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new or revised financial accounting standards
provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange
Act.

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

The number of shares of common stock of registrant outstanding on July 25, 2017 was 37,303,134.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Software licenses and royalties	\$17,107	\$17,551	\$35,330	\$34,401
Subscriptions	40,947	33,968	81,049	68,057
Software services	47,372	46,040	92,390	88,470
Maintenance	89,412	78,743	176,271	154,775
Appraisal services	6,366	6,984	12,978	13,542
Hardware and other	7,919	5,686	10,647	9,020
Total revenues	209,123	188,972	408,665	368,265
Cost of revenues:				
Software licenses and royalties	647	666	1,378	1,304
Acquired software	5,360	5,680	10,770	11,139
Software services, maintenance and subscriptions	96,172	86,717	189,712	171,987
Appraisal services	4,282	4,458	8,479	8,420
Hardware and other	6,799	4,515	8,115	6,361
Total cost of revenues	113,260	102,036	218,454	199,211
Gross profit	95,863	86,936	190,211	169,054
Selling, general and administrative expenses	43,451	42,232	86,593	82,991
Research and development expense	11,874	10,336	23,473	20,292
Amortization of customer and trade name intangibles	3,463	3,453	6,921	6,815
Operating income	37,075	30,915	73,224	58,956
Other expense, net	(101)	(720)	(291)	(1,187)
Income before income taxes	36,974	30,195	72,933	57,769
Income tax provision	5,396	5,188	9,049	14,538
Net income	\$31,578	\$25,007	\$63,884	\$43,231
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$0.85	\$0.69	\$1.72	\$1.19
Diluted	\$0.81	\$0.65	\$1.63	\$1.11

See accompanying notes.

TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value and share amounts)

	June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$55,072	\$36,151
Accounts receivable (less allowance for losses of \$5,102 in 2017 and \$3,396 in 2016)	233,831	200,334
Short-term investments	24,709	20,273
Prepaid expenses	23,676	21,039
Income tax receivable	12,206	2,895
Other current assets	2,784	2,268
Total current assets	352,278	282,960
Accounts receivable, long-term	2,333	2,480
Property and equipment, net	147,956	124,268
Other assets:		
Goodwill	651,721	650,237
Other intangibles, net	252,874	267,259
Non-current investments and other assets	31,347	30,741
Total assets	\$1,438,509	\$1,357,945
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$9,448	\$7,295
Accrued liabilities	46,006	55,989
Deferred revenue	304,128	298,217
Total current liabilities	359,582	361,501
Revolving line of credit	—	10,000
Deferred revenue, long-term	1,643	2,140
Deferred income taxes	59,682	68,779
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$10.00 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 48,147,969 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	481	481
Additional paid-in capital	586,037	556,663
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(46) (46)
Retained earnings	499,760	435,876
Treasury stock, at cost; 10,862,030 and 11,381,733 shares in 2017 and 2016, respectively	(68,630) (77,449)
Total shareholders' equity	1,017,602	915,525
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,438,509	\$1,357,945
See accompanying notes.		

TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (In thousands)
 (Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$63,884	\$43,231
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	26,366	24,850
Share-based compensation expense	17,577	13,692
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(9,097)	427
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, exclusive of effects of acquired companies:		
Accounts receivable	(33,348)	(35,530)
Income taxes	(9,311)	(3,500)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,984)	(1,435)
Accounts payable	2,152	(236)
Accrued liabilities	(11,061)	4,883
Deferred revenue	6,397	14,459
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,575	60,841
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(30,123)	(21,959)
Purchase of marketable security investments	(21,392)	(10,607)
Proceeds from marketable security investments	17,029	6,526
Cost of acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(5,855)	(9,394)
Increase in other	(68)	(281)
Net cash used by investing activities	(40,409)	(35,715)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in net borrowings on revolving line of credit	(10,000)	69,000
Purchase of treasury shares	(7,032)	(94,497)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	23,360	5,793
Contributions from employee stock purchase plan	3,427	2,818
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	9,755	(16,886)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,921	8,240
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	36,151	33,087
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$55,072	\$41,327
See accompanying notes.		

Tyler Technologies, Inc.
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
 (Unaudited)
 (Tables in thousands, except per share data)

(1) Basis of Presentation

We prepared the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements following the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by GAAP can be condensed or omitted for interim periods. Balance sheet amounts are as of June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, and operating result amounts are for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, and 2016, respectively, and include all normal and recurring adjustments that we considered necessary for the fair summarized presentation of our financial position and operating results. As these are condensed financial statements, one should also read the financial statements and notes included in our latest Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities can vary during each quarter of the year. Therefore, the results and trends in these interim financial statements may not be the same as those for the full year. Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions, and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources and includes all components of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). We had no items of other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Certain amounts for the previous year have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Acquisitions

On May 30, 2017, we acquired all of the capital stock of Modria.com, Inc., a company that specializes in online dispute resolution for government and commercial entities. The purchase price, net of debt assumed, was \$5.9 million. The impact of this acquisition on our operating results is not material.

(3) Shareholders’ Equity

The following table details activity in our common stock:

	Six months ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Purchases of treasury shares	(42)	\$(6,171)	(758)	\$(94,497)
Stock option exercises	534	23,360	241	5,793
Employee stock plan purchases	27	3,427	23	2,818

As of June 30, 2017, we had authorization from our board of directors to repurchase up to 2.0 million additional shares of Tyler common stock.

(4) Other Assets

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with several domestic banks and money market funds. As of June 30, 2017, we have \$37.5 million in investment grade corporate and municipal bonds with maturity dates ranging from 2017 through early 2019. We intend to hold these bonds to maturity and have classified them as such.

We believe cost approximates fair value because of the relatively short duration of these investments. The fair values of these securities are considered Level II as they are based on inputs from quoted prices in markets that are not active or other observable market data. These investments are included in short-term investments and non-current investments and other assets.

We have a \$15.0 million investment in convertible preferred stock representing a 20% interest in Record Holdings Pty Limited, a privately held Australian company specializing in digitizing the spoken word in court and legal proceedings. The investment in convertible preferred stock is accounted under the cost method because the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the investee and the securities do not have readily determinable fair values. Our investment is carried at cost less any impairment write-downs. Annually, the Company's cost method investments are assessed for impairment. The Company does not reassess the fair value of cost method investments if there are no identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the investments. This investment is included in non-current investments and other assets.

(5) Revolving Line of Credit

On November 16, 2015, we entered into a \$300.0 million Credit Agreement with various lender parties and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility provides for a revolving credit line up to \$300.0 million, including a \$10.0 million sublimit for letters of credit. The Credit Facility matures on November 16, 2020. Borrowings under the Credit Facility may be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital requirements, acquisitions and share repurchases.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at a rate of either (1) Wells Fargo Bank's prime rate (subject to certain higher rate determinations) plus a margin of 0.25% to 1.00% or (2) the 30, 60, 90 or 180 day LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.25% to 2.00%. As of June 30, 2017, the interest rates were 4.50% under the Wells Fargo Bank's prime rate and 2.37% under a 30-day LIBOR contract. The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of our assets. The Credit Facility requires us to maintain certain financial ratios and other financial conditions and prohibits us from making certain investments, advances, cash dividends or loans, and limits incurrence of additional indebtedness and liens. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with those covenants.

As of June 30, 2017, we had no outstanding borrowings and two outstanding letters of credit totaling \$2.2 million. Available borrowing capacity under the Credit Facility was \$297.8 million.

(6) Income Tax Provision

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we had effective income tax rates of 14.6% and 12.4%, respectively, compared to 17.2% and 25.2% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. The effective income tax rates for the periods presented were different from the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% principally due to excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises. The excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises realized were \$8.5 million and \$18.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to \$6.3 million and \$7.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Excluding the excess tax benefits, the effective rates were 37.5% and 37.9% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to 37.9% and 38.1% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Other differences from our federal statutory income tax rate included state income taxes, non-deductible business expenses, and the tax benefit of the domestic production activities deduction.

We made tax payments of \$27.5 million and \$17.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, respectively.

(7) Earnings Per Share

The following table details the reconciliation of basic earnings per share to diluted earnings per share:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	\$31,578	\$25,007	\$63,884	\$43,231
Denominator:				
Weighted-average basic common shares outstanding	37,154	36,160	37,144	36,316
Assumed conversion of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	2,047	2,579	2,067	2,550
Denominator for diluted earnings per share				
- Adjusted weighted-average shares	39,201	38,739	39,211	38,866
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$0.85	\$0.69	\$1.72	\$1.19
Diluted	\$0.81	\$0.65	\$1.63	\$1.11

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, stock options representing the right to purchase common stock of approximately 1,251,000 shares and 1,205,000 shares, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, stock options representing the right to purchase common stock of approximately 785,000 shares and 784,000 shares, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

(8) Share-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense related to share-based awards recorded in the statements of income, pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718, Stock Compensation:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cost of software services, maintenance and subscriptions	\$2,253	\$1,571	\$4,350	\$2,888
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,648	5,641	13,227	10,804
Total share-based compensation expense	\$8,901	\$7,212	\$17,577	\$13,692

(9) Segment and Related Information

We provide integrated information management solutions and services for the public sector, with a focus on local governments.

We provide our software systems and services and appraisal services through four business units, which focus on the following products:

- financial management, education and planning, regulatory and maintenance software solutions;
- financial management, municipal courts, planning, regulatory and maintenance, and land and vital records management software solutions;
- courts and justice and public safety software solutions; and
- appraisal and tax software solutions and property appraisal services.

In accordance with ASC 280-10, Segment Reporting, the financial management, education and planning, regulatory and maintenance software solutions unit; financial management, municipal courts, planning, regulatory and maintenance, and land and vital records management software solutions unit; and the courts and justice and public safety software solutions unit meet the criteria for aggregation and are presented in one reportable segment, the Enterprise Software (“ES”) segment. The ES segment provides municipal and county governments and schools with software systems and services to meet their information technology and automation needs for mission-critical “back-office” functions such as financial management and courts and justice processes; public safety; planning, regulatory and maintenance; and land and vital records management. The Appraisal and Tax (“A&T”) segment provides systems and software that automate the appraisal and assessment of real and personal property as well as property appraisal outsourcing services for local governments and taxing authorities. Property appraisal outsourcing services include: the physical inspection of commercial and residential properties; data collection and processing; computer analysis for property valuation; preparation of tax rolls; community education; and arbitration between taxpayers and the assessing jurisdiction.

We evaluate performance based on several factors, of which the primary financial measure is business segment operating income. We define segment operating income for our business units as income before non-cash amortization of intangible assets associated with their acquisitions, interest expense and income taxes. Segment operating income includes intercompany transactions. The majority of intercompany transactions relate to contracts involving more than one unit and are valued based on the contractual arrangement. Segment operating income for corporate primarily consists of compensation costs for the executive management team and certain accounting and administrative staff and share-based compensation expense for the entire company. Corporate segment operating income also includes revenues and expenses related to a company-wide user conference.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017

	Enterprise Software	Appraisal and Tax	Corporate	Totals
Revenues				
Software licenses and royalties	\$ 15,354	\$ 1,753	\$—	\$17,107
Subscriptions	39,051	1,896	—	40,947
Software services	42,696	4,676	—	47,372
Maintenance	84,306	5,106	—	89,412
Appraisal services	—	6,366	—	6,366
Hardware and other	3,295	—	4,624	7,919
Intercompany	2,486	—	(2,486)	—
Total revenues	\$ 187,188	\$ 19,797	\$2,138	\$209,123
Segment operating income	\$ 54,130	\$ 4,410	\$(12,642)	\$45,898

For the six months ended June 30, 2017

	Enterprise Software	Appraisal and Tax	Corporate	Totals
Revenues				
Software licenses and royalties	\$ 31,928	\$ 3,402	\$—	\$35,330
Subscriptions	77,364	3,685	—	81,049
Software services	83,364	9,026	—	92,390
Maintenance	166,472	9,799	—	176,271
Appraisal services	—	12,978	—	12,978
Hardware and other	6,023	—	4,624	10,647
Intercompany	4,649	—	(4,649)	—
Total revenues	\$ 369,800	\$ 38,890	\$(25)	\$408,665
Segment operating income	\$ 106,181	\$ 8,624	\$(23,890)	\$90,915

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For the three months ended June 30, 2016

	Enterprise Software	Appraisal and Tax	Corporate	Totals
Revenues				
Software licenses and royalties	\$ 16,439	\$ 1,112	\$—	\$17,551
Subscriptions	32,316	1,652	—	33,968
Software services	42,159	3,881	—	46,040
Maintenance	74,110	4,633	—	78,743
Appraisal services	—	6,984	—	6,984
Hardware and other	2,942	—	2,744	5,686
Intercompany	1,612	—	(1,612)	—
Total revenues	\$ 169,578	\$ 18,262	\$1,132	\$188,972
Segment operating income	\$46,109	\$ 3,990	\$(10,051)	\$40,048

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

	Enterprise Software	Appraisal and Tax	Corporate	Totals
Revenues				
Software licenses and royalties	\$32,093	\$ 2,308	\$—	\$34,401
Subscriptions	64,301	3,756	—	68,057
Software services	80,763	7,707	—	88,470
Maintenance	145,510	9,265	—	154,775
Appraisal services	—	13,542	—	13,542
Hardware and other	5,977	16	3,027	9,020
Intercompany	2,772	—	(2,772)	—
Total revenues	\$331,416	\$ 36,594	\$255	\$368,265
Segment operating income	\$86,778	\$ 8,821	\$(18,689)	\$76,910

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Reconciliation of reportable segment operating income to the Company's consolidated totals:				
Total segment operating income	\$45,898	\$40,048	\$90,915	\$76,910
Amortization of acquired software	(5,360)	(5,680)	(10,770)	(11,139)
Amortization of customer and trade name intangibles	(3,463)	(3,453)	(6,921)	(6,815)
Other expense, net	(101)	(720)	(291)	(1,187)
Income before income taxes	\$36,974	\$30,195	\$72,933	\$57,769

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Other than routine litigation incidental to our business, there are no material legal proceedings pending to which we are party or to which any of our properties are subject.

(11) New Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue from Contracts with Customers. On May 28, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This ASU is the result of a convergence project between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board. The core principle behind ASU No. 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for delivering those goods and services. This model involves a five-step process that includes identifying the contract with the customer, identifying the performance obligations in the contract, determining the transaction price, allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and recognizing revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligations. The ASU allows two methods of adoption: a full retrospective approach where three years of financial information are presented in accordance with the new standard, and a modified retrospective approach where the ASU is applied to the most current period presented in the financial statements. We currently anticipate adopting the standard using the full retrospective method to restate each prior reporting period presented. Our ability to adopt using the full retrospective method is dependent on system readiness, including software procured from third-party providers, and the completion of our analysis of information necessary to restate prior period financial statements.

The new standard requires application no later than annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods therein; however, public entities are permitted to elect to early adopt the new standard. We are assessing the financial impact of adopting the new standard and the methods of adoption; however, we are currently unable to provide a reasonable estimate regarding the financial impact. We will adopt the new standard in fiscal year 2018.

We anticipate this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. While we are continuing to assess all potential impacts of the standard, we currently believe the most significant impact relates to our accounting for software license fees, installation fees, and incremental cost of obtaining a contract. Specifically, under the new standard we expect software license fees under perpetual agreements will no longer be subject to 100% discount allocations from other elements in the contract. Discounts in arrangements will be allocated across all deliverables increasing license revenues and decreasing revenues allocated to other performance obligations. In addition, in most cases, net license fees (total license fees less any allocated discounts) will be recognized at the point in time that control of the software license transfers to the customer versus our current policy of recognizing revenue only to the extent billable per the contractual terms. Time-based license fees currently recognized over the license term will no longer be recognized over the period of the license and will instead be recognized at the point in time that control of the software license transfers to the customer. We expect revenue related to our software as a service ("SaaS") offerings and professional services to remain substantially unchanged. Due to the complexity of certain contracts, the actual revenue recognition treatment required under the standard will be dependent on contract-specific terms and may vary in some instances from recognition at the time of billing. Application of the new standard requires that incremental costs directly related to obtaining a contract (typically sales commissions plus any associated fringe benefits) must be recognized as an asset and expensed on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods and services to which the asset relates, unless that life is less than one year. Currently, we defer sales commissions and recognize expense over the relevant initial contractual term. With the adoption of the new standard, we expect amortization periods to extend past the initial term.

Leases. On February 25, 2016, the FASB issued its new lease accounting guidance in ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date:

- A lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and
- A right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term.

Lessees (for capital and operating leases) and lessors (for sales-type, direct financing, and operating leases) must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The modified retrospective approach would not require any transition accounting for leases that expired before the earliest comparative period presented. Lessees and lessors may not apply a full retrospective transition approach.

The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods therein. Early application is permitted for all business entities upon issuance. We are assessing the financial impact of adopting the new standard, however; we are currently unable to provide a reasonable estimate regarding the financial impact. We expect to adopt the new standard in fiscal year 2019.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains "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 that are not historical in nature and typically address future or anticipated events, trends, expectations or beliefs with respect to our financial condition, results of operations or business. Forward-looking statements often contain words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "foresees," "forecasts," "estimates," "plans," "intends," "continues," "may," "will," "should," "projects," "might," "could" or other similar words or phrases. Similarly, statements that describe our business strategy, outlook, objectives, plans, intentions or goals also are forward-looking statements. We believe there is a reasonable basis for our forward-looking statements, but they are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results could differ materially from the expectations and beliefs reflected in the forward-looking statements. We presently consider the following to be among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations and beliefs: (1) changes in the budgets or regulatory environments of our clients, primarily local and state governments, that could negatively impact information technology spending; (2) our ability to protect client information from security breaches and provide uninterrupted operations of data centers; (3) our ability to achieve growth or operational synergies through the integration of acquired businesses, while avoiding unanticipated costs and disruptions to existing operations; (4) material portions of our business require the Internet infrastructure to be adequately maintained; (5) our ability to achieve our financial forecasts due to various factors, including project delays by our clients, reductions in transaction size, fewer transactions, delays in delivery of new products or releases or a decline in our renewal rates for service agreements; (6) general economic, political and market conditions; (7) technological and market risks associated with the development of new products or services or of new versions of existing or acquired products or services; (8) competition in the industry in which we conduct business and the impact of competition on pricing, client retention and pressure for new products or services; (9) the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and dealing with the loss or retirement of key members of management or other key personnel; and (10) costs of compliance and any failure to comply with government and stock exchange regulations. A detailed discussion of these factors and other risks that affect our business are described in Item 1A, "Risk Factors." We expressly disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise our forward-looking statements.

GENERAL

We provide integrated information management solutions and services for the public sector, with a focus on local governments. We develop and market a broad line of software products and services to address the IT needs of cities, counties, schools and other local government entities. In addition, we provide professional IT services to our clients, including software and hardware installation, data conversion, training, and for certain clients, product modifications, along with continuing maintenance and support for clients using our systems. We also provide subscription-based services that utilize the Tyler private cloud such as e-filing, which simplifies the filing and management of court related documents. We also provide property appraisal outsourcing services for taxing jurisdictions.

Our products generally automate six major functional areas: (1) financial management and education, (2) courts and justice, (3) public safety, (4) property appraisal and tax, (5) planning, regulatory and maintenance, and (6) land and vital records management. We report our results in two segments. The Enterprise Software ("ES") segment provides municipal and county governments and schools with software systems and services to meet their information technology and automation needs for mission-critical "back-office" functions such as financial management; courts and justice processes; public safety; planning, regulatory and maintenance; and land and vital records management. The Appraisal and Tax ("A&T") segment provides systems and software that automate the appraisal and assessment of real and personal property as well as property appraisal outsourcing services for local governments and taxing authorities. Property appraisal outsourcing services include: the physical inspection of commercial and residential properties; data collection and processing; computer analysis for property valuation; preparation of tax rolls; community education; and arbitration between taxpayers and the assessing jurisdiction.

Our total employee count increased to 3,972 at June 30, 2017, from 3,723 at June 30, 2016.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements. These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the requirements of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) for the interim period and require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and amortization and potential impairment of intangible assets and goodwill and share-based compensation expense. As these are condensed financial statements, one should also read expanded information about our critical accounting policies and estimates provided in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” included in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates from the information provided in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Percent of Total Revenues			
	Second Quarter		Six Months Ended	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:				
Software licenses and royalties	8.2	% 9.3	% 8.6	% 9.3
Subscriptions	19.6	18.0	19.8	18.5
Software services	22.7	24.4	22.6	24.0
Maintenance	42.7	41.7	43.2	42.0
Appraisal services	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.7
Hardware and other	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.5
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of revenues:				
Software licenses, royalties and acquired software	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.4
Software services, maintenance and subscriptions	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.7
Appraisal services	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3
Hardware and other	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20.8	22.3	21.2	22.5
Research and development expense	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5
Amortization of customer and trade name intangibles	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Operating income	17.6	16.3	17.9	16.0
Other (expense), net	—	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Income before income taxes	17.6	16.1	17.8	15.8
Income tax provision	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.9
Net income	15.0	% 13.4	% 15.6	% 11.9

Revenues

Software licenses and royalties

The following table sets forth a comparison of our software licenses and royalties revenue for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
ES	\$15,354	\$16,439	\$(1,085)	(7)%	\$31,928	\$32,093	\$(165)	(1)%
A&T	1,753	1,112	641	58	3,402	2,308	1,094	47
Total software licenses and royalties revenue	\$17,107	\$17,551	\$(444)	(3)%	\$35,330	\$34,401	\$929	3%

Software license revenue and royalties decreased 3% and increased 3% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the prior year period. The increase in software license revenue and royalties for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is attributed to additions to our implementation staff, which increased our capacity to deliver backlog. The decline for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was impacted by an increase in the number of clients choosing our subscription-based option, rather than purchasing the software under a traditional perpetual software arrangement.

Although the mix of new contracts between subscription-based and perpetual license arrangements may vary from quarter to quarter and year to year, we expect our longer-term software license growth rate to continue to be negatively impacted by a growing number of customers choosing our subscription-based options, rather than purchasing the software under a traditional perpetual software license arrangement. Subscription-based arrangements result in lower software license revenue in the initial year as compared to perpetual software license arrangements but generate higher overall revenue over the term of the contract. Our new client mix for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was approximately 52% selecting perpetual software license arrangements and approximately 48% selecting subscription-based arrangements compared to a client mix for the six months ended June 30, 2016 of approximately 66% selecting perpetual software license arrangements and approximately 34% selecting subscription-based arrangements. 105 and 197 new clients entered into subscription-based software arrangements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to 74 and 139 new clients for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

Subscriptions

The following table sets forth a comparison of our subscriptions revenue for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
ES	\$39,051	\$32,316	\$6,735	21%	\$77,364	\$64,301	\$13,063	20%
A&T	1,896	1,652	244	15	3,685	3,756	(71)	(2)
Total subscriptions revenue	\$40,947	\$33,968	\$6,979	21%	\$81,049	\$68,057	\$12,992	19%

Subscriptions revenue primarily consists of revenue derived from our SaaS arrangements, which utilize the Tyler private cloud. As part of our subscription-based services, we also provide e-filing arrangements that simplify the filing and management of court related documents for courts and law offices. E-filing revenue is derived from transaction fees and fixed fee arrangements.

Subscriptions revenue grew 21% and 19% for the three and six months ending June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the prior year. New SaaS clients as well as existing clients who converted to our SaaS model provided the majority of the subscriptions revenue increase. In the three and six months ending June 30, 2017, respectively, we added 105 and 197 new SaaS clients and 37 and 54 existing on-premises clients converted to our SaaS model. Since June 30, 2016, we added 308 new SaaS clients and 78 existing on-premises clients converted to our SaaS model. Also, e-filing services contributed approximately \$1.7 million and \$3.2 million to the subscriptions revenue increase for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, due to the addition of new e-filing clients, as well as increased

volumes as the result of several existing clients mandating e-filing.

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Software services

The following table sets forth a comparison of our software services revenue for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
ES	\$42,696	\$42,159	\$537	1 %	\$83,364	\$80,763	\$2,601	3 %
A&T	4,676	3,881	795	20	9,026	7,707	1,319	17
Total software services revenue	\$47,372	\$46,040	\$1,332	3 %	\$92,390	\$88,470	\$3,920	4 %

Software services revenue primarily consists of professional services billed in connection with implementing our software, converting client data, training client personnel, custom development activities and consulting. New clients who purchase our proprietary software licenses generally also contract with us to provide for the related software services. Existing clients also periodically purchase additional training, consulting and minor programming services. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, software services revenue grew 3% and 4% compared to the prior year period. This growth is primarily due to additions to our implementation and support staff which increased our capacity to deliver backlog and partially due to completing recognition of a majority of the acquisition-related deferred service revenue that was fair valued at rates below Tyler's average service rate in prior periods.

Maintenance

The following table sets forth a comparison of our maintenance revenue for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
ES	\$84,306	\$74,110	\$10,196	14 %	\$166,472	\$145,510	\$20,962	14 %
A&T	5,106	4,633	473	10	9,799	9,265	534	6
Total maintenance revenue	\$89,412	\$78,743	\$10,669	14 %	\$176,271	\$154,775	\$21,496	14 %

We provide maintenance and support services for our software products and certain third-party software. Maintenance revenue grew 14% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the prior year. Maintenance revenue increased mainly due to annual maintenance rate increases and growth in our installed customer base from new software license sales. In addition, the increase is partially due to completing recognition of a majority of the acquisition-related deferred maintenance revenue that was fair valued at rates below Tyler's average maintenance rate in prior periods.

Appraisal services

The following table sets forth a comparison of our appraisal services revenue for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
ES	\$—	\$—	\$—	— %	\$—	\$—	\$—	— %
A&T	6,366	6,984	(618)	(9)	12,978	13,542	(564)	(4)
Total appraisal services revenue	\$6,366	\$6,984	\$(618)	(9)%	\$12,978	\$13,542	\$(564)	(4)%

Appraisal services revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, decreased by 9% and 4%. The appraisal services business is somewhat cyclical and driven in part by statutory revaluation cycles in various states.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Margins

The following table sets forth a comparison of the key components of our cost of revenues for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
Software licenses and royalties	\$647	\$666	\$(19)	(3)%	\$1,378	\$1,304	\$74	6%
Acquired software	5,360	5,680	(320)	(6)	10,770	11,139	(369)	(3)
Software services, maintenance and subscriptions	96,172	86,717	9,455	11	189,712	171,987	17,725	10
Appraisal services	4,282	4,458	(176)	(4)	8,479	8,420	59	1
Hardware and other	6,799	4,515	2,284	51	8,115	6,361	1,754	28
Total cost of revenues	\$113,260	\$102,036	\$11,224	11%	\$218,454	\$199,211	\$19,243	10%

The following table sets forth a comparison of gross margin percentage by revenue type for the periods presented as of June 30:

	Second Quarter			Six Months Ended		
	2017	2016	Change	2017	2016	Change
Software licenses, royalties and acquired software	64.9%	63.8%	1.1%	65.6%	63.8%	1.8%
Software services, maintenance and subscriptions	45.9	45.4	0.5	45.8	44.8	1.0
Appraisal services	32.7	36.2	(3.5)	34.7	37.8	(3.1)
Hardware and other	14.1	20.6	(6.5)	23.8	29.5	(5.7)
Overall gross margin	45.8%	46.0%	(0.2)%	46.5%	45.9%	0.6%

Software licenses, royalties and acquired software. Amortization expense for acquired software comprises the majority of costs of software licenses, royalties and acquired software. We do not have any direct costs associated with royalties. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, our software licenses, royalties and acquired software gross margin increased 1.1% and 1.8% compared to the prior year period due to higher incremental margins on software license revenues, in part due to slightly lower amortization expense for acquired software resulting from acquisitions.

Software services, maintenance and subscriptions. Cost of software services, maintenance and subscriptions primarily consists of personnel costs related to installation of our software, conversion of client data, training client personnel and support activities and various other services such as custom client development and on-going operation of SaaS and e-filing arrangements. The software services, maintenance and subscription gross margin in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, was 0.5% and 1.0% higher than the comparable prior year period. Our implementation and support staff has grown by 197 employees since June 30, 2016. Many of these additions occurred in early to mid-2016 and are contributing to revenue in 2017. Costs related to maintenance and various other services such as SaaS and e-filing typically grow at a slower rate than related revenue due to leverage in the utilization of support and maintenance staff and economies of scale. Reduced recognition of acquisition-related deferred revenue associated with software services and maintenance obligations completed in prior periods also resulted in higher gross margins.

Appraisal services. Appraisal services revenue comprised approximately 3.0% of total revenue. The appraisal services gross margin for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, decreased 3.5% and 3.1% compared to the same period in 2016, due to additional resources brought in to meet the deadline for completion of fieldwork for a large revaluation project. A high proportion of the costs of appraisal services revenue are variable, as we often hire temporary employees to assist in appraisal projects.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, our overall gross margin decreased 0.2% and increased 0.6% compared to the prior year period. Our overall gross margin increase for the six month period was mainly due to a product mix that included more higher-margin recurring revenues from subscriptions and maintenance

and improved margin on revenues from software licenses. Overall gross margin was negatively impacted by lower-margin revenues from appraisal services as described above.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee benefits, travel, share-based compensation expense, commissions and related overhead costs for administrative and sales and marketing employees, as well as, professional fees, trade show activities, advertising costs and other marketing related costs.

The following table sets forth a comparison of our SG&A expenses for the periods presented as of June 30:

	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
(\$ in thousands)	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$43,451	\$42,232	\$1,219	3%	\$86,593	\$82,991	\$3,602	4%

SG&A as a percentage of revenues was 20.8% and 21.2% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to 22.3% and 22.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. SG&A expense increased approximately 3% and 4% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. This increase is mainly due to compensation costs related to higher stock compensation expense, increased staff levels, and an increase in commission expense as a result of higher sales. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, stock compensation expense rose \$1.0 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, compared to the same period in 2016, mainly due to increases in our stock price over the last few years.

Research and Development Expense

The following table sets forth a comparison of our research and development expense for the periods presented as of June 30:

	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
(\$ in thousands)	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
Research and development expense	\$11,874	\$10,336	\$1,538	15%	\$23,473	\$20,292	\$3,181	16%

Research and development expense consists mainly of costs associated with development of new products and technologies from which we do not currently generate significant revenue, as well as costs related to the ongoing development efforts for Microsoft Dynamics AX. Our contractual research and development commitment to develop public sector functionality for Microsoft Dynamics AX was amended in March 2016, which significantly reduced our development commitment through March 2018. However, we will continue to provide sustained engineering and technical support for the public-sector functionality within Dynamics AX. License and maintenance royalties for all applicable domestic and international sales of Dynamics AX to public sector entities will continue under the terms of the contract.

Research and development expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, increased 15% and 16% compared to prior period mainly due to research and development efforts related to new Tyler product development initiatives, primarily in our public safety solutions, offset by reduced development efforts for Microsoft Dynamics AX. As a result of the Microsoft Dynamics AX amendment, we are redeploying certain development resources to enhance functionality on several existing solutions and these costs are being recorded in cost of revenues – software services, maintenance and subscriptions.

Amortization of Customer and Trade Name Intangibles

Acquisition intangibles are composed of the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net tangible assets acquired that is allocated to acquired software and customer and trade name intangibles. The remaining excess purchase price is allocated to goodwill that is not subject to amortization. Amortization expense related to acquired software is included with cost of revenues while amortization expense of customer and trade name intangibles is recorded as operating expense.

The following table sets forth a comparison of amortization of customer and trade name intangibles for the periods presented as of June 30:

	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
(\$ in thousands)	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%

Amortization of customer and trade name intangibles \$3,463 \$3,453 \$10 ~~%~~ \$6,921 \$6,815 \$106 2%

Other Expense, Net

The following table sets forth a comparison of our other expense, net for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
Other expense, net	\$(101)	\$(720)	\$619	(86)%	\$(291)	\$(1,187)	\$896	(75)%

Other expense, net is comprised of interest expense and non-usage and other fees associated with our revolving credit agreement, as well as interest income from invested cash. Other expense, net decreased in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the prior period due to significantly lower debt levels in the current period, as we repaid all borrowings under the revolving line of credit in January 2017, and correspondingly higher levels of cash investments.

Income Tax Provision

The following table sets forth a comparison of our income tax provision for the periods presented as of June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	Second Quarter		Change		Six Months Ended		Change	
	2017	2016	\$	%	2017	2016	\$	%
Income tax provision	\$5,396	\$5,188	\$208	4%	\$9,049	\$14,538	\$(5,489)	(38)%
Effective income tax rate	14.6	% 17.2	%		12.4	% 25.2	%	

The effective income tax rates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were different from the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% principally due to excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises. The excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises realized were \$8.5 million and \$18.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to \$6.3 million and \$7.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Excluding the excess tax benefits, the effective rates were 37.5% and 37.9% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to 37.9% and 38.1% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. Other differences from our federal statutory income tax rate included state income taxes, non-deductible business expenses, and the tax benefit of the domestic production activities deduction. The effective income tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, decreased compared to the prior year period mainly due to higher excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises realized.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

As of June 30, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$55.1 million compared to \$36.2 million at December 31, 2016. We also had \$37.5 million invested in investment grade corporate and municipal bonds as of June 30, 2017. These investments mature between 2017 through early 2019 and we intend to hold these investments until maturity. As of June 30, 2017, we had two outstanding letters of credit totaling \$2.2 million. We do not believe the letters of credit will be required to be drawn upon. These letters of credit expire in mid-2018. We believe our cash from operating activities, revolving line of credit, cash on hand and access to the capital markets provides us with sufficient flexibility to meet our long-term financial needs.

The following table sets forth a summary of cash flows for the six months ended June 30:

(\$ in thousands)	2017	2016
Cash flows provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	\$49,575	\$60,841
Investing activities	(40,409)	(35,715)
Financing activities	9,755	(16,886)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$18,921	\$8,240

Net cash provided by operating activities continues to be our primary source of funds to finance operating needs and capital expenditures. Other potential capital resources include cash on hand, public and private issuances of debt or equity securities, and bank borrowings. It is possible that our ability to access the capital and credit markets in the future may be limited by economic conditions or other factors. We currently believe that cash provided by operating activities, cash on hand and available credit are sufficient to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures, income tax obligations, and share repurchases for at least the next twelve months.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, operating activities provided cash of \$49.6 million. Operating activities that provided cash were primarily comprised of net income of \$63.9 million, non-cash depreciation and amortization charges of \$26.4 million and non-cash share-based compensation expense of \$17.6 million. Working capital, excluding cash, increased approximately \$58.3 million mainly due to higher accounts receivable because our maintenance billing cycle peaks in June, the timing of payments related to bonuses, timing of income tax payments, and the deferred taxes associated with stock option activity during the period. These increases were offset slightly by timing of payments for wages and changes in deferred revenue balances.

In general, changes in deferred revenue are cyclical and primarily driven by the timing of our maintenance renewal billings. Our renewal dates occur throughout the year, but our largest renewal billing cycles occur in the second and fourth quarters. In addition, subscription renewals are billed throughout the year.

Our days sales outstanding (“DSO”) was 101 days at June 30, 2017, compared to 93 days at December 31, 2016 and 100 days at June 30, 2016. Our maintenance billing cycle typically peaks at its highest level in June and second highest level in December of each year and is followed by collections in the subsequent quarter. DSO is calculated based on quarter-end accounts receivable divided by the quotient of annualized quarterly revenues divided by 360 days.

Investing activities used cash of \$40.4 million in the six months ending June 30, 2017. Approximately \$30.1 million was invested in property and equipment. We purchased an office building in Latham, New York, for approximately \$2.9 million and paid \$9.5 million for construction to expand a building in Yarmouth, Maine. We plan to spend approximately \$19.3 million in 2017 in connection with the completion of the Yarmouth office expansion and approximately \$5.0 million for the purchase and renovation for the Latham office building. On May 30, 2017, we acquired all of the capital stock of Modria.com, Inc., a company that specializes in online dispute resolution for government and commercial entities. The purchase price, net of debt assumed, was \$5.9 million.

Investing activities used cash of \$35.7 million in the six months ending June 30, 2016. Approximately \$22.0 million was invested in property and equipment. We purchased an office building in Falmouth, Maine, that was previously leased from an entity owned by an executives’ father and brother, for approximately \$9.7 million and paid \$1.9 million to begin construction to expand a building in Yarmouth, Maine. In the six months ended June 2016, we acquired ExecuTime Software, LLC for approximately \$7.4 million and paid \$2.0 million related to the working capital holdback in connection with the New World Systems Corporation acquisition.

Financing activities provided cash of \$9.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, and were comprised of purchases of treasury shares, proceeds from stock option exercises and employee stock purchase plan activity. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, we purchased 42,000 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$6.2 million at an average price paid per share of \$147.30.

Financing activities used cash of \$16.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016. Cash used by financing activities was comprised of purchases of treasury shares, net borrowings from our revolving line of credit and proceeds from stock option exercises and employee stock purchase plan activity. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we purchased 758,000 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$94.5 million at an average price paid per share of \$124.75.

We had authorization from our board of directors to repurchase up to 2.0 million additional shares of Tyler common stock as of June 30, 2017. The repurchase program, which was approved by our board of directors, was announced in October 2002, and was amended at various times from 2003 through 2016. There is no expiration date specified for the authorization, and we intend to repurchase stock under the plan from time to time.

We made tax payments of \$27.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to tax payments of \$17.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016.

We anticipate that 2017 capital spending will be between \$53.0 million and \$55.0 million. Capital spending includes approximately \$19.3 million for the Yarmouth office expansion and approximately \$5.0 million for the purchase and renovation of an office building in Latham, New York. We expect the remaining capital spending will consist primarily of computer equipment and software for infrastructure replacements and expansion. We currently do not expect to capitalize significant amounts related to software development in 2017, but the actual amount and timing of those costs, and whether they are capitalized or expensed, may result in additional capitalized software development. Capital spending is expected to be funded from existing cash balances, cash flows from operations and borrowings under our revolving line of credit.

From time to time we engage in discussions with potential acquisition candidates. In order to consummate any such opportunities, which could require significant commitments of capital, we may incur debt or issue potentially dilutive securities in the future. No assurance can be given as to our future acquisitions and how such acquisitions may be financed.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may affect us due to adverse changes in financial market prices and interest rates.

As of June 30, 2017, we had no outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility. Loans under the Credit Facility bear interest, at Tyler's option, at a per annum rate of either (1) the Wells Fargo Bank prime rate (subject to certain higher rate determinations) plus a margin of 0.25% to 1.00% or (2) the 30, 60, 90 or 180-day LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.25% to 2.00%.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, our effective average interest rate for borrowings was 2.13%. As of June 30, 2017, our interest rate was 4.50% under the Wells Fargo Bank prime rate and 2.37% under a 30-day LIBOR contract. The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all of our assets.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act) designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These include controls and procedures designed to ensure that this information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2017.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the three months ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

Other than routine litigation incidental to our business, there are no material legal proceedings pending to which we are party or to which any of our properties are subject.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, one should carefully consider the discussion of various risks and uncertainties contained in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We believe those risk factors are the most relevant to our business and could cause our results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements made by us. Please note, however, that those are not the only risk factors facing us. Additional risks that we do not consider material, or of which we are not currently aware, may also have an adverse impact on us. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be seriously harmed if any of these risks or uncertainties actually occurs or materializes. In that event, the market price for our common stock could decline, and our shareholders may lose all or part of their investment. During the three months ended June 30, 2017, there were no material changes in the information regarding risk factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

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

None

ITEM 5. Other Information

None

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.1 Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 101 Instance Document

Exhibit 101 Schema Document

Exhibit 101 Calculation Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101 Labels Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101 Definition Linkbase Document

Exhibit 101 Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

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.

TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Brian K. Miller

Brian K. Miller

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer and an authorized signatory)

Date: July 26, 2017