognizable deferred tax assets. The net increase in the valuation allowance for the nine months ended March 31, 2008, was approximately \$1,152,000 due to management's determination that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

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As of March 31, 2008, the Company has cumulative net operating loss carryforwards for federal and California income tax purposes of approximately \$16.2 million and \$24.9 million respectively. The losses begin to expire in fiscal year 2010. In addition, the Company has available tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$2.0 million and \$0.8 million for federal and California tax purposes, respectively. The federal tax credits begin to expire in 2009. California tax credits can be carried over indefinitely.

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CALLWAVE, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

7. Related Party Transactions

During the quarter ended March 31, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with a company controlled by an employee to license certain patented technology that is being used in the development of an integrated product. The agreement calls for a license fee of up to \$500,000, payable in installments upon the completion of certain milestones. As of March 31, 2008, the Company has paid \$275,000 under this agreement. The Company has capitalized the payments as intangible assets and is amortizing them over the term of the agreement.

8. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). This standard clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Additionally, it establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Management does not expect SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)* (SFAS No. 158). This standard requires employers to recognize the underfunded or overfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through accumulated other comprehensive income. Additionally, SFAS No. 158 requires employers to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position. The new reporting requirements and related new footnote disclosure rules of SFAS No. 158 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The new disclosure rules did not impact the Company's financial statements because the Company does not currently sponsor a defined benefit pension plan. The new measurement date requirement applies for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. Management does not expect SFAS No. 158 to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of SFAS No. 115*. The new statement allows entities to choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not otherwise required to be measured at fair value. If a company elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value in subsequent reporting periods must be recognized in current earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Management does not expect SFAS No. 159 to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). The purpose of issuing the statement is to revise current guidance in SFAS No. 141 to better represent the economic value of business combination transactions. The revisions include, but are not limited to: (1) acquisition costs will be recognized separately from the acquisition; (2) known contractual contingencies at the time of the acquisition will be considered part of the liabilities acquired and will be measured at their fair value; all other contingencies will be measured at their fair value only if it is more likely than not that they meet the definition of a liability; (3) contingent consideration based on the outcome of future events will be recognized and measured at the time of the acquisition; (4) business combinations achieved in stages (step acquisitions) will need to recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as noncontrolling interests in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values; and (5) a bargain purchase (defined as a business combination in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree) will require that excess to be recognized as a gain attributable to the acquirer. Management does anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 141R will have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. SFAS No. 141R will be effective for any business combinations that occur after December 15, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 was issued to improve the relevance, comparability, and transparency of financial information provided to investors by requiring all entities to report noncontrolling (minority) interests in subsidiaries in the same way, that is, as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Moreover, SFAS No. 160 eliminates the diversity that currently exists in accounting for transactions between an entity and

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noncontrolling interests by requiring they be treated as equity transactions. SFAS No. 160 will be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Management does anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*. This statement is intended to improve transparency in financial reporting by requiring enhanced disclosures of an entity's derivative instruments and hedging activities and their effects on the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 applies to all derivative instruments within the scope of SFAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* as well as related hedged items, bifurcated derivatives, and nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments. Entities with instruments subject to SFAS 161 must provide more robust qualitative disclosures and expanded quantitative disclosures. SFAS 161 is effective prospectively for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application permitted. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements that include information relating to future events, future financial performance, strategies, expectations, competitive environment, regulation and availability of resources. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding: proposed new applications and services; development of additional strategic relationships; our market opportunity; our strategy; our expectations concerning litigation, regulatory developments or other matters; statements concerning projections, predictions, expectations, estimates or forecasts for our business, financial and operating results and future economic performance; statements of management's goals and objectives; and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as may, will, should, could, would, predicts, potential, continue, expects, anticipates, future, intends, plans, believes, estimates, and, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by which, that performance or those results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time they are made and management's good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

our ability to maintain and expand our user base;

industry competition;

our ability to continue to execute our growth strategies;

litigation, legislation, regulation or technological developments affecting our business;

general economic conditions; and

other factors discussed in the sections titled Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Overview.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable securities law. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

Overview

Company Overview

CallWave is a telephony and speech application company that uses the power of software to streamline communications between mobile, landline and VOIP phone systems and make them interoperable on the desktop. Through our proprietary Phone Companion Software (PCS) we allow subscribers to manage their calls from their desktop without purchasing or installing additional hardware, changing service providers, or changing existing phone numbers.

Historically, our subscriber base consisted primarily of dial-up subscribers who, before subscribing to our service, had been missing calls while on the Internet via their dial up connection. The CallWave Services Platform allows customers to screen, transfer or intercept incoming calls while their dial-up service connection is in use.

As customers have migrated towards faster and more reliable broadband offerings, we have enhanced our service platform in the direct and indirect channels. With these enhancements CallWave is leading a new category of unified communication services focused on Phone Companion Software with features that include Web 2.0 widgets, voice to text recognition applications, wireless mobile voicemail, virtual fax, desktop texting applications, high definition audio conferencing, and video and content collaboration tools.

Our distribution strategy encompasses both a direct to consumer web channel and an indirect partner channel whereby we private-label our full suite of services.

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We continue to support our traditional direct to consumer dial up business with our Internet Voicemail application that ensures subscribers won't miss calls while on line with their dial-up connection. While this base has been declining we continue to view it as a core asset as it allows us to test new products and feature sets and continues to provide significant free cash flow that can be invested in a unified communications portfolio of virtual software applications.

We also support a fax to e-mail direct to consumer application. Historically we had not focused on this product segment as we were involved in litigation with j2 Global Communications and Catch Curve. During March of 2007 we settled all outstanding litigation with j2 Global and Catch Curve and received a perpetual license to their intellectual property portfolio. With the litigation behind us we have added new capabilities to our virtual fax product and we re-launched our new service prior to December 31, 2007. With our enhanced product offering we launched new pricing packages to our subscriber base in the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

During our fiscal second quarter we launched a new premium mobile application. Our new mobile application allows users to portalize and archive their mobile phone communications experience. We have integrated the mobile, landline, and IP based phone systems along with SMS and virtual faxing capabilities with an easy to use desktop client and personalized messaging portal. End users will now have the ability to archive their voicemail, SMS, fax and contacts all within a web based portal which allows users to quickly search across calling and messaging content. Our new Vtxt service enables voice to text conversion of voicemail which gives consumers the ability to read their messages and extends the listening experience to the desktop. We also expect to launch high definition audio conferencing and video and content collaboration tools to complete our unified communications suite of products during the first quarter of our fiscal year ending June 30, 2009.

With the launch of our new premium virtualized fax, mobile, and conferencing and collaboration products we will continue to work with indirect channel and distribution partners who wish to private-label our full suite of applications and services. Our applications provide a necessary and critical layer to the unified communications strategy of our partners. These applications enable partners to deliver converged voice services ahead of converged networks that are rapidly deployed at a minimal cost.

The CallWave SMS text messaging widget, which allows desktop sending of text messages throughout the world, was discontinued as a paying service at the end of calendar 2007. At June 30, 2007, the Company had approximately one million SMS widget subscribers, most of whom were international subscribers, but the cost of providing this service to international subscribers made it unprofitable for us to maintain. We still offer a free domestic SMS service and we may include this service in a future integrated product.

The CallWave Solution

Our solutions enable a unified communications experience that will provide greater control and manageability of the most critical devices on which users rely the PC, the landline, and the mobile phone.

Leveraging our wholly-owned telephone subsidiary, years of experience and innovation in making mobile phones and PCs talk to each other, CallWave is in a unique position to provide a complete suite of secure, scalable, and cost-effective, user-friendly mobile applications. These include the industry's first summarized voice-to-text speech application which digitizes and portalizes voice messages and mobile visual voicemail that enables users to read voicemail and only listen to messages when convenient. The applications will provide for permanent storage and search of voice, text, and fax assets in a personal web-based PhonePage. In addition, our applications allow for real-time mobile call screening, free long-distance calling and roaming, and Virtual Fax receive and send services. Our new products will allow users to access high definition audio conferencing and video and content collaboration tools.

CallWave's services are interoperable across mobile and landline devices and work with a user's existing phone number and service provider.

Customers have the flexibility to pay us for their subscriptions using credit cards, mail-in checks or through their telephone bills. Subscribers register for our service either on our website or on our partners' websites and download our client software onto their personal computers. Our Web 2.0 widgets and wireless mobile voicemail applications do not require a download of our client software.

Certain key aspects of our solutions are common, including:

Affordable application services. Our application-based services are customized to meet the requirements of cost-conscious mainstream subscribers, without requiring them to purchase additional hardware or telephone lines or change service providers. We offer flexible service levels, enabling our subscribers to pay for only those applications they need to manage their existing telecommunications services.

Ease of installation and use. We designed our application-based services to be easy to install on a personal computer and easy to use with minimal behavioral changes. During registration and installation, our software is automatically configured based on subscribers' existing

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communications services. The registration and installation process typically takes only a few minutes. In most cases we automatically provision the services without requiring subscribers to call their existing network service providers. Our call-bridging services are delivered over subscribers' existing communication networks and require no additional hardware and no new telephone number. Our wireless mobile voicemail services do not require a software download.

Optimized use of existing telecommunications networks and devices. Our platform enables real-time connectivity among subscribers' existing telecommunications services and devices by allowing them to choose where a call is delivered. Our application-based services also provide users with detailed caller identification information, giving subscribers the choice to take the call or direct it to their preferred and most convenient answering device. Our wireless mobile voicemail service offers many of the same benefits without having to download software.

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Scalable, reliable and flexible software platform. Our platform has been designed to scale to support millions of simultaneous and concurrent users, to deliver carrier-class reliability and to be sufficiently flexible to address the changing market needs. Our infrastructure and open architecture enable us to efficiently and economically identify and develop new information services for our subscribers as they adopt new technologies and desire enhanced functionality from their communication services as well as support IMS and next generation network requirements of service providers.

Complementary to telecommunications service providers. Our software platform integrates with and enhances the existing offerings of the providers of telecommunications services and is interoperable with current generation landline, mobile and IP networks and devices that can seamlessly migrate and scale to an IMS enabled environment.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to establish ourselves as the leader in mobile and business communications and become an essential element in completing a business or partner unified communication strategy. We plan to achieve this objective through a combination of services available direct to consumers via our web channel and through CallWave branded and private label versions of these services to indirect partners, as follows:

Invest personnel and marketing resources in the wireless mobile services market. We believe that the market for mobile telephony services will continue to grow at a faster rate than the market for landline telephony services. We intend to focus our marketing efforts on acquiring new wireless mobile subscribers.

Extend our reach through indirect partnerships. Today, most of our sales come from direct acquisition of customers through our web marketing programs. We also have commercial relationships with Internet and telecommunications service providers through which we provide various call-bridging services for their subscribers. In addition, we also maintain online distribution relationships with a number of smaller companies. We intend to develop similar relationships with other partners to help us reach a wider range of subscribers.

Maintain our focus on the needs of the mainstream and wireless mobile market. We endeavor to provide services that the mainstream and wireless mobile market highly values and that we can provide to users at an affordable price. We believe that the market opportunity for addressing the communications needs of these cost-conscious and mobile users is large and growing. We intend to remain focused on these markets and provide a range of enhanced communications services that meet the needs of this market.

Continue to follow a subscriber-driven approach. We believe that our large subscriber base helps us gain a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the needs, desires and priorities of our subscribers, which is critical to the ongoing success of our business. The information and analysis enables us to better identify subscriber requirements and behavioral patterns and continue to develop new and enhanced communications services that current and potential subscribers in the mainstream market value.

Provide enhanced communications services for mainstream and wireless mobile users. Our platform bridges calls effectively across all mainstream forms of Internet access and across all landline, mobile and Internet service providers. This enables us to provide affordable, value-added communications services to mainstream and mobile users without the additional cost of changing service providers or purchasing new hardware or the inconvenience of changing phone numbers.

Extend and enhance component applications and service levels. Our platform gives us the flexibility to design, deploy, test and enhance features and applications quickly and easily. We are able to bundle these component applications rapidly into new service levels. We intend to offer additional applications and service levels to meet the diverse and evolving needs of our existing and targeted subscribers and we intend to enhance existing applications and service levels to remain competitive.

Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, allowances for doubtful accounts, accounting for income taxes, loss contingencies, marketable securities, stock-based compensation, and valuation of acquired intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Management has

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discussed the development and selection of the following critical accounting policies, estimates and assumptions with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and the Audit Committee has reviewed these disclosures.

Revenue recognition.

We earn revenues primarily from paid subscriber services and, to a lesser extent, from local exchange carrier call termination access charges and the offering of third-party products and services to our subscribers.

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We recognize revenue in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 (SAB 104), *Revenue Recognition*, which clarifies certain existing accounting principles for the timing of revenue recognition and classification of revenues in the financial statements. We recognize revenue beginning when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Our subscriber revenues consist mainly of monthly recurring subscription fees. We recognize revenue ratably over the subscription period when the SAB 104 criteria are met. Revenues and associated expenses are deferred and recognized over the associated service period. Associated expenses are deferred only to the extent of such deferred revenue.

In addition to the direct relationship that we have with the majority of our paid subscribers, we also have indirect relationship agreements with Internet service providers (ISPs) and other companies whereby those companies' customers are offered a co-branded subscription service. When the agreement provides that we are the party responsible for providing the service, have control over the fees charged to customers and bear the credit risk, we record the gross amount billed as revenue in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force 99-19 (EITF 99-19), *Reporting Revenues Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent*. When the agreement provides that we receive a net payment from our co-branding partners based upon the number of their customers registered for our services, we record the net amount received as revenue in accordance with EITF 99-19.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

We record an allowance for doubtful accounts based on our historical experience with bad debts. We periodically review and evaluate bad debt reserves held by the local telephone companies and the third party that manages our billing relationship with the telephone companies. Judgment is required when we assess the realization of receivables, including assessing the probability of collection. Our allowance for doubtful accounts totaled \$312,000 as of March 31, 2008 and \$436,000 as of June 30, 2007. Our allowance for doubtful accounts is correlated with our aggregate billings through the local telephone companies.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of the assets and liabilities. At March 31, 2008, we had net deferred tax assets of \$9.9 million. Due to the uncertainty of realizing these net deferred tax assets, we have recorded a valuation allowance for the entire balance of the deferred tax assets. Such uncertainty primarily relates to the potential for net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits which begin to expire in 2010 and 2009, respectively, to be realized against future taxable income. We will continue to assess the likelihood of realization of these assets.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss, in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted and whether new accruals are required.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of investment grade government agency and corporate debt securities. Investments with maturities beyond one year are classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and because such investments represent the investment of cash that is available for current operations. All investments are classified as available-for-sale and are recorded at market value. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in other comprehensive loss.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R). Under the fair value recognition provision of SFAS No. 123R, stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award. We estimate the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model and a single option award approach. The fair value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period.

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Determining the appropriate fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected term. We compute expected volatility based on a combination of both historical volatility and market-based implied volatility, as we believe that the combination provides a more accurate estimate of future volatility. The expected term represents the period of time that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and is determined based on historical experience of similar awards. Due to the inherent uncertainty in valuing awards for publicly-traded stock as of the grant date, given that such awards will be exercised, purchased or sold at indeterminate future dates, the actual value realized by the recipients, if any, may vary significantly from the value of the awards estimated by us at the grant date.

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Valuation of acquired intangible assets

We have acquired intangible assets primarily via the acquisition of license agreements. These license agreements give us the right to practice and use certain technologies in the fax, voice and internet telephony space. These assets are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 142 requires us to record these assets at their fair value. Historically, we have used the cash purchase price at the time of acquisition as the best indicator of fair value. SFAS No. 142 also requires us to periodically evaluate the carrying value of intangible assets to determine if an impairment loss should be recorded under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144. In accordance with Statement 144, an impairment loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible asset is not recoverable and its carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

SFAS No. 144 outlines the factors which individually or in combination could trigger an impairment review as follows:

A significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset (asset group)

A significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset (asset group) is being used or in its physical condition

A significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of a long-lived asset (asset group), including an adverse action or assessment by a regulator

An accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of a long-lived asset (asset group)

A current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset (asset group)

A current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life.

If we determine that the carrying value of intangible assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we would measure any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate commensurate with the risk inherent in our business.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A discussion of recent accounting pronouncements is included in Note 8 of the Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following tables set forth our statement of operations data for each of the periods indicated (in thousands).

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Statement of Operations Data:				
Revenues	\$ 5,153	\$ 6,230	\$ 15,381	\$ 19,673
Cost of sales	1,699	2,257	5,438	6,676
Gross profit	3,454	3,973	9,943	12,997
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	1,293	2,347	4,811	5,381
Research and development	1,017	1,857	4,068	5,266
General and administrative	1,930	3,136	5,877	9,899
Restructuring charges	1,043		2,138	
Total operating expenses	5,283	7,340	16,894	20,546
Operating loss	(1,829)	(3,367)	(6,951)	(7,549)
Interest income	590	766	1,980	2,363
Loss before income taxes	(1,239)	(2,601)	(4,971)	(5,186)
Income tax expense				
Net loss	\$ (1,239)	\$ (2,601)	\$ (4,971)	\$ (5,186)