

SolarWinds, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2012
Table of Contents

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, 2012

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: 001-34358

SOLARWINDS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of)

73-1559348
(I.R.S. Employer)

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

3711 S. MoPac Expressway

Building Two

Austin, Texas 78746

(512) 682.9300

(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, 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

On April 27, 2012, 73,961,155 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding.

Table of Contents

SOLARWINDS, INC.

Table of Contents

	Page No.
<u>PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011</u>	5
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011</u>	6
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011</u>	7
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	8
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	21
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	22
<u>PART II: OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	23
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	24
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	24
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	24
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	24
<u>Signature</u>	25
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	26
Certifications	

Table of Contents

Safe Harbor Cautionary Statement

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. The statements contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Such statements may be signified by terms such as anticipates, believes, could, continues, seeks, estimates, expects, intends, may, hopes, potential, predicts, projects, should, will, would or similar expressions and the negatives of those terms. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those summarized under Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and our quarterly reports on Forms 10-Q. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our management's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Except as required by law, we do not intend, and undertake no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

Table of Contents**Item 1. Financial Statements****PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION****SolarWinds, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except share and per share information)****(Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,336	\$ 122,707
Short-term investments	31,849	29,688
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$233 and \$192 as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	27,848	26,965
Income tax receivable	1,170	110
Deferred taxes	753	668
Prepaid and other current assets	2,722	2,770
Total current assets	203,678	182,908
Property and equipment, net	7,463	7,341
Deferred taxes	3,449	3,334
Goodwill	118,285	110,746
Intangible assets and other, net	60,277	58,079
Total assets	\$ 393,152	\$ 362,408
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,213
Accrued liabilities	8,369	9,442
Accrued earnout	960	3,513
Income taxes payable	836	779
Current portion of deferred revenue	79,055	73,774
Total current liabilities	91,800	89,721
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	3,931	3,373
Non-current deferred taxes		289
Other long-term liabilities	5,046	4,078
Total liabilities	100,777	97,461
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 123,000,000 shares authorized and 73,886,692 and 73,367,367 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	74	73
Additional paid-in capital	203,475	194,379
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,570)	(2,769)
Accumulated earnings	90,396	73,264

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Total stockholders' equity	292,375	264,947
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 393,152	\$ 362,408

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

Table of Contents**SolarWinds, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income****(In thousands, except per share information)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue:		
License	\$ 27,457	\$ 20,380
Maintenance and other	32,214	22,598
Total revenue	59,671	42,978
Cost of license revenue	1,880	765
Cost of maintenance and other revenue	2,393	1,721
Gross profit	55,398	40,492
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	16,560	11,727
Research and development	6,671	5,038
General and administrative	8,449	6,670
Total operating expenses	31,680	23,435
Operating income	23,718	17,057
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	88	55
Other expense, net	(16)	(306)
Total other income (expense)	72	(251)
Income before income taxes	23,790	16,806
Income tax expense	6,659	5,096
Net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Net income per share:		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.16
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.16
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income per share:		
Shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	73,743	72,368
Shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	75,440	74,003

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

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,192	1,493
Unrealized gains on investments, net of income taxes of \$4 and \$0 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	7	
Other comprehensive income	1,199	1,493
Comprehensive income	\$ 18,330	\$ 13,203

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

Table of Contents**SolarWinds, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,296	1,832
Provision for doubtful accounts	40	(11)
Stock-based compensation expense	3,865	2,669
Deferred taxes	(495)	(472)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(3,309)	(3,565)
Other non-cash expenses	382	110
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations:		
Accounts receivable	(814)	(288)
Income taxes receivable	50	10
Prepaid and other current assets	73	1,420
Accounts payable	362	(278)
Accrued liabilities	(1,394)	(2,885)
Income taxes payable	3,216	5,421
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	4,936	3,193
Net cash provided by operating activities	28,339	18,866
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of short-term investments	(11,948)	
Maturities of investments	9,540	
Purchases of property and equipment	(771)	(598)
Purchases of intangible assets and other	(141)	(108)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(11,034)	(23,000)
Earnout payments for acquisitions	(3,203)	(3,743)
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,557)	(27,449)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repurchase of common stock	(1,334)	(305)
Exercise of stock options	3,256	5,193
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	3,309	3,565
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,231	8,453
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	616	1,444
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	16,629	1,314
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	122,707	142,003
End of period	\$ 139,336	\$ 143,317

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 3,812	\$ 88
Noncash investing and financing transactions		
Accrued earnout (Note 3)	\$ 951	\$ 3,938

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

Table of Contents

SolarWinds, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Nature of Operations

SolarWinds, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries (we or us) design, develop, market, sell and support enterprise information technology, or IT, infrastructure management software to IT professionals in organizations of all sizes. Our product offerings range from individual software tools to more comprehensive software products that solve problems encountered every day by IT professionals. Our products are designed to help enable efficient and effective management of their infrastructure, including networks, applications, storage and physical and virtual servers.

Basis of Presentation

We prepared our interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, and the reporting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. They do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We have eliminated all intercompany balances and transactions.

We have made estimates and judgments affecting the amounts reported in our condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates. The accounting estimates that require our most significant, difficult and subjective judgments include:

- the valuation of goodwill, intangibles, long-lived assets and contingent consideration, including accrued earnouts;
- revenue recognition;
- stock-based compensation;
- income taxes; and
- loss contingencies.

The interim financial information is unaudited, but reflects all normal adjustments that are, in our opinion, necessary to provide a fair statement of results for the interim periods presented. This interim information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There have been no significant changes in recent accounting pronouncements that were disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 that have had a significant impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We apply the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities, such as goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and property, plant and equipment that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The guidance defines fair value, thereby eliminating inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements, and increases disclosures surrounding fair value calculations.

The guidance establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by us.

Level 2: Inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1.

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace and significant to the valuation.

See Note 3 for a summary of our financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, which consist only of our short-term investments that are marked to fair value at each balance sheet date, as well as the fair value of any contingent

Table of Contents

consideration related to our acquisitions. The carrying amounts reported in the condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses approximate fair value due to relatively short periods to maturity.

Derivative Instruments

In the three months ended March 31, 2012, we began utilizing purchased foreign currency forward contracts to minimize our foreign exchange exposure on certain foreign balance sheet positions denominated in currencies other than the Euro. We do not use forward contracts for trading or speculative purposes. Our use of foreign currency forward exchange contracts is intended to principally offset gains and losses associated with these exposures. Therefore, the notional amounts and currencies underlying our foreign currency forward contracts will fluctuate period to period as they are principally dependent on the balances of the balance sheet positions maintained by our global entities that are denominated in currencies other than the Euro.

These foreign currency forward contracts are not designated as hedging instruments, and the gain or loss on the derivatives is recognized in our condensed consolidated statements of income as other income (expense). The fair value of our outstanding foreign currency forward contracts in a gain position is recorded within other current assets and the fair value of contracts in a loss position is recorded within accrued liabilities in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The duration of the forward contracts are generally less than three months. As of March 31, 2012, we did not have any forward contracts outstanding.

2. Acquisitions

In January 2012, we acquired certain assets of EminentWare, Inc., or EminentWare, a provider of patch management software. EminentWare added patch management capabilities to our systems and application management product portfolio. We do not believe this acquisition will have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements. Therefore, acquisition accounting and pro forma disclosures are not presented. Our condensed consolidated financial statements include the operating results of the acquired business from the effective date of the acquisition.

The following table reflects the changes in goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2012:

(in thousands)

Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 110,746
Acquisitions	6,982
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	557
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 118,285

The carrying value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles are reviewed for possible impairment annually during our fourth quarter. In addition to the annual impairment test, goodwill is evaluated each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. As we have one operating segment, we allocate goodwill to one reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing. We performed a qualitative assessment of our reporting unit of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value our reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. In performing this qualitative assessment, we assessed relevant events and circumstances that may impact the fair value and carrying amount of our reporting unit. Based on the results of this qualitative assessment, we determined that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of our reporting unit is less than its fair value and the two-step quantitative analysis was not required. As a result, we concluded that no impairment of goodwill existed as of March 31, 2012. In addition, there were no indicators of impairment identified as a result of our review of events and circumstances related to indefinite and definite-lived intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

3. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Our cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 consisted of demand deposit accounts and money market funds. The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents:

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

(in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Demand deposit accounts	\$ 40,216	\$ 30,371
Money market funds	99,120	92,336
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,336	\$ 122,707

Our short-term investments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 consisted primarily of corporate bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper. The following table summarizes our short-term investments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value
Short-term investments:						
Available-for-sale securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 14,447	\$ (4)	\$ 14,443	\$ 16,561	\$ (15)	\$ 16,546
Municipal bonds	5,437	(2)	5,435	7,153	(3)	7,150
Commercial paper	11,971		11,971	5,991	1	5,992
Total short-term investments	\$ 31,855	\$ (6)	\$ 31,849	\$ 29,705	\$ (17)	\$ 29,688

The following table summarizes the fair value of our short-term investments with unrealized losses aggregated by type of investment instrument and length of time those securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of March 31, 2012						
Corporate bonds	\$ 8,255	\$ (8)	\$	\$	\$ 8,255	\$ (8)
Municipal bonds	5,435	(2)			5,435	(2)
Commercial paper	3,989	(2)			3,989	(2)
	\$ 17,679	\$ (12)	\$	\$	\$ 17,679	\$ (12)

(in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of December 31, 2011						
Corporate bonds	\$ 14,456	\$ (15)	\$	\$	\$ 14,456	\$ (15)
Municipal bonds	7,150	(3)			7,150	(3)
Commercial paper	2,000	(1)			2,000	(1)
	\$ 23,606	\$ (19)	\$	\$	\$ 23,606	\$ (19)

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the contractual underlying maturities of our cash equivalents and short-term investments as of March 31, 2012:

(in thousands)	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 130,975	\$ 130,969
Due after one year through two years		
	\$ 130,975	\$ 130,969

The following table summarizes the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities that were measured on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2012 Using				Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:								
Cash equivalents:								
Money market funds	\$ 99,120	\$	\$	\$ 99,120	\$ 92,336	\$	\$	\$ 92,336
Total cash equivalents	99,120			99,120	92,336			92,336
Short-term investments:								
Corporate bonds	14,443			14,443	16,546			16,546
Municipal bonds	5,435			5,435	7,150			7,150
Commercial paper	11,971			11,971	5,992			5,992
Total short-term investments	31,849			31,849	29,688			29,688
Total assets	\$ 130,969	\$	\$	\$ 130,969	\$ 122,024	\$	\$	\$ 122,024
Liabilities:								
Accrued earnout	\$	\$	\$ 960	\$ 960	\$	\$	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,513
Total liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 960	\$ 960	\$	\$	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,513

Contingent Consideration

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of acquisition related accrued earnouts using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended March 31, 2012 follows:

(in thousands)	Fair Value
Accrued earnout liability as of December 31, 2011	\$ 3,513

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Acquisition date fair value of contingent consideration	951
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(61)
Payment of contingent consideration	(3,443)
Accrued earnout liability as of March 31, 2012	\$ 960

The fair value of the contingent consideration is determined based on the expected present value technique as of the acquisition date. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the contingent consideration include estimates regarding the probability of achieving the specified timing of engineering deliverables based on current progress and estimated time to complete the specified projects. The liability is discounted to present value using the pre-tax cost of debt.

4. Derivative Instruments

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we did not have any forward contracts outstanding. The effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments in our condensed consolidated statements of income is summarized below:

Gains (Losses) Recognized in Net Income on Derivatives		Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Net Income	2012	2011
Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (expense)	\$103	\$

5. Earnings Per Share

We computed basic earnings per share using the weighted-average number of our common shares outstanding during the reporting period. We adjusted diluted earnings per share for the after-tax impact of incremental shares that would be available for issuance upon the assumed exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units.

A reconciliation of the number of shares in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Basic earnings per share		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Denominator:		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per share	73,743	72,368
Diluted earnings per share		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Denominator:		
Weighted-average shares used in computing basic earnings per share	73,743	72,368
Add options and restricted stock units to purchase common stock	1,697	1,635
Weighted-average shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	75,440	74,003

Dilution from assumed exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units is dependent upon several factors, including the market price of our common stock. The following stock-based incentive awards were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the average market price of the underlying stock did not exceed the sum of the exercise price, unrecognized compensation expense and the excess tax benefit and thus the results would have been antidilutive:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Antidilutive shares	739	1,605

The calculation of diluted earnings per share requires us to make certain assumptions related to the use of proceeds that would be received upon the assumed exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units. These assumed proceeds include the excess tax benefit that we receive upon assumed exercises of stock options and vesting of restricted stock units.

6. Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, we recorded income tax expense of \$6.7 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, resulting in an effective tax rate of 28.0% and 30.3%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate from 2011 to 2012 was primarily attributable to an increase in international earnings, which are generally taxed at lower tax rates and a decrease in permanent items that are non-deductible for tax purposes, which was partially offset by the expiration of the U.S. research and experimentation tax credit.

Table of Contents

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. In the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, interest and penalties recorded were not significant. As of March 31, 2012, we have an insignificant amount accrued for interest related to unrecognized tax benefits.

We file U.S., state and foreign income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The 2008 through 2010 tax years generally remain open and subject to examination by federal and foreign tax authorities. The 2007 through 2010 tax years generally remain open and subject to examination by the state tax authorities. We are currently under audit by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for the tax years ended December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010 and do not anticipate any material adjustments. Besides the United States, we are not currently under audit in any taxing jurisdictions.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we have been and may be involved in various legal proceedings arising from our ordinary course of business, which are discussed in Part II, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q under the heading Legal Proceedings. In the opinion of management, there was not at least a reasonable possibility we may have incurred a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to loss contingencies. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain. Therefore, although management considers the likelihood of such an outcome to be remote, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against us in the same reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, our condensed consolidated financial statements could be materially adversely affected.

Uniloc Cases

Uniloc USA, Inc. and parent and/or affiliates have brought two lawsuits against the Company and has brought a series of lawsuits against numerous software companies around the world.

On September 13, 2010, Uniloc USA, Inc. and Uniloc (Singapore) Private Limited (Uniloc) brought a lawsuit against the Company and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas (Eastern District of Texas). The complaint filed by Uniloc alleges that the Company and each of the other fifteen named defendants' software infringe U.S. patent 5,490,216 (216 Patent) allegedly owned by Uniloc. Uniloc alleges that the Company's software, specifically its license key system, infringes upon its patent that utilizes a system for activating software products through a registration process. In September, another company, Sureloc, Inc. (Sureloc) claimed that it owns the 216 Patent. As a result, on November 3, 2011, Uniloc and its affiliates filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of the State of California against Sureloc, Inc., Patrick Rooney, and Does 1-100 (the Sureloc case), seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that Uniloc and not Sureloc, is the exclusive owner of the 216 Patent. Once the Eastern District of Texas was informed of the Sureloc case, all Uniloc cases that were pending before the Eastern District of Texas were stayed on December 1, 2011. Consequently, the entire basis of Uniloc's claim of ownership of the 216 Patent is pending the outcome of the Sureloc case. Because this lawsuit is stayed and continues to only be in the initial stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

On March 30, 2012, Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A. and Uniloc USA, Inc. brought a lawsuit against the Company and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas (Eastern District of Texas). The complaint filed by Uniloc alleges that the Company and each of the other fifteen named defendants' software infringe U.S. patent 7,024,696 (696 Patent) allegedly owned by Uniloc. Uniloc alleges that the Company's software, specifically its license key system, infringes upon its patent that utilizes a system for activating software products through a registration process. Because this lawsuit is in its early stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

Achates Case

On June 22, 2011, Achates Reference Publishing, Inc. (Achates) brought a lawsuit against SolarWinds, Inc. and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint filed by Achates alleges that SolarWinds, Inc. and each of the other twelve named defendants' software infringe U.S. Patent No. 5,982,889 (889 Patent) and U.S. Patent No. 6,173,403 (403 Patent) which are allegedly owned by Achates. Achates alleges that SolarWinds, Inc.'s Engineer Suite family of software infringes upon the 889 and 403 Patents by employing activation technology. Achates has brought a series of lawsuits against numerous software companies around the world. Currently, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

Table of Contents

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

This section should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see the Safe Harbor Cautionary Statement above for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

We design, develop, market, sell and support powerful yet easy-to-use enterprise IT infrastructure management software to IT professionals in organizations of all sizes. Our offerings range from individual software tools to more comprehensive software products that solve problems faced every day by IT professionals and help to enable efficient and effective management of their infrastructure, including networks, applications, storage and physical and virtual servers. All of our products are ready-to-use, featuring intuitive and easily customized user interfaces and built-in workflows. Our products can be downloaded directly from our websites and installed and configured by our end-users in a matter of hours. Our customers include small- and mid-size businesses, enterprises, and local, state and federal government entities that have purchased our products.

We made a number of strategic investments in our business during the past two years that we believe are important to our long-term growth. Through our product launches and strategic acquisitions we entered into several new markets including the system and application market, virtualization management market and the log and event management market. We continued to focus on increasing our presence in several geographic markets including Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Africa. We increased our presence in the Asian-Pacific market by establishing new relationships with several distributors and reseller partners in Japan and establishing our Asian-Pacific headquarters in Brisbane. We also began the process of localizing certain products with country-specific product documentation, websites and marketing material. We expect to release localized Japanese versions of SolarWinds Network Performance Monitor and SolarWinds Netflow Traffic Analyzer in 2012. Despite these specific investments and a number of other important investments, we have continued to grow revenue and increase our cash flows from operating activities.

We plan to continue to focus on growth opportunities in the IT infrastructure management market while expanding our customer base and brand awareness in the network, systems and application, storage resource, virtualization and log and event management markets. We believe our market penetration is low in all geographic and end user markets in which we sell products; therefore, our focus will continue to be on expanding partner relationships, localized web presence and products in various key international markets. Specifically, we intend to continue to expand in Brazil, Japan, China and Germany. In the new markets we have entered, we will continue our strategy of delivering powerful, easy to use and affordable software along with leveraging the web as the primary method to reach potential customers. We will continue to look for acquisitions similar to those we have completed over the last few years to supplement our internal product development efforts.

Key Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the first quarter of 2012 include the following:

Total revenue was \$59.7 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$43.0 million in the first quarter of 2011, or an increase of 38.8%;

Net income was \$17.1 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$11.7 million in the first quarter of 2011, or an increase of 46.3%;

Net income was \$0.23 per share on a fully diluted basis for the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$0.16 per share on a fully diluted basis for the first quarter of 2011, or an increase of 43.8%; and

Cash flows from operating activities was \$28.3 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$18.9 million in the first quarter of 2011, or an increase of 50.2%.

Acquisitions

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

We have made multiple acquisitions of businesses as part of our growth strategy and expect to continue to pursue acquisitions that will enable us either to bring new product offerings to market more quickly than we can develop them or to enter new markets or segments of markets we currently serve. Each of our acquisitions has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Accordingly, the financial results for these entities have been included in our condensed consolidated financial results since the applicable acquisition dates.

Table of Contents

Key Business Metrics

We review a number of key business metrics to help us monitor the performance of our business model and to identify trends affecting our business. The measures that we believe are the primary indicators of our quarterly and annual performance are as follows:

Revenue Growth

We have employed a differentiated business model for marketing and selling high volumes of enterprise-class software, which is focused on rapid revenue growth at high operating margins. We regularly review our total revenue growth to measure our success. We have built a pricing model for our products that aims to maximize our recurring revenue and the value of a customer over time. This is an important component of our financial model. This model is based on the premise that we will be able to deliver ongoing value to our customers and maintain a long-term financial relationship with the users of our core enterprise-class IT management products. Our revenue growth percentages were 38.8% and 25.2% for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, as compared to the same period of the previous year.

Core Product Transaction Growth for New License Sales.

We focus our sales, marketing and research and development efforts on IT professionals in organizations of all sizes, with the goal of driving purchases of our software by these IT professionals in short sales cycles. In addition, many of our customers make small initial purchases of our software and then over time to expand the use of the product may purchase an upgrade to increase the size of their license or buy additional software products from us. We review the core product transaction growth to ensure the effectiveness of our marketing and sales model. We define our core product transactions as the number of new license sales transactions that include at least one of our core products. We define a transaction as each invoice issued for the sale of one or more of our products. If none of our core products is included in a particular transaction, then that transaction is not a core product transaction. New license sales of core products represented more than 85% of our license revenue for the first quarter of 2012. Accordingly, we believe that management can better evaluate changes in our product portfolio, expansion into new markets and the addition of new customers by evaluating the transactional growth of our core products. Our core product transaction growth for new license sales was 36.6% and 16.2% for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, as compared to the same period of the previous year.

Non-GAAP Operating Income

Our management uses non-GAAP operating income to measure our performance. Because non-GAAP operating income excludes certain non-cash expenses including amortization, stock-based compensation and certain expenses that may not be indicative of our core business, we believe that this measure provides us with additional useful information to measure and understand our performance, particularly with respect to changes in performance from period to period. We use non-GAAP operating income in the preparation of our budgets and to measure and monitor our performance. Non-GAAP operating income is not determined in accordance with GAAP and is not a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP.

Free Cash Flow

We believe free cash flow is an important liquidity measure that reflects the cash generated by the business after the purchase of property and equipment that can then be used for, among other things, strategic acquisitions and investments in the business, stock repurchases and funding ongoing operations. We regularly review our free cash flow generation to measure our effectiveness at running our operations efficiently and in a manner that maximizes the value of our business. We define free cash flow as cash flows from operating activities plus the excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation and less the purchase of property and equipment. Free cash flow does not represent the total increase or decrease in the cash balance for the period, is not determined in accordance with GAAP and is not a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP.

For further discussion regarding non-GAAP financial measures including non-GAAP operating income and free cash flow, see [Non-GAAP Financial Measures](#) below.

Opportunities and Trends

Businesses, governments and other organizations are increasingly relying on data networks and IT infrastructures to execute their operations, facilitate their internal and external communications and transact business with their customers and partners. The size of these networks, the number of applications and servers, and the complexity of physical and virtual server

Table of Contents

environments are increasing as organizations place more reliance on them. In addition, the adoption of cloud computing technologies, which is shifting a growing number of critical workloads off premise along with business initiatives to capture, store, and analyze an increasing amount of organizational data are creating new IT management challenges. We believe that these trends and the limitations of existing offerings present a significant market opportunity for our products. Along with the network management products that we have offered since 2001, we also offer products that we have developed or acquired and we believe these products allow us to compete effectively in the adjacent markets of systems and application, storage resource, virtualization and log and event management. We expect our revenue to continue to grow as we capitalize on these and other market opportunities. While we feel that we have integrated or begun to integrate our acquired businesses successfully, any revenue growth and operating synergies of our acquired products may be lower than expected if we are unable to do so in the future.

In the first quarter of 2012, we recognized 24.8% of our revenue from sales by our international subsidiaries. We believe there is a substantial opportunity for additional sales of our software in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region and the Asian-Pacific region, and we intend to increase our sales, marketing and support operations in these regions. However, we believe there is significant uncertainty regarding the economic conditions in certain of these geographic regions, particularly in parts of Europe. While we believe that any difficult economic conditions may adversely affect the sales of our products, this could also offer us an opportunity to market and sell our products to mid-size businesses and enterprise customers at compelling prices compared to the prices of some competing products.

We expect the U.S. federal government to continue to be a significant market opportunity, as we believe the ease of deployment, power and scalability of our products gives us an enhanced opportunity to sell to various agencies and departments of the U.S. federal government. The U.S. federal government new license sales were 5.9% of our total new license sales in the first quarter of 2012. We have experienced and continue to expect inconsistency in the buying pattern of the U.S. federal government for larger transactions with our products. Our sales, both new licenses and maintenance renewals, to the U.S. federal government are largely dependent on systems integrators, distributors and resellers whose purchases from us have been difficult to predict. In addition, we believe that many of our larger transactions with the U.S. federal government are dependent on specific projects that may or may not be continued at the same scale in the future due to budgetary cuts or other reasons, and the reduction or cancellation of specific projects such as these may change the buying patterns of the U.S. federal government and could result in our sales to the U.S. government being less than expected.

Key Components of Our Results of Operations

Sources of Revenue

Our revenue is primarily comprised of license and maintenance revenue. We license our software under perpetual licenses, which ordinarily includes one year of maintenance as part of the initial purchase price of the product. License revenue reflects the revenue recognized from sales of new licenses and upgrades of license size to our software. We have experienced annual growth in license revenue. Customers can renew, and generally have renewed, their maintenance agreements at our standard list maintenance renewal pricing for their software products. Current customers with maintenance agreements are entitled to receive unspecified upgrades or enhancements when and if they become available. Maintenance revenue is an important source of our future revenue. We have experienced strong and consistent annual and quarterly growth in maintenance and other revenue. Because our maintenance base grew during 2011 and during the first quarter of 2012 due to new license sales, high customer retention, acquisitions and price increases, we expect maintenance revenue to continue to increase in absolute dollars in future periods.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue primarily consists of personnel costs related to providing technical support services and amortization of acquired developed product technologies and third party software licenses. Personnel costs include salaries, bonuses and stock-based compensation and related employer-paid payroll taxes for technical support personnel, as well as an allocation of our facilities, information technology and other overhead costs and our employee benefit costs. We allocate stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes to personnel costs based on the expense category in which the option or restricted stock unit holder works. We allocate overhead, such as rent, computer and other technology costs, and employee benefit costs to personnel costs in each expense category based on worldwide headcount in that category. We expect our cost of revenue to increase in absolute dollars and to fluctuate as a percentage of revenue as we acquire additional companies and integrate the businesses.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into three categories: sales and marketing; research and development; and general and administrative. Our operating expenses primarily consist of personnel costs, contract research and development costs, marketing program costs and legal, accounting, consulting and other professional service fees. Personnel costs for each category of operating expenses primarily include employee

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

compensation costs and facility overhead costs.

Our operating expenses increased in absolute dollars and decreased as a percentage of revenue in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011, as we have continued to build infrastructure and add employees through acquisitions and internal growth across all departments in order to accelerate and support our growth. The number of full-time employees as of

Table of Contents

March 31, 2012, was 678, as compared to 471, as of March 31, 2011. We will continue to make investments in our business by expanding our direct inside sales force domestically and internationally, increasing our marketing operations and programs and adding research and development personnel worldwide which will increase our operating expenses. We expect our operating expenses in future periods to continue to increase in absolute dollars and to fluctuate as a percentage of revenue as we acquire additional companies and integrate the businesses.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our sales, marketing and business development employees and executives, commissions earned by our sales personnel, the cost of marketing programs such as paid search, search engine optimization and management, webinars and the cost of business development programs. We expect to continue to hire sales personnel in the United States and in our international sales offices. We also expect to continue to invest in our website, online user community site and marketing programs to drive customer downloads and support our new product launches.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our product development employees and executives. We have devoted our development efforts primarily to expanding our product line and increasing the functionality and enhancing the ease-of-use of our software products. Since the expansions of our research and development centers in the Czech Republic and India, we have significantly increased our research and development employee headcount which has resulted in and will result in an increase in facilities and personnel costs. We expect to continue to invest in our research and development activities by hiring engineers in our international locations which will allow us to continue our research and development growth strategy internationally. In addition to our international expansion, we have increased research and development headcount in the United States as a result of acquisitions.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel costs for our executive, finance, legal, human resources and administrative personnel, as well as legal, accounting and other professional service fees, and other corporate expenses. We expect to incur higher administrative costs in future periods as our business continues to grow both organically and through acquisitions. In addition, we intend to continue to grant equity awards to our current executives and employees and those who join us in the future through acquisitions or otherwise, which will result in additional stock-based compensation expense.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily consists of interest income, transactional foreign exchange gains (losses) and foreign exchange contracts gains (losses). Interest income represents interest received on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, net of amortization of prepaid interest. Foreign exchange gains (losses) primarily relate to expenses and billing transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the associated subsidiary. Foreign exchange contracts gains (losses) relate to the settlement of foreign currency forward contracts utilized to hedge foreign currency exposures which are not formally designated as hedges.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense primarily consists of corporate income taxes related to profits resulting from the sale of our software offerings by our only two entities that sell our software, one in the United States and one in Ireland. The rate of taxation on income earned by our United States entity is higher than the rate of taxation on income earned by our Irish entity. If our international income, as a percentage of total income, increases as we expect, then our effective income tax rate should correspondingly decline. However, our effective tax rate may be affected by many other factors, such as changes in tax laws, regulations or rates, new interpretations of existing laws or regulations, the impact of accounting for stock-based compensation, the impact of accounting for business combinations, changes in our international structure, shifts in the amount of taxable income earned in the United States, as compared with other regions in the world, and changes in overall levels of income before tax.

We benefit from the tax credit incentives under the U.S. research and experimentation tax credit extended to taxpayers engaged in qualified research and experimental activities while carrying on a trade or business. The tax credit expired on December 31, 2011, and as such, no benefit is reflected in our income tax expense in the quarter ended March 31, 2012. If this credit is not renewed under similar terms as in prior years, the result could have a material impact on our financial results.

Table of Contents**Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011**

The following table sets forth our condensed consolidated statements of income data for the periods indicated:

	2012 (in thousands)	% of Revenue	2011 (in thousands)	% of Revenue	Change (in thousands)
Three Months Ended March 31,					
Revenue:					
License	\$ 27,457	46.0%	\$ 20,380	47.4%	\$ 7,077
Maintenance and other	32,214	54.0	22,598	52.6	9,616
Total revenue	59,671	100.0	42,978	100.0	16,693
Cost of revenue	4,273	7.2	2,486	5.8	1,787
Gross profit	55,398	92.8	40,492	94.2	14,906
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing	16,560	27.8	11,727	27.3	4,833
Research and development	6,671	11.2	5,038	11.7	1,633
General and administrative	8,449	14.2	6,670	15.5	1,779
Total operating expenses	31,680	53.1	23,435	54.5	8,245
Operating income	23,718	39.7	17,057	39.7	6,661
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	88	0.1	55	0.1	33
Other expense, net	(16)		(306)	(0.7)	290
Total other income (expense)	72	0.1	(251)	(0.6)	323
Income before income taxes	23,790	39.9	16,806	39.1	6,984
Income tax expense	6,659	11.2	5,096	11.9	1,563
Net income	\$ 17,131	28.7%	\$ 11,710	27.2%	\$ 5,421

Revenue

Revenue was \$59.7 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$43.0 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$16.7 million, or 38.8%. Maintenance and other revenue increased \$9.6 million due to a growing maintenance renewal customer base and an increase in new license sales which drives new maintenance revenue. We have maintained high customer retention and our customer base has continued to grow with acquisitions. In addition, maintenance revenue continues to increase each quarter as we begin to renew, and recognize the revenue associated with such renewals, the maintenance associated with products acquired in 2011. License revenue increased \$7.1 million due to continued growth in new license sales of our network management products and sales of our newly-developed and newly-acquired products. We define newly-developed or newly-acquired products as those acquired or developed within the last year.

Our core product transaction growth increased 36.6% in the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the first quarter of 2011 as a result of our growth in new license sales of our network management products and the release of new stand-alone products and acquired products. As the number of core product transactions fluctuates with changes in the business or product mixes, this also affects our trailing 12-month average transaction size for new license sales. Through the first quarter of 2012, the trailing 12-month average transaction size for new license sales, excluding our high volume and low priced Kiwi and DameWare products, was approximately \$8,600 as compared to approximately \$8,500 for

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

the trailing 12-month period through the first quarter of 2011, an increase of 1.2%.

New license sales in our global commercial business increased 45.0% and new license sales in our U.S. federal government business decreased 32.0% for the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the first quarter of 2011. This growth in our commercial business was driven by core product transactions growth of 36.8% in the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the first quarter of 2011. The decrease in our U.S. federal government new license sales was primarily due to a transaction in the first quarter of 2011 that resulted in license revenue greater than \$0.5 million, whereas we did not have any transactions that resulted in license revenue greater than \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2012. Our U.S. federal government core product transaction growth year-over-year was 31.8%. Our revenue from our foreign subsidiaries was 24.8% and 23.9% of total revenue in the first quarter of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue was \$4.3 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$2.5 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 71.9%. Cost of license revenue increased by \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011, primarily due to the amortization of acquired product technologies associated with our acquisitions in the second half of 2011 and in the first quarter of 2012. Cost of maintenance revenue also increased \$0.7 million primarily due to increased headcount from our acquisitions and organically to support new customers, additional product offerings from acquisitions and internal product development.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses were \$16.6 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$11.7 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$4.8 million, or 41.2%. We continue to invest in the sales and marketing efforts that drive our revenue growth. These efforts include the costs associated with our website redesign and community platform. In addition, we have increased the size of our marketing team, maintenance renewal team and sales management teams. Our sales expense as a percentage of revenue has remained consistent in the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the same period in 2011. As a result of these expansion efforts, our sales and marketing personnel costs, which include stock-based compensation expense, increased by \$3.6 million, marketing program costs increased \$0.7 million and contract services increased \$0.3 million.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses were \$6.7 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$5.0 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.6 million, or 32.4%. In order to support our product development strategy and the development of new stand-alone, acquired and other products, we continued to increase the size of our Czech Republic and India research centers during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. We also added research and development personnel in the United States with the acquisition of TriGeo in July 2011. Due to this growth, our personnel costs, which include stock-based compensation expense, increased by \$1.5 million in the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the first quarter of 2011.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses were \$8.4 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$6.7 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 26.7%. This \$1.8 million increase was primarily due to an increase of \$1.4 million in amortization expense related to certain acquired intangible assets, a \$0.9 million increase in personnel costs, which include stock-based compensation expense and a \$0.2 million increase in professional fees. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$0.7 million in acquisition related costs.

Table of Contents*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income (expense) increased by \$0.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to a decrease in net losses on foreign currency transactions. In the first quarter of 2012, we began utilizing purchased foreign currency forward contracts, such that losses on foreign currency transactions for the quarter were partially offset by gains on the settlements of these foreign currency forward contracts.

Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense increased by \$1.6 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the same period in 2011. This increase resulted from an increase in our income before income taxes of \$7.0 million when comparing the same periods. Our effective tax rate decreased from 30.3% in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 compared to 28.0% in the quarter ended March 31, 2012, which was primarily attributable to an increase in international earnings, which are generally taxed at lower tax rates and a decrease in permanent items that are non-deductible for tax purposes, which was partially offset by the expiration of the U.S. research and experimentation tax credit.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to disclosing financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP, this Form 10-Q includes the following financial measures defined as non-GAAP financial measures by the SEC: (i) non-GAAP operating income; (ii) non-GAAP net income; (iii) non-GAAP diluted earnings per share; and (iv) free cash flow. Each of these financial measures excludes the impact of certain items and therefore has not been calculated in accordance with GAAP. In this report, these non-GAAP financial measures exclude stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes; amortization of intangible assets; and acquisition related adjustments, including contingent consideration fair value adjustments due to the changes in probability assumptions of achieving the earnout criteria and due to the passage of time. Each of these non-GAAP adjustments is described in more detail below. In addition to these adjustments, management may include or exclude additional items from these or similar non-GAAP financial measures in future periods to the extent such items do not represent our core business. A reconciliation of each of these non-GAAP financial measures to its most comparable GAAP financial measure is also included below.

We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide meaningful supplemental information regarding our operating results because they exclude certain amounts that our management and Board of Directors do not consider part of core operating results when assessing our operational performance, allocating resources, preparing annual budgets and determining employee incentive compensation. Accordingly, these non-GAAP financial measures may provide insight on the motivation and decision-making of management in operating the business. In addition, by comparing our non-GAAP financial measures in different historical periods, our investors can evaluate our operating results without the additional variations of certain items that may not be indicative of our core operations, including stock-based compensation expense, which is a non-cash expense that is not a key measure of our operations.

While we believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful supplemental information, there are limitations associated with the use of these non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures are not prepared in accordance with GAAP, do not reflect a comprehensive system of accounting and may not be completely comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies due to their financing and accounting methods, the book value of their assets, their capital structures and the method by which their assets were acquired. Items such as the amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes and acquisition related adjustments, as well as the related tax impacts of these items can have a material impact on operating and net income. As a result, these non-GAAP financial measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, their most comparable GAAP measures. We compensate for these limitations by using these non-GAAP financial measures as supplements to GAAP financial measures and by reconciling the non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable GAAP financial measure. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to their most comparable GAAP financial measures below.

Non-GAAP operating income increased to \$31.6 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to \$22.1 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011. This increase is primarily due to an increase in the corresponding GAAP operating income driven by higher sales volume in the quarter. Amortization of intangible assets, which is excluded from our non-GAAP operating income, also increased in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2011 primarily due to the increase in intangible assets resulting from the various acquisitions completed during the second half of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes increased primarily due to share-based incentive awards issued to employees for retention and to a lesser extent the addition of employees through acquisitions and internal growth. These increases were offset by a decrease in acquisition related adjustments in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the first quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Non-GAAP net income increased to \$22.8 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to \$15.7 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the corresponding GAAP net income and to a lesser extent the adjustments discussed above in the calculation of non-GAAP operating income.

Table of Contents

Other adjustments to non-GAAP net income include fair value adjustments related to contingent consideration included in acquisition related costs and the tax benefits associated with the excluded items.

Non-GAAP earnings per share increased to \$0.30 in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 from \$0.21 in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 primarily due to the increase in non-GAAP net income as the number of shares used in the computation did not change significantly.

Free cash flow increased to \$30.9 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2012 as compared to \$21.8 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2011. The increase in free cash flow from 2011 to 2012 is primarily due to the increase in operating income that converted to cash flow.

For a detailed explanation of the adjustments made to comparable GAAP financial measures, the reasons why management uses these measures and the usefulness of these measures, see items (1) (6) below.

Non-GAAP Operating Income

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
GAAP operating income	\$ 23,718	\$ 17,057
Amortization of intangible assets (1)	3,507	1,172
Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes (2)	4,134	2,860
Acquisition related adjustments (3)	222	1,004
Non-GAAP operating income	\$ 31,581	\$ 22,093

Non-GAAP Net Income

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
GAAP net income	\$ 17,131	\$ 11,710
Amortization of intangible assets (1)	3,507	1,172
Stock-based compensation expense and related employer-paid payroll taxes (2)	4,134	2,860
Acquisition related adjustments (3)	231	1,004
Tax benefits associated with above adjustments (4)	(2,191)	(1,047)
Non-GAAP net income	\$ 22,812	\$ 15,699

Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Numerator:		
Non-GAAP net income	\$ 22,812	\$ 15,699
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	75,440	74,003
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share (5)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.21

Free Cash Flow

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
GAAP cash flows from operating activities	\$ 28,339	\$ 18,866
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	3,309	3,565
Purchases of property and equipment	(771)	(598)
Free cash flow (6)	\$ 30,877	\$ 21,833

- (1) *Amortization of Intangible Assets.* We provide non-GAAP information which excludes expenses for the amortization of intangible assets which primarily relate to purchased intangible assets associated with our acquisitions. Because of varying fair value amounts of intangible assets, subjective impairment assumptions and the variety of useful lives, which affect the recognition of amortization expense, we believe that the exclusion of amortization expense allows for more accurate comparisons of our operating results to our peer companies. The amortization of purchased intangible assets associated with our acquisitions results in our recording expenses in our GAAP financial statements that were already expensed by the acquired company before the acquisition and for which we have not expended cash. Accordingly, we analyze the performance of our operations in each period without regard to such expenses.
- (2) *Stock-Based Compensation Expense and Related Employer-Paid Payroll Taxes.* We provide non-GAAP information which excludes expenses for stock-based compensation and related employer-paid payroll taxes. We believe the exclusion of these items allows for financial results that are more indicative of our continuing operations. We believe that the exclusion of stock-based compensation expense provides for a better comparison of our operating results to prior periods and to our peer companies as the calculations of stock-based compensation vary from period to period and company to company due to different valuation methodologies, subjective assumptions and the variety of award types. Employer-paid payroll taxes on stock-based compensation is dependent on our stock price and the timing of the taxable events related to the equity awards, over which our management has little control, and does not correlate to the core operation of our business. Because of these unique characteristics of stock-based compensation and the related employer-paid payroll taxes, management excludes these expenses when analyzing the organization's business performance.
- (3) *Acquisition Related Adjustments.* We exclude certain expense items resulting from acquisitions including the following, when applicable: (i) amortization of purchased intangible assets associated with our acquisitions (see Note 1 for further discussion); (ii) legal, accounting and advisory fees to the extent associated with acquisitions; (iii) changes in fair value of contingent consideration; (iv) costs related to integrating the acquired businesses; and (v) restructuring costs, including adjustments related to changes in estimates, related to acquisitions. We consider these adjustments, to some extent, to be unpredictable and dependent on a significant number of factors that are outside of our control. Furthermore, acquisitions result in non-continuing operating expenses, which would not otherwise have been incurred by us in the normal course of our organic business operations, with respect to each acquisition. We believe that providing non-GAAP information for acquisition related expense items in addition to the corresponding GAAP information allows the users of our financial statements to better review and understand the historic and current results of our continuing operations, and also facilitates comparisons to our historical results and results of less acquisitive peer companies, both with and without such adjustments.

Table of Contents

- (4) *Income Tax Effect of Non-GAAP Exclusions.* We believe providing financial information with and without the income tax effect of excluding items related to our non-GAAP financial measures provide our management and users of the financial statements with better clarity regarding the on-going performance and future liquidity of our business.
- (5) *Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings Per Share Item.* We provide non-GAAP diluted earnings per share. The non-GAAP diluted earnings per share amount was calculated based on our non-GAAP net income and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period.
- (6) *Free Cash Flow.* We define free cash flow as cash flows from operating activities plus the excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation and less the purchases of property and equipment. We believe free cash flow is an important liquidity measure that reflects the cash generated by the business after the purchase of property and equipment that can then be used for, among other things, strategic acquisitions and investments in the business, stock repurchases and funding ongoing operations. Free cash flow does not represent the total increase or decrease in the cash balance for the period. The changes in free cash flow result from fluctuations in cash flows from operating activities offset by tax benefits associated with the exercises of options. For further discussion regarding cash flows from operating activities, see the discussion under the caption *Liquidity and Capital Resources* included in this Item 2.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$171.2 million as of March 31, 2012, approximately \$26.2 million of which was held as cash and cash equivalents by our international subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2012, 91.5% of these cash and cash equivalents held by our international subsidiaries were in Euros. We currently intend that the earnings generated by our international operations will be invested indefinitely in those operations and we do not expect to repatriate those earnings to our domestic operations. If we were to try and repatriate these earnings, we would incur a U.S. federal income tax liability that is not currently accrued in our financial statements.

Our available cash and cash equivalents are held in bank deposits, money market funds and highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less at March 31, 2012. Our short-term investments, classified as available-for-sale securities, consist primarily of corporate bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper held in investment accounts in the United States. Our money market mutual funds invest in high-quality, short-term securities.

Our emphasis is primarily on safety of principal while secondarily maximizing yield on those funds. The balances held in our deposit accounts in the United States may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, insurance limits or may not be insured by the FDIC. While we monitor the balances in our accounts, and adjust the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted if the underlying depository institutions or the guarantors fail or could be subject to adverse conditions in the financial markets. We strive to maintain our cash deposits, money market funds and investments with multiple financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore, bear minimal credit risk. We actively monitor the third party depository institutions that hold our cash, cash equivalents and investments. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our invested cash, cash equivalents, and investments; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our funds will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the future.

Summarized quarterly cash flow information is as follows (in thousands):

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 28,339	\$ 18,866
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,557)	(27,449)
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,231	8,453
Effect of exchange rate changes	616	1,444
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	16,629	1,314

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities is comprised of net income, adjustments for non-cash operating activities and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Adjustments for non-cash expenses were \$4.8 million and \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These adjustments primarily consist of depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense and excess tax benefits

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

related to employee stock-based awards. Stock-based compensation expense reduced income before income taxes by \$3.9 million and \$2.7 million in the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The change in cash flows relating to operating activities resulted from changes in operating assets and liabilities and is primarily driven by sales of our software offerings and maintenance renewals. The significant components of our cash flows from operating activities include the following:

Table of Contents

Deferred revenue increased to \$83.0 million at March 31, 2012 as compared to \$77.1 million at December 31, 2011, resulting in an increase in operating liabilities and reflecting a cash inflow of \$4.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. For the three month period ended March 31, 2011, net cash provided by operating activities increased \$3.2 million due to an increase in deferred revenue during the period. The increase in deferred revenue was due primarily to the increase in sales of our software offerings and maintenance renewals.

Changes in our income tax receivable and payable balances are also significant components of our cash flows from operating activities. The increase in our income tax payable was primarily due to our operating growth. Net cash provided by operating activities was reduced by income tax payments of \$3.8 million in the first quarter of 2012.

Accounts receivables increased to \$27.8 million at March 31, 2012 as compared to \$27.0 million at December 31, 2011 resulting in an increase in operating assets and reflecting a cash outflow of \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in accounts receivable for the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010 resulted in cash outflows of \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011. Our accounts receivable balance fluctuates from period to period depending on the timing of our sales, cash collections and changes to our allowance for doubtful accounts, which affects our cash flow from operating activities. Our accounts receivable balance represents trade receivables from customers when we have provided software licenses and/or software maintenance agreements and we have not yet received payment. We have historically had insignificant write-offs related to bad debts. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0.2 million at March 31, 2012 and 2011. We use days sales outstanding, or DSO, calculated on a quarterly basis, as a measurement of the quality and status of our receivables. We define DSO as (a) accounts receivable divided by (b) total revenue for the most recent quarter, multiplied by (c) the number of days in the quarter. Our DSO was 42.5 days at March 31, 2012.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was primarily related to \$11.9 million of cash used to purchase available-for-sale securities classified as short-term investments, \$11.0 million of cash used for the acquisition of EminentWare (refer to Note 2 *Acquisitions* of our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details), and \$9.5 million of proceeds from maturities of short-term investments. Also during the three months ended March 31, 2012, we paid approximately \$3.5 million of cash upon the achievement of certain sales milestones related to the acquisition of Hyper9 in January 2011. This contingent consideration was recorded at fair value as an accrued acquisition earnout of \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. In accordance with authoritative guidance, \$3.2 million of the earnout payment is reflected in cash flows from investing activities and the \$0.3 million change in fair value due to the passage of time is reflected in cash flows from operating activities in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was primarily due to the \$23.0 million of cash used in our acquisition of Hyper9 and the \$3.7 million fair value of the earnout payment related to the acquisition of Tek-Tools in January 2010.

We estimate our capital expenditures for the remaining nine months of 2012 to be approximately \$3.5 million, comprised primarily of computer equipment, software, additional leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures. The estimated capital expenditures for 2012 include costs related to the expected expansions of our Ireland, India and Czech Republic offices.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was primarily due to \$3.3 million of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and the excess tax benefit related to stock-based awards of \$3.3 million, which is a reduction in cash payments related to income taxes. In addition, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, we withheld and retired shares of common stock to satisfy \$1.3 million of minimum statutory withholding tax requirements that we pay in cash to the appropriate taxing authorities on behalf of our employees related to restricted stock units issued during the period. These shares are treated as common stock repurchases in our condensed consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2012. Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was due to \$5.2 million of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and the excess tax benefit related to stock option exercises of \$3.6 million, which is a reduction in cash payments related to income taxes.

Anticipated Cash Flows

Edgar Filing: SolarWinds, Inc. - Form 10-Q

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents and our cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to fund our operations and our capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the expansion of our sales and marketing activities, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts and expansion into new territories, the timing of any acquisitions to expand our business, the timing of introductions of new software products and enhancements to existing software products, and the continuing market acceptance of our software offerings. Although we are not currently a party to any material definitive agreement regarding potential investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, applications or technologies, we may enter into these types of arrangements, which could reduce our cash and cash equivalents, require us to seek additional equity or debt financing or repatriate cash generated by our international operations that would cause us to incur a U.S. federal income tax liability. Additional funds from financing arrangements may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

There have been no material changes in our contractual obligations and commitments that were disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. In many instances, we could reasonably use different accounting estimates, and in some instances, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected, perhaps materially.

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application, while in other cases, management's judgment is required in selecting among available alternative accounting standards that allow different accounting treatment for similar transactions. We believe that these accounting policies requiring significant management judgment and estimates are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas of our financial results. These critical accounting policies are:

Valuation of goodwill, intangibles, long-lived assets and contingent consideration, including accrued earnouts;

Revenue recognition;

Stock-based compensation;

Income taxes; and

Loss contingencies.

A full description of our critical accounting policies that involve significant management judgment appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2012 under the heading

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates since that time.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements which is incorporated herein by reference.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the first quarter of 2012, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain financial market risks, including the following:

Interest Rate Risk

We had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$139.3 million and available-for-sale securities classified as short-term investments totaling \$31.8 million at March 31, 2012. Our cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of bank deposits and money market funds, and our available-for-sale securities consist primarily of corporate bonds, municipal bonds and commercial paper held in investment accounts in the United States. We hold cash, cash equivalents and short-term available-for-sale securities for working capital purposes. Our investments are made for capital preservation purposes, and we do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

Table of Contents

We do not have material exposure to market risk with respect to our cash and cash equivalents, as these consist primarily of highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less at March 31, 2012. Our portfolio of available-for-sale securities classified as investments is subject to market risk due to changes in interest rates. Changes in interest rates could impact our future investment income, or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that decline in market value due to changes in interest rates. However, because we classify our investment securities as available for sale, no gains or losses are recognized due to changes in interest rates unless such securities are sold prior to maturity or declines in fair value are determined to be other-than-temporary.

Foreign Currency Risk

As a global company, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Our revenue from our foreign subsidiaries was approximately 24.8% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The foreign currencies that we invoice and on which we collect are the Euro, British Pound Sterling, Australian Dollar and Japanese Yen. Expenses incurred by our international subsidiaries are, generally, denominated in the local currency of the subsidiary. Our consolidated statements of income are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates in each applicable period. To the extent the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the translation of these foreign currency denominated transactions results in reduced revenues, operating expenses and net income for our international operations. Similarly, our revenues, operating expenses, and net income will increase for our international operations if the U.S. dollar weakens against foreign currencies.

During the first quarter of 2012, we began utilizing purchased foreign currency forward contracts to minimize our foreign exchange exposure on certain foreign balance sheet positions denominated in currencies other than the Euro. We do not enter into any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Our objective in managing our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations is to reduce the impact of adverse fluctuations in such exchange rates on our earnings and cash flow. The notional amounts and currencies underlying our foreign currency forward contracts will fluctuate period to period as they are principally dependent on the balances of the balance sheet positions that are denominated in currencies other than the Euro held by our global entities. There can be no assurance that our foreign currency hedging activities will substantially offset the impact of fluctuation in currency exchange rates on our results of operational and functional positions. As of March 31, 2012, we did not have any forward contracts outstanding and while we do not have a formal policy to settle all derivatives prior to the end of each quarter, our current practice is to do so. See Note 4, *Derivative Instruments*, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the effect of derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated statement of income.

We are exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments, but we do not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit ratings. In addition, we diversify this risk across several counterparties and actively monitor their ratings.

We are also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as we translate the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars in consolidation. If there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates, the conversion of the foreign subsidiaries' financial statements into U.S. dollars will lead to a translation gain or loss which is recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2012. The term disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2012, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2012, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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

From time to time, we have been and may be involved in various legal proceedings and claims, including the pending litigation discussed below, as well as other legal proceedings and claims that have not been fully resolved and that have arisen in our ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, there was not at least a reasonable possibility we may have incurred a material loss, or a material loss in excess of a recorded accrual, with respect to any legal proceedings. However, the outcome of legal proceedings and claims brought against us are subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, although management considers the likelihood of such an outcome to be remote, if one or more of these legal matters were resolved against us in the same reporting period for amounts in excess of management's expectations, our consolidated financial statements of a particular period could be materially adversely affected. See the risk factor "Litigation exposure related to our pending and any future litigation could exceed our expectations and adversely affect our results of operations, profitability and cash flows" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 under the heading "Risk Factors."

Uniloc Cases

Uniloc USA, Inc. and parent and/or affiliates have brought two lawsuits against the Company and has brought a series of lawsuits against numerous software companies around the world.

On September 13, 2010, Uniloc USA, Inc. and Uniloc (Singapore) Private Limited ("Uniloc") brought a lawsuit against the Company and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas ("Eastern District of Texas"). The complaint filed by Uniloc alleges that the Company and each of the other fifteen named defendants' software infringe U.S. patent 5,490,216 ("216 Patent") allegedly owned by Uniloc. Uniloc alleges that the Company's software, specifically its license key system, infringes upon its patent that utilizes a system for activating software products through a registration process. In September, another company, Sureloc, Inc. ("Sureloc") claimed that it owns the 216 Patent. As a result, on November 3, 2011, Uniloc and its affiliates filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of the State of California against Sureloc, Inc., Patrick Rooney, and Does 1-100 (the "Sureloc case"), seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that Uniloc and not Sureloc, is the exclusive owner of the 216 Patent. Once the Eastern District of Texas was informed of the Sureloc case, all Uniloc cases that were pending before the Eastern District of Texas were stayed on December 1, 2011. Consequently, the entire basis of Uniloc's claim of ownership of the 216 Patent is pending the outcome of the Sureloc case. Because this lawsuit is stayed and continues to only be in the initial stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

On March 30, 2012, Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A. and Uniloc USA, Inc. brought a lawsuit against the Company and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas ("Eastern District of Texas"). The complaint filed by Uniloc alleges that the Company and each of the other fifteen named defendants' software infringe U.S. patent 7,024,696 ("696 Patent") allegedly owned by Uniloc. Uniloc alleges that the Company's software, specifically its license key system, infringes upon its patent that utilizes a system for activating software products through a registration process. Because this lawsuit is in its early stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

Achates Case

On June 22, 2011, Achates Reference Publishing, Inc. ("Achates") brought a lawsuit against SolarWinds, Inc. and several other defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint filed by Achates alleges that SolarWinds, Inc. and each of the other twelve named defendants' software infringe U.S. Patent No. 5,982,889 ("889 Patent") and U.S. Patent No. 6,173,403 ("403 Patent") which are allegedly owned by Achates. Achates alleges that SolarWinds, Inc.'s Engineer Suite family of software infringes upon the 889 and 403 Patents by employing activation technology. Achates has brought a series of lawsuits against numerous software companies around the world. Currently, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the litigation. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the loss, if any, associated with the litigation. We intend to contest the claims associated with this lawsuit vigorously.

Table of Contents**Item 1A. Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds*Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Period	Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program
January 1-31, 2012	27,177	\$ 28.08		\$
February 1-29, 2012	14,740	38.75		
March 1-31, 2012				

(1) Represents shares of our common stock withheld by us to satisfy employee withholding obligations due from equity awards issued pursuant to our 2008 Equity Incentive Plan.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index following the signature page to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a list of exhibits filed or furnished with this report, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

SOLARWINDS, INC.

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.

SOLARWINDS, INC.

Dated: May 4, 2012

By: **/s/ MICHAEL J. BERRY**
Michael J. Berry
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(on behalf of the Registrant and as principal financial officer)

25

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

**Exhibit
Number**

3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as currently in effect
3.2(2)	Amended and Restated Bylaws, as currently in effect
4.1(2)	Specimen certificate for shares of common stock
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1**	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) Incorporated by reference to the same numbered exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-162661) filed on October 26, 2009.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit of the same number to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-149851), originally filed on March 21, 2008 and subsequently amended.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.