

CALIX, INC
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2012
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 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: 001-34674

Calix, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

68-0438710
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

1035 N. McDowell Blvd., Petaluma, CA 94954

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(707) 766-3000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) 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 definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting Company)	Smaller Reporting Company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

As of April 16, 2012, there were 47,866,158 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$0.025, outstanding.

Table of Contents

Calix, Inc.

Form 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)

<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	19
<u>Overview</u>	19
<u>Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates</u>	20
<u>Results of Operations</u>	25
<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	28
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	31
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	31
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	32
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	32
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	33
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	33
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	33
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	33
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	33
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	34
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	35

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****CALIX, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except per share data)**

	March 31, 2012 (unaudited)	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,562	\$ 38,938
Restricted cash		754
Accounts receivable, net	48,140	47,943
Inventory	37,157	44,604
Deferred cost of revenue	9,400	8,324
Prepays and other current assets	3,950	4,429
Total current assets	148,209	144,992
Property and equipment, net	17,182	16,130
Goodwill	116,175	116,175
Intangible assets, net	76,221	80,048
Other assets	2,050	2,194
Total assets	\$ 359,837	\$ 359,539
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 14,133	\$ 14,250
Accrued liabilities	35,921	36,214
Deferred revenue	19,685	16,783
Total current liabilities	69,739	67,247
Long-term portion of deferred revenue	14,570	13,347
Other long-term liabilities	1,198	1,528
Total liabilities	85,507	82,122
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.025 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011		
Common stock, \$0.025 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 47,865,425 shares and 47,825,200 shares issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	1,196	1,195
Additional paid-in capital	744,695	740,309
Other comprehensive income	145	98
Accumulated deficit	(471,706)	(464,185)

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Total stockholders' equity	274,330	277,417
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 359,837	\$ 359,539

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CALIX, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****(In thousands, except per share data)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Revenue	\$ 78,565	\$ 71,470
Cost of revenue:		
Products and services ⁽¹⁾	43,471	39,308
Merger-related expenses		10,257
Amortization of intangible assets	1,275	1,516
Total cost of revenue	44,746	51,081
Gross profit	33,819	20,389
Operating expenses:		
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	16,966	15,039
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	14,890	12,066
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	6,780	9,308
Merger-related and other expenses ⁽¹⁾		6,041
Amortization of intangible assets	2,552	669
Total operating expenses	41,188	43,123
Loss from operations	(7,369)	(22,734)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	7	43
Interest expense	(42)	(46)
Other income (expense)	(22)	5
Loss before provision for income taxes	(7,426)	(22,732)
Provision for income taxes	95	24
Net loss	\$ (7,521)	\$ (22,756)
Net loss per common share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.55)
Weighted average number of shares used to compute net loss per common share:		
Basic and diluted	47,850	41,177
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Net loss	\$ (7,521)	\$ (22,756)
Unrealized loss on investment, net		(8)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net	(47)	14
Comprehensive loss	\$ (7,568)	\$ (22,750)

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	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:		
Cost of revenue	\$ 363	\$ 504
Research and development	1,021	1,642
Sales and marketing	1,239	1,298
General and administrative	1,692	4,583
Merger-related and other expenses		90
	\$ 4,315	\$ 8,117

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CALIX, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (7,521)	\$ (22,756)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of premiums relating to available-for-sale securities		108
Depreciation and amortization	1,960	1,617
Amortization of intangible assets	3,827	2,185
Stock-based compensation	4,315	8,117
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	754	
Accounts receivable, net	(197)	4,177
Inventory	7,447	4,406
Deferred cost of revenue	(1,076)	(2,083)
Prepays and other assets	623	1,159
Accounts payable	(117)	(6,068)
Accrued liabilities	(293)	8,068
Other long-term liabilities	(330)	(8)
Deferred revenue	4,125	3,772
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,517	2,694
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,012)	(1,722)
Sales and maturities of marketable securities		22,905
Acquisition of Occam Networks, net of cash assumed		(60,788)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,012)	(39,605)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and other	72	154
Net cash provided by financing activities	72	154
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	47	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,624	(36,757)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	38,938	66,304
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 49,562	\$ 29,547
Non-cash investing activities		
Value of common stock issued in acquisition	\$	\$ 117,258
Fair value of equity awards assumed	\$	\$ 1,370

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CALIX, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Company and Basis of Presentation

Company

Calix (together with its subsidiaries, Calix, the Company, our, we, or us) was incorporated in August 1999, and is a Delaware corporation. We are a leading provider in North America of broadband communications access systems and software for fiber- and copper-based network architectures that enable communications service providers, or CSPs, to transform their networks and connect to their residential and business subscribers. We enable CSPs to provide a wide range of revenue-generating services, from basic voice and data to advanced broadband services, over legacy and next-generation access networks. We focus solely on CSP access networks, the portion of the network which governs available bandwidth and determines the range and quality of services that can be offered to subscribers. We develop and sell carrier-class hardware and software products, which we refer to as the Unified Access portfolio that are designed to enhance and transform CSP access networks to meet the changing demands of subscribers rapidly and cost-effectively.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, including the accounts of Calix, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) can be condensed or omitted. In the opinion of management, the financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of the Company's financial position and operating results. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2011 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date.

The results of the Company's operations 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 or any future periods. The information included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, included in the Company's Form 10-K.

The Company operates on a 4-4-5 fiscal calendar which divides the year into four quarters, with each quarter grouped into two 4-week months and one 5-week month. The Company's fiscal year ends on December 31. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP for interim financial reporting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On February 22, 2011, the Company completed its acquisition of Occam Networks, Inc. (Occam) in a stock and cash transaction valued at \$213.1 million. The Company's results of operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2011 reflect the operations of the Occam business beginning on the February 22, 2011 acquisition date.

Table of Contents
2. Significant Accounting Policies***Applicable Accounting Guidance***

Any reference in these notes to applicable accounting guidance (guidance) is meant to refer to the authoritative GAAP as found in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC).

Business Combination

During fiscal 2011, the Company accounted for the acquisition of Occam, under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations . Under this guidance all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value as of the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities are based on valuations using management's best estimates and assumptions at the conclusion of the measurement period. During the measurement period (which is not to exceed one year from the acquisition date), the Company is required to retrospectively adjust the provisional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets or liabilities as of that date. These assumptions and estimates include a market participant's use of the asset and the appropriate discount rates for a market participant. The Company's estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies. The Company's significant assumptions and estimates can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future, the appropriate weighted-average cost of capital, and the cost savings expected to be derived from acquiring an asset. These estimates are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. In addition, unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from the sale of hardware products and related software. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The Company will generally use purchase agreement and/or purchase order as evidence of an arrangement. Since the individual products and services meet the criteria for separate units of accounting, the Company will recognize revenue upon delivery of each product and/or services. Post-sales software support revenue and extended warranty services revenue is deferred and recognized ratably over the period during which the services are to be performed. Installation and training service arrangements are recognized upon delivery or completion of performance. These service arrangements are typically short term in nature and are largely completed shortly after delivery of the product. Revenue from package arrangements is recognized upon full delivery of the package. In instances where the Company determines that substantive acceptance provisions exist in the customer agreement, revenue is deferred until all acceptance criteria have been met. The Company assesses whether the fee is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. Payment terms to customers predominantly range from net 30 to net 90 days. The Company assesses the ability to collect from its customers based primarily on the creditworthiness and past payment history of the customer. Shipping charges billed to customers are included in revenue and the related shipping costs are included in cost of revenue. In certain cases, the Company's products are sold along with services, which include installation, training, post-sales software support and/or extended warranty services. To date, service revenue has comprised an insignificant portion of the Company's revenue, and the Company has not reported service revenue separately from product revenue in its financial statements. From time to time, the Company offers customers sales incentives, which include volume rebates and discounts. These amounts are accrued on a quarterly basis and recorded net of revenue.

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-13, Topic 605 *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* and ASU No. 2009-14, Topic 985 *Certain Revenue Arrangements that Include Software Elements* on a prospective basis as of the beginning of 2010 for new and materially modified arrangements originating after December 31, 2009. Under the new standards, the Company allocates the total arrangement consideration to each separable element of an arrangement based on the relative selling price of each element. Products are typically considered delivered upon shipment and are deemed to be non-contingent deliverables. The Company provides certain services at stated prices over a specified period of time and must meet specified performance conditions. As such, the Company has determined that its individual services are contingent deliverables. In addition, the Company provides specified packages of items considered a package arrangement which it also considers a contingent deliverable, and therefore the Company does not bill its customers until it has fully delivered the package.

The amount of product and service revenue recognized in a given period is affected by the valuation of the units of accounting for multiple-element arrangements. The Company uses vendor-specific objective evidence or VSOE of fair value for each of the units, when available. The Company has established VSOE for its training and post-sales software support services based on the normal pricing practices of these services when sold separately. In most instances, the Company is not able to establish VSOE for other deliverables in an arrangement with multiple elements. This may be due to infrequently selling each element separately, not pricing products within a narrow range, or only having a

limited sales history. When VSOE cannot be established, the Company attempts to

Table of Contents

establish selling price of each element based on third party evidence or TPE. TPE is determined based on competitor prices for similar deliverables when sold separately. Generally, the Company's marketing strategy differs from that of its peers and its offerings contain a significant level of customization and differentiation such that the comparable pricing of products with similar functionality cannot be obtained. Furthermore, the Company is unable to reliably determine what similar competitor products' selling prices are on a stand-alone basis. Therefore, the Company is typically not able to determine TPE. When the Company is unable to establish selling price using VSOE or TPE, the Company uses the best estimate of selling price (or BSP). The objective of BSP is to determine the price at which the Company would transact a sale if the product or service were sold on a stand-alone basis. The Company determines BSP for a product or service by considering multiple factors including, but not limited to, geographies, market conditions, competitive landscape, internal costs, gross margin objectives, characteristics of targeted customers and pricing practices. The determination of BSP is made through consultation with and formal approval by management, taking into consideration the go-to-market strategy. The Company regularly reviews VSOE, TPE and BSP and maintains internal controls over the establishment and updates of these estimates. There were no material impacts through March 31, 2012, nor do we expect a material impact in the near term from changes in VSOE, TPE or BSP.

The Company enters into arrangements with certain of its customers who receive government supported loans and grants from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Service (RUS) to finance capital spending. Under the terms of an RUS equipment contract that includes installation services, the customer does not take possession and control and title does not pass until formal acceptance is obtained from the customer. Under this type of arrangement, the Company does not recognize revenue until we have received formal acceptance from the customer. For RUS arrangements that do not involve installation services, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the revenue recognition policy described above.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of finished goods inventory purchased from the Company's contract manufacturers, payroll and related expenses associated with managing the contract manufacturers' relationships, depreciation of manufacturing test equipment, warranty costs, excess and obsolete inventory costs, shipping charges, and amortization of certain intangible assets. For the three months ended March 26, 2011, cost of revenue also includes merger-related expenses associated with the acquisition of Occam primarily related to a charge resulting from the required revaluation of Occam inventory to its estimated fair value and an associated write-down of acquired inventory determined as excess and obsolete. There were no merger-related expenses incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation

Under the provisions of Accounting Standard Codification Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718), for share-based payment transactions, stock-based awards, including stock options, are recorded at fair value as of the grant date and recognized to expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period), which the Company has elected to amortize on a straight-line basis. The Company adopted this guidance using the modified prospective transition method. Stock-based compensation expense has been reduced by the Company's estimated forfeitures on all unvested awards.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and other purchased intangible assets have been recorded as a result of our acquisitions of Occam in February 2011 and Optical Solutions, Inc., or OSI, in February 2006. This goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes, and there have been no adjustments to goodwill since the acquisition dates.

Goodwill is not amortized but instead is subject to an annual impairment test or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired. The Company evaluates goodwill on an annual basis as of the end of the second quarter of each fiscal year. The test for goodwill impairment is a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of each reporting unit with its respective carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired and, therefore, the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step, used to measure the amount of the impairment loss, compares the implied fair value of each reporting unit's goodwill with the respective carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Management has determined that the Company operates as a single reporting unit and therefore evaluates goodwill impairment at the enterprise level.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, generally six months to five years, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate an asset's carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company has reviewed events and changes to its business during the quarter and has determined that there was no impairment to its goodwill.

and intangible assets.

Table of Contents

Supplier Concentration

The Company depends primarily on a small number of outside contract manufacturers for the bulk of its finished goods inventory. The Company generally purchases its product through purchase orders with its suppliers or contract manufacturers. While the Company seeks to maintain a sufficient reserve of its products, the Company's business and results of operations could be adversely affected by a stoppage or delay in receiving such products, the receipt of defective parts, an increase in price of such products or the Company's inability to obtain lower prices from its contract manufacturers and suppliers in response to competitive pressures.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Marketable Securities

The Company has invested its excess cash primarily in money market funds and highly liquid debt instruments. The Company considers all investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Marketable securities represent highly liquid debt instruments with maturities greater than 90 days at date of purchase. Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities are stated at amounts that approximate fair value based on quoted market prices.

The Company's investments have been classified and accounted for as available-for-sale. Such investments are recorded at fair value and unrealized holding gains and losses are reported as a separate component of comprehensive loss within stockholders' equity until realized. Should the Company determine that any unrealized losses on the investments are other-than-temporary, the amount of that impairment to be recognized in earnings will depend on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss. The Company, to date, has not determined that any of the unrealized losses on its investments are considered to be other-than-temporary. Realized gains and losses, which have been immaterial to date, are determined on the specific identification method and are reflected in results of operations.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consisted of \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2011, which related to performance bonds required for the Company's RUS-funded customer contracts, which the Company acquired through its acquisition of Occam.

Inventory

Inventory consisting of finished goods purchased from a contract manufacturer is stated at the lower of cost, determined by the first-in, first-out method, or market value. The Company regularly monitors inventory quantities on hand and records write-downs for excess and obsolete inventories based on the Company's estimate of demand for its products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles, and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds its estimated selling price. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes, and new product introductions and require estimates that may include elements that are uncertain. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand and may have a material effect on gross margins. If inventory is written down, a new cost basis will be established that cannot be increased in future periods.

Deferred Cost of Revenue

When the Company's products have been shipped, but the product revenue associated with the arrangement has been deferred as a result of not meeting the criteria for immediate revenue recognition, the Company also defers the related inventory costs for the delivered items until all criteria are met for revenue recognition. Deferred cost of revenue also includes trial orders that are pending acceptance.

Warranty

The Company offers limited warranties for its hardware products for a period of one or five years, depending on the product type. The Company recognizes estimated costs related to warranty activities as a component of cost of revenue upon product shipment. The estimates are based on historical product failure rates and historical costs incurred in correcting product failures. The recorded amount is adjusted from time to time for specifically identified warranty exposure. Actual warranty expenses are charged against the Company's estimated warranty liability when incurred. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the number of installed units and historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim.

Foreign Currency Translation

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Assets and liabilities of the Company's wholly owned foreign subsidiaries are translated from their respective functional currencies at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses are translated at the monthly average exchange rates. Any material resulting translation adjustments are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Realized foreign currency transaction gains and losses were not material during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively.

Table of Contents***Recent Accounting Pronouncements***

In the first quarter of fiscal 2012, there were no accounting standard updates that would impact the Company's financial statements.

3. Intangible Assets Intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization, as disclosed in the following table (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Core developed technology	\$ 68,964	\$ (32,721)	\$ 36,243	\$ 52,694	\$ (31,447)	\$ 21,247
Customer relationships	54,740	(14,762)	39,978	54,740	(12,209)	42,531
Purchase order backlog	4,260	(4,260)		4,260	(4,260)	
Trade name	2,290	(2,290)		2,290	(2,290)	
Total amortizable intangible assets	130,254	(54,033)	76,221	113,984	(50,206)	63,778
In-process technology				16,270		16,270
Total intangible assets, excluding goodwill	\$ 130,254	\$ (54,033)	\$ 76,221	\$ 130,254	\$ (50,206)	\$ 80,048

The amortization expense was \$3.8 million, and \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively. Expected future amortization for the fiscal years indicated is as follows (in thousands):

2012	\$ 13,920
2013	18,561
2014	18,561
2015	18,561
2016	5,805
2017	813
Total	\$ 76,221

Table of Contents**4. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	\$ 29,730	\$ 19,109
Money market funds	19,832	19,829
 Total cash and cash equivalents	 \$ 49,562	 \$ 38,938

As of March 31, 2012, the Company did not hold any marketable securities and therefore there were no unrealized gains or losses. In addition, the Company did not experience any significant realized gains or losses on its investments through March 31, 2012. The Company's money market funds maintained a net asset value of \$1.00 for all periods presented.

5. Balance Sheet Details

Inventory consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials	\$ 3,525	\$ 3,077
Finished goods	33,632	41,527
 Total inventory	 \$ 37,157	 \$ 44,604

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Accounts receivable	\$ 49,394	\$ 49,180
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(422)	(402)
Product return reserve	(832)	(835)
 Accounts receivable, net	 \$ 48,140	 \$ 47,943

Property and equipment, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Computer equipment and purchased software	\$ 30,463	\$ 28,477
Test equipment	30,551	29,849
Furnitures and fixtures	1,531	1,480
Leasehold improvements	6,453	6,342

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Total	68,998	66,148
Accumulated depreciation	(51,816)	(50,018)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 17,182	\$ 16,130

Table of Contents

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Accrued compensation and related benefits	\$ 13,156	\$ 12,406
Accrued warranty	11,849	12,104
Accrued professional and consulting fees	1,338	1,741
Accrued excess and obsolete inventory at contract manufacturers	2,799	3,784
Sales and use tax payable	1,043	861
Accrued customer rebates	1,463	1,549
Accrued other	4,273	3,769
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 35,921	\$ 36,214

6. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating leases. Certain of the Company's operating leases contain renewal options and rent acceleration clauses. Future minimum payments under the non-cancelable operating leases consisted of the following as of March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

2012	\$ 2,566
2013	3,509
2014	1,303
2015	633
2016	91
Thereafter	
Total	\$ 8,102

The Company leases its primary office space in Petaluma, California under a lease agreement that extends through February 2014. The Company received a lease incentive consisting of \$1.2 million in leasehold improvements provided by the lessor. The Company has capitalized the full amount of the lease incentive and this incentive is being amortized through rent expense over the lease term. Payments under the Company's operating leases that escalate over the term of the lease are recognized as rent expense on a straight-line basis. The above table also includes future minimum lease payments for our facilities in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Acton, Massachusetts, Nanjing, China, Richardson, Texas and Fremont and Santa Barbara, California, which expire at various dates through 2016, and for certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements, obtained through our acquisition of Occam, which expire at various dates through 2015.

Rent expense was \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, and March 26, 2011, respectively.

Purchase Commitments

The Company's primary contract manufacturers place orders for component inventory in advance based upon the Company's build forecasts in order to reduce manufacturing lead times and ensure adequate component supply. The components are used by the contract manufacturers to build our products included in the build forecasts. The Company does not take ownership of the components and any outstanding orders do not represent firm purchase commitments pursuant to the Company's agreement with the contract manufacturer. The Company will provide purchase orders to its contract manufacturers in order to fulfill its monthly finished product inventory requirements. The Company incurs a liability when the manufacturer has converted the component inventory to a finished product and takes ownership of the inventory when transferred to the designated shipping warehouse. However, historically, the Company has reimbursed its primary contract manufacturer for component inventory purchases when this inventory has been rendered excess or obsolete, for example due to manufacturing and engineering change orders resulting from design changes, manufacturing discontinuation of parts by its suppliers, or in cases where inventory levels greatly exceed projected demand. The estimated excess and obsolete inventory liabilities, which are included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets, were \$2.8 million and \$3.8 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The Company records these amounts in cost of

products and services in its statement of operations.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had non-cancelable outstanding purchase orders of \$4.1 million for finished goods to be delivered by its contract manufacturers.

Accrued Warranty

The Company provides a warranty for its hardware products. Hardware generally has a one to five-year warranty from the date of shipment. The Company accrues for potential warranty claims based on the Company's historical claims experience. The adequacy of the accrual is reviewed on a periodic basis and adjusted, if necessary, based on additional information as it becomes available.

Activity related to the product warranty is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 12,104	\$ 3,789
Accrued warranty from the Occam acquisition		8,500
Warranty charged to cost of revenue	1,188	1,341
Utilization of warranty	(1,443)	(864)
Total accrued warranty	\$ 11,849	\$ 12,766

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities.

On September 16, 2010, the Company, two direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, and Occam entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization (the "Merger Agreement"). In response to the announcement of the Merger Agreement, on September 17, 2010, September 20, 2010 and September 21, 2010, three purported class action complaints were filed by three purported stockholders of Occam in the California Superior Court for Santa Barbara County: Kardosh v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371748), or the Kardosh complaint; Kennedy v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371762), or the Kennedy complaint; and Moghaddam v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371802), or the Moghaddam complaint, respectively. The Kardosh, Kennedy and Moghaddam complaints, which are referred to collectively as the California class action complaints, are substantially similar. Each of the California class action complaints names Occam, the pre-acquisition members of the Occam board of directors and us as defendants.

The California class action complaints generally allege that the former members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the acquisition of Occam by Calix, by, among other things, engaging in an allegedly unfair process and agreeing to an allegedly unfair price for the proposed merger transaction. The California class action complaints further allege that Occam and the other entity defendants aided and abetted the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty. The plaintiffs in the California class action complaints sought injunctive relief rescinding the merger transaction and damages in an unspecified amount, as well as costs, attorney's fees, and other relief. On November 2, 2010, the three California class action complaints were consolidated into a single action, with the plaintiffs in the Kardosh complaint appointed as the lead plaintiffs, and on November 19, 2010, the California Superior Court issued an order staying the California class action complaints in favor of a substantively identical stockholder class action pending in the Delaware Court of Chancery (see below). The California class action complaints remain stayed under that order.

On October 6, 2010, a purported class action complaint was filed by stockholders of Occam in the Delaware Court of Chancery: Steinhardt v. Howard-Anderson, et al. (Case No. 5878-VCL). On November 24, 2010, these stockholders filed an amended complaint, or the amended Steinhardt complaint. The amended Steinhardt complaint names Occam and the members of the Occam board of directors as defendants. The amended Steinhardt complaint does not name Calix as a defendant.

Table of Contents

Like the California class action complaints, the amended Steinhardt complaint generally alleges that the members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the acquisition of Occam by Calix, by, among other things, engaging in an allegedly unfair process and agreeing to an allegedly unfair price for the merger transaction. The amended Steinhardt complaint also alleges that Occam and the former members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties by failing to disclose certain allegedly material facts about the merger transaction in the preliminary proxy statement and prospectus included in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 that Calix filed with the SEC on November 2, 2010. The amended Steinhardt complaint sought injunctive relief rescinding the merger transaction and award of damages in an unspecified amount, as well as plaintiffs' costs, attorney's fees, and other relief.

The merger transaction was completed on February 22, 2011. On January 6, 2012, the Delaware court ruled on a motion for sanctions brought by the defendants in the Delaware case against certain of the lead plaintiffs. The Delaware court found that lead plaintiffs Michael Steinhardt, Steinhardt Overseas Management, L.P., and Ilex Partners, L.L.C., collectively the Steinhardt Plaintiffs, had engaged in improper trading of Calix shares, and dismissed the Steinhardt Plaintiffs from the case with prejudice. The court further held that the Steinhardt Plaintiffs are: (i) barred from receiving any recovery from the litigation, (ii) required to self-report to the SEC, (iii) directed to disclose their improper trading in any future application to serve as lead plaintiff, and (iv) ordered to disgorge trading profits of \$0.5 million, to be distributed to the remaining members of the class of former Occam stockholders. The Delaware court also granted the motion of the remaining lead plaintiffs, Herbert Chen and Derek Sheeler, for class certification, and certified Messrs. Chen and Sheeler as class representatives. Chen and Sheeler, on behalf of the class of similarly situated former Occam stockholders, continue to seek an award of damages in an unspecified amount.

The Company believes that the allegations in the California and Delaware action are without merit and intends to continue to vigorously contest the actions. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in defending these ongoing actions. In addition, the Company has obligations, under certain circumstances, to hold harmless and indemnify each of the former Occam directors against judgments, fines, settlements and expenses related to claims against such directors and otherwise to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law and Occam's bylaws and certificate of incorporation. Such obligations may apply to these lawsuits.

On April 19, 2012, the Company and each member of our board of directors were sued by a purported shareholder in a purported class action complaint filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery captioned *Rebhun v. Calix, Inc., et al.*, C.A. No. 7444-CS. The Rebhun complaint arises from the Company's proposal to amend its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (Certificate) to designate the Chancery Court of the state of Delaware as the exclusive forum for the resolution of intra-corporate disputes. The Rebhun complaint alleges that the definitive proxy statement filed by the Company on April 9, 2012 fails to fully and fairly disclose the purposes, scope and effects of this proposed amendment, and further alleges that the Company's directors breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty, care and disclosure by adopting and recommending the proposed amendment.

On April 24, 2012, the Company filed additional definitive proxy soliciting materials with the SEC withdrawing the proposal to amend the Certificate from the agenda for the Company's May 23, 2012 annual meeting of stockholders.

The Company believes that the allegations of the Rebhun complaint are without merit and, in any event, are now moot. The Company intends to continue to vigorously contest the Rebhun complaint, however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in defending this action.

The Company is not currently a party to any other legal proceedings which, if determined adversely to the Company, would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results or financial condition.

7. Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with Accounting Standard Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC Topic 820), the Company measures its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at fair value. ASC Topic 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-driven valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

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Level 3 Unobservable inputs to the valuation derived from fair valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. The fair value hierarchy also requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining inputs and determining fair value.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the fair values of certain of the Company's financial assets were determined using the following inputs (in thousands):

As of March 31, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Money market funds	\$ 19,832	\$	\$ 19,832
Total	\$ 19,832	\$	\$ 19,832

As of December 31, 2011	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Money market funds	\$ 19,829	\$	\$ 19,829
Total	\$ 19,829	\$	\$ 19,829

The Company's valuation techniques used to measure the fair values of money market funds were derived from quoted market prices as active markets for these instruments exist. The company has no level 3 financial assets.

8. Net Loss per Share

Basic net loss per common share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted net loss per common share is calculated by giving effect to all potential dilutive common shares, including options, warrants, common stock subject to repurchase and convertible preferred stock. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, unvested restricted stock awards are included in the calculation of basic weighted average shares because such shares are participating securities, however they were immaterial.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share for the periods indicated (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Numerator:		
Net loss	\$ (7,521)	\$ (22,756)
Denominator:		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	47,850	41,177
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.55)

As the Company incurred net losses in the periods presented, the following table displays the Company's other outstanding common stock equivalents that were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share, as the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Restricted stock units	1,937	3,268
Stock Options	2,064	1,511
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	319	
Warrants	23	65
Total common stock equivalents	4,343	4,844

9. Stockholders' Equity***Capital Structure***

The Company maintains three equity incentive plans the 2000 Stock Plan, the 2002 Stock Plan and 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (together, the Plans). These plans were approved by the stockholders and are described in the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012. In January 2012, the board upon recommendation by our compensation committee approved the Long Term Incentive Program, under the 2010 Equity Incentive Award Plan. Under this plan certain key employees of the Company are eligible for equity awards based on the Company's stock price performance.

Preferred Stock

The board of directors has the authority, without action by stockholders with the exception of stockholders who hold board positions, to designate and issue up to 5 million shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof. These rights, preferences and privileges could include dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preferences, sinking fund terms and the number of shares constituting any series or the

Table of Contents

designation of such series, any or all of which may be greater than the rights of common stock. The issuance of the Company's preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of holders of common stock and the likelihood that such holders will receive dividend payments and payments upon liquidation. In addition, the issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company or other corporate action. Subsequent to the Company's initial public offering and the conversion of all preferred stock outstanding at that date, the board of directors has not designated any rights, preference or powers of any preferred stock and no shares of preferred stock have been issued.

Stock Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs), restricted stock awards (RSAs) and stock issued under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the remaining requisite service period. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$4.3 million.

In connection with the acquisition of Occam, on February 22, 2011, the Company issued 536,190 stock options and 42,654 RSUs to certain Occam employees. The grants were in exchange for certain options and RSUs that were held by Occam employees prior to the acquisition which retained the original vesting schedule of the initial Occam grants, except for certain equity awards held by Occam executives that were accelerated in association with their severance agreements. The Company estimated the fair value of \$5.9 million of the options and RSUs in accordance with ASC Topic 718. In accordance with ASC Topic 805 the Company allocated the value of \$1.4 million of certain options and RSUs to consideration in the business combination with the remaining value of \$4.5 million allocated to post-combination expense to be recognized over the remaining service period of the grants. The remaining unamortized portion of these awards is \$787,000 as of March 31, 2012 and included in the detail below.

Stock Options

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The fair value of each option grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Expected volatility	56%	52%
Expected life (years)	6.25	6.25
Expected dividend yield		
Risk free interest rate	1.13%	2.47%

The Company's computation of expected volatility for the three months ended March 31, 2012, is based on the Company's peer-group of similar companies. The Company's computation of expected term in the three months ended March 31, 2012, utilizes the simplified method in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 (SAB 110). The risk-free interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant with maturities equal to the grant's expected life. In addition, ASC Topic 718 requires the Company to estimate the number of options that are expected to vest. Thus, the Company applies an estimated forfeiture rate based on actual forfeiture experience. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for the fair values of these awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of each of these awards.

As of March 31, 2012, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to stock options of \$9.6 million, net of estimated forfeitures, was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3 years.

Restricted Stock Units

In September 2009, the Company began to grant RSUs to eligible employees, executives and outside directors. Each RSU represents a right to receive one share of the Company's common stock (subject to adjustment for certain specified changes in the capital structure of the Company) upon the completion of a specific period of continued service.

The Company values the RSUs at fair value or the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The Company recognizes non-cash compensation expense for the fair values of these RSUs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of these awards.

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The weighted-average grant date fair value of RSUs granted during the three months ended March 31, 2012 was \$10.71 per share. As of March 31, 2012, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs of \$20.3 million, net of estimated forfeitures, was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years.

Table of Contents

Performance Restricted Stock Units

On January 1, 2012, the Company granted 170,000 performance RSUs to its executives. The performance criteria is based on the relative total shareholder return or TSR of Calix common stock as compared to the TSR of the Company's peer group. The Company established two-year and three-year performance periods that are from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. The TSR is calculated by dividing (a) the average closing trading price for the 90-day period ending on the last day of the applicable performance period by (b) the average closing trading price for the 90-day period immediately preceding January 1, 2012. This TSR is then used to derive the achievement ratio which is then multiplied by the number of units in the grant to derive the common stock to be issued for each performance period. These performance RSUs are valued in accordance with the guidance of Topic 718, using the Monte Carlo Simulation Technique, which simulates a range of possible future stock prices for Calix and its peer group to determine the fair value for each performance period. The weighted average grant date fair value per RSUs for the two-year and three-year performance periods was \$15.48 and \$15.86, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to performance units of \$2.4 million, net of estimated forfeitures, was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Company granted 423,000 RSAs to executives during fiscal 2011. The Company values the RSAs at fair value or the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The Company recognizes compensation expense for the fair values of these RSAs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of these awards. The weighted-average grant date fair value of RSAs was \$21.67 per share. As of March 31, 2012, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSAs of \$7.6 million, net of estimated forfeitures, was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.3 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

The Company's 2010 ESPP allows employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15 percent of their annual compensation subject to certain Internal Revenue Code limitations. The price of common stock purchased under the plan is equal to 85 percent of the lower of the fair market value of the common stock on the commencement date and exercise date of each of the six month offering period.

The ESPP provides for the issuance of a maximum of 1.0 million shares of common stock of which 0.6 million shares were available for issuance as of March 31, 2012. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, stock-based compensation expense was \$0.4 million

As of March 31, 2012, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP of \$0.3 million was expected to be recognized over a remaining service period of 2 months.

10. Credit Facility

The Company has a revolving credit facility of \$30.0 million based upon a percentage of eligible accounts receivable. Included in the revolving line are amounts available under letters of credit and cash management services. The Company had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$2.8 million as of December 31, 2011. The Company is also required to pay commitment fees of 0.25% per annum on any unused portions of the facility. The revolving credit facility matures on June 30, 2013.

11. Income Taxes

The Company has incurred operating losses since inception and so the losses have not been benefitted for tax purposes, and the provision relates to state taxes not based on income, alternative minimum tax, and foreign income tax. Significant components affecting the tax rate include alternative minimum taxes, state tax, foreign tax and the utilization of losses carried forward.

ASC Topic 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes* provides for the recognition of deferred tax assets if realization of such assets is more likely than not. The Company has established and continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against the Company's net deferred tax assets as the Company does not believe that realization of those assets is more likely than not.

Table of Contents

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

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements for purposes of these provisions, including any projections of earnings, revenues or other financial items, any statement of the plans and objectives of management for future operations, any statements concerning proposed new products or licensing, any statements regarding product development, any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance, and any statement of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as may, will, expects, plans, anticipates, estimates, potential, or continue or the negative thereof or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations or any of the forward-looking statements will prove to be correct, and actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the Risk Factors set forth under Part II, Item 1A below, and for the reasons described elsewhere in this report. All forward-looking statements and reasons why results may differ included in this report are made as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements or reasons why actual results might differ.

Overview

We are a leading provider in North America of broadband communications access systems and software for fiber- and copper-based network architectures that enable communications service providers, or CSPs, to connect to their residential and business subscribers. We enable CSPs to provide a wide range of revenue-generating services, from basic voice and data to advanced broadband services, over legacy and next-generation access networks. We focus solely on CSP access networks, the portion of the network which governs available bandwidth and determines the range and quality of services that can be offered to subscribers. We develop and sell carrier-class hardware and software products, which is referred to as the Unified Access portfolio that are designed to enhance and transform CSP access networks to meet the changing demands of subscribers rapidly and cost-effectively.

We market our access systems and software to CSPs globally through our direct sales force as well as a limited number of resellers. As of March 31, 2012, we have shipped over fourteen million ports of our Unified Access portfolio to more than 1000 customers worldwide, whose networks serve over 50 million subscriber lines in total. Our customers include 17 of the 20 largest U.S. Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, or ILECs. In addition, we have over 400 commercial video customers and have enabled over 600 customers to deploy gigabit passive optical network, or GPON, Active Ethernet and point-to-point Ethernet fiber access networks.

Our revenue has increased to \$78.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, from \$71.5 million for the three months ended March 26, 2011. Continued revenue growth will depend on our ability to continue to sell our access systems and software to existing customers and to attract new customers, including in particular, those customers in the large CSP and international markets. Since our inception we have incurred significant losses, and as of March 31, 2012, we had an accumulated deficit of \$471.6 million. Our net loss was \$7.6 million and \$22.8 million (which included merger-related and other expenses of \$16.3 million) for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively.

Revenue fluctuations result from many factors, including but not limited to: increases or decreases in customer orders for our products and services, large customer purchase agreements with special revenue considerations, varying budget cycles for our customers and seasonal buying patterns of our customers. More specifically, our customers tend to spend less in the first fiscal quarter as they are finalizing their annual budgets. Customers then typically decide to purchase our products during our second fiscal quarter. In our third fiscal quarter, customers are in the process of deploying such products and as a result there is typically less spending. In addition, difficulties related to deploying products during the winter also tend to limit spending in the third quarter. Finally, in our fourth fiscal quarter, customer purchases typically increase as customers are attempting to spend the rest of their budget for the year. As of March 31, 2012, our deferred revenue primarily includes certain RUS contracts that include installation services, services, special customer arrangements and ratable recognized services totaling \$34.2 million. The timing of deferred recognition may cause significant fluctuations in our revenue and operating results from period to period.

Cost of revenue is strongly correlated to revenue and will tend to fluctuate from all of the aforementioned factors that could impact revenue. Other additional factors that impact cost of revenue include changes in the mix of products delivered to our customers and changes in the cost of our inventory. Cost of revenue includes fixed expenses related to our internal operations department which could impact our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue, if there are large sequential fluctuations to revenue.

Our gross profit and gross margin have been, and will likely be, impacted by several factors, including new product introduction or upgrades to existing products, changes in customer mix, changes in the mix of products demanded and sold, shipment volumes, changes in our product costs, changes in pricing and the extent of customer rebates and incentive programs. We believe our gross

Table of Contents

margin could increase due to favorable changes in these factors, for example, increases in sales of our advanced E series Ethernet service access platforms, upgrades to our C7 platform, new introductions of our P-Series optical network terminal and reductions in the impact of rebate or similar programs. We believe our gross margin could decrease due to unfavorable changes in factors such as increased product costs, pricing decreases due to competitive pressure and an unfavorable customer or product mix. Changes in these factors could have a material impact on our future average selling prices and unit costs. Also, the timing of deferred revenue recognition and related deferred costs can have a material impact on our gross profit and gross margin results. The timing of recognition and the relative size of these arrangements could cause large fluctuations in our gross profit from period to period.

Our operating expenses have fluctuated based on the following factors: timing of variable sales compensation expenses due to fluctuations in order volumes, timing of salary increases which have historically occurred in the second quarter, timing of research and development expenses including prototype builds and intermittent outsourced development projects and increases in stock-based compensation expenses resulting from modifications to outstanding stock options. Our operating expenses for fiscal 2011, includes merger-related expenses and amortization of intangible assets from our acquisition of Occam as discussed in more detail below. As a result of the acquisition we have also incurred increased compensation costs across all operating expense categories due to additional headcount and increased facility related costs. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase in absolute dollar amounts but will decline as a percentage of revenue over time.

As a result of the fluctuations described above and a number of other factors, many of which are outside our control, our quarterly operating results fluctuate from period to period. Comparing our operating results on a period to period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance.

Acquisition of Occam Networks

On February 22, 2011, we completed our acquisition of Occam Networks, Inc. (Occam), a provider of innovative broadband access products designed to enable telecom service providers to offer bundled voice, video and high speed internet, or Triple Play, services over both fiber optic and copper networks in a stock and cash transaction valued at approximately \$213.1 million which consisted of \$94.5 million of cash consideration and a value of \$118.6 million of common stock and equity awards issued. Through this acquisition, we expect to achieve the strategic benefits of creating a more competitive and efficient company, more capable of competing against larger telecommunications equipment companies in more markets and significant cost synergies due to the combined company. The combined organization is expected to provide communications service providers globally with an enhanced portfolio of advanced broadband access systems, and accelerate innovation across the expanded Calix Unified Access portfolio. The acquisition is also expected to result in more access options over both fiber and copper for communications service providers to deploy, which could expedite the proliferation of advanced broadband services to both residential and business subscribers, including such services as high-speed Internet, IPTV, VOIP, Ethernet business services, and other advanced broadband applications.

As a result of this acquisition, we recorded \$50.6 million in goodwill and \$97.7 million in other intangible assets. We are amortizing the definite-lived intangible assets over their useful lives. See Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates Goodwill and Intangible Assets below for information relating to these items and our test for impairment. Under purchase accounting rules, we revalued the acquired Occam assets and liabilities acquired at the time of the acquisition, based on their fair value.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates and judgments that can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. Management bases its estimates, assumptions and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our financial statements will be affected. Our management evaluates its estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Business Combination

In a business combination, we record tangible assets and liabilities and identifiable intangible assets acquired at their fair value. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. The fair values assigned to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities are based on valuations using management's best estimates and assumptions at the

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conclusion of the measurement period. During the measurement period (which is not to exceed one year from the acquisition date), we are required to retrospectively adjust the provisional assets or liabilities if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets or liabilities as of that date. These assumptions and estimates include a market participant's use of the asset and the appropriate discount rates for a market participant. Our estimates are based on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies. Our significant assumptions and estimates can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is

Table of Contents

expected to generate in the future, the appropriate weighted-average cost of capital, and the cost savings expected to be derived from acquiring an asset. These estimates are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. In addition, unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such estimates. We finalized the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities from Occam as of June 25, 2011.

Revenue Recognition

We derive revenue primarily from the sale of hardware products and related software. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We will generally use purchase agreement and/or purchase order as evidence of an arrangement. Since the individual products and services meet the criteria for separate units of accounting, we will recognize revenue upon delivery of each product and/or services. Post-sales software support revenue and extended warranty services revenue is deferred and recognized

Table of Contents

ratably over the period during which the services are to be performed. Installation and training service arrangements are recognized upon delivery or completion of performance. These service arrangements are typically short term in nature and are largely completed shortly after delivery of the product. Revenue from package arrangements is recognized upon full delivery of the package. In instances where the Company determines that substantive acceptance provisions exist in the customer agreement, revenue is deferred until all acceptance criteria have been met. We assess whether the fee is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. Payment terms to customers predominantly range from net 30 to net 90 days. We assess the ability to collect from our customers based primarily on the creditworthiness and past payment history of the customer. Shipping charges billed to customers are included in revenue and the related shipping costs are included in cost of revenue. In certain cases, our products are sold along with services, which include installation, training, post-sales software support and/or extended warranty services. To date, service revenue has comprised an insignificant portion of our revenue, and we have not reported service revenue separately from product revenue in our financial statements. From time to time, we offer customers sales incentives, which include volume rebates and discounts. These amounts are accrued on a quarterly basis and recorded net of revenue.

We adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2009-13, Topic 605 *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* and ASU No. 2009-14, Topic 985 *Certain Revenue Arrangements that Include Software Elements* on a prospective basis as of the beginning of 2010 for new and materially modified arrangements originating after December 31, 2009. Under the new standards, we allocate the total arrangement consideration to each separable element of an arrangement based on the relative selling price of each element. Our products and services qualify as separate units of accounting. Products are typically considered delivered upon shipment and are deemed to be non-contingent deliverables. We provide certain services at stated prices over a specified period of time and must meet specified performance conditions. As such, we have determined that our individual services are contingent deliverables. In addition, we provide specified packages of items considered a package arrangement which it also considers a contingent deliverable, and therefore we do not bill our customers until we have fully delivered the package.

The amount of product and service revenue recognized in a given period is affected by the valuation of the units of accounting for multiple-element arrangements. We use vendor-specific objective evidence or VSOE of fair value for each of the units, when available. We have established VSOE for our training and post-sales software support services based on the normal pricing practices of these services when sold separately. In most instances, we are not able to establish VSOE for other deliverables in an arrangement with multiple elements. This may be due to infrequently selling each element separately, not pricing products within a narrow range, or only having a limited sales history. When VSOE cannot be established, we attempt to establish selling price of each element based on third party evidence or TPE. TPE is determined based on competitor prices for similar deliverables when sold separately. Generally, our marketing strategy differs from that of our peers and our offerings contain a significant level of customization and differentiation such that the comparable pricing of products with similar functionality cannot be obtained. Furthermore, we are unable to reliably determine what similar competitor products' selling prices are on a stand-alone basis. Therefore, we typically are not able to determine TPE. When we are unable to establish selling price using VSOE or TPE, we use the best estimate of selling price or "BSP". The objective of BSP is to determine the price at which we would transact a sale if the product or service were sold on a stand-alone basis. We determine BSP for a product or service by considering multiple factors including, but not limited to, geographies, market conditions, competitive landscape, internal costs, gross margin objectives, characteristics of targeted customers and pricing practices. The determination of BSP is made through consultation with and formal approval by management, taking into consideration the go-to-market strategy. We regularly review VSOE, TPE and BSP and maintain internal controls over the establishment and updates of these estimates. There were no material impacts through March 31, 2012, nor do we expect a material impact in the near term from changes in VSOE, TPE or BSP.

We enter into arrangements with certain of our customers who receive government supported loans and grants from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Utility Service (RUS) to finance capital spending. Under the terms of an RUS equipment contract that includes installation services, the customer does not take possession and control and title does not pass until formal acceptance is obtained from the customer. Under this type of arrangement, we do not recognize revenue until we have received formal acceptance from the customer. For RUS arrangements that do not involve installation services, we recognize revenue in accordance with the revenue recognition policy described above.

Stock-Based Compensation

We adopted the applicable accounting guidance under ASC Topic 718 for share-based payment transactions using the modified prospective transition method. Under the fair value recognition provisions of this guidance, stock-based awards are recorded at fair value as of the grant date and recognized to expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period), which we have elected to amortize on a straight-line basis. We estimate the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model requires various highly judgmental assumptions, including volatility, expected forfeiture rates and expected option life, which have a significant impact on the fair value estimates. We derive our expected volatility based on our peer group of publicly-traded companies in the industry in which we do business. The expected life of an

Table of Contents

option award is calculated using the "simplified" method provided in the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin 110, and takes into consideration the grant's contractual life and vesting periods. We value RSUs and RSAs at fair value or the market price of our common stock on the date of grant.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded stock-based compensation of \$4.3 million. At March 31, 2012, we had \$9.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options, net of estimated forfeitures. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average service period of approximately 3.0 years. At March 31, 2012, we had \$30.3 million of total unrecognized stock-based compensation cost related to restricted stock units, or RSUs (including performance restricted stock units), and restricted stock awards or RSAs, net of estimated forfeitures. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average service period of approximately 2.78 years. To the extent that the actual forfeiture rate is different than what we have anticipated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be adjusted in future periods. The stock-based compensation expense decreased for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to the completion of vesting of restricted stock units granted in a company-wide stock option exchange program which began amortizing at the date of our IPO on March 24, 2010 and were fully vested and amortized by April 2011.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory consisting of finished goods purchased from contract manufacturers is stated at the lower of cost, determined by the first-in, first-out method, or market value. We regularly monitor inventory quantities on-hand and record write-downs for excess and obsolete inventories based on our estimate of demand for our products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds our estimated selling price. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes and new product introductions and require estimates that may include elements that are uncertain. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand and may have a material effect on gross margins. If inventory is written down, a new cost basis is established that cannot be increased in future periods. The sale of previously reserved inventory has not had a material impact on our gross margins.

Table of Contents

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is not amortized but instead is subject to an annual impairment test, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. We evaluate goodwill on an annual basis as of the end of the second quarter of each year. The test for goodwill impairment is a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of each reporting unit with its respective carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired and, therefore, the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step, used to measure the amount of impairment loss, compares the implied fair value of each reporting unit's goodwill with the respective carrying amount of that goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Management has determined that we operate as a single reporting unit and, therefore, evaluates goodwill impairment at the enterprise level. This goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes, and there have been no adjustments to goodwill since the applicable acquisition date. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives, generally four to five years, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate an asset's carrying value may not be recoverable. We have reviewed events and changes to our business during the quarter and have determined that there was no impairment to goodwill and intangible assets.

Table of Contents*Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011***Revenue**

The following table sets forth our revenue:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars (in thousands, except percentages)	Variance in Percent
Revenue	\$ 78,565	\$ 71,470	\$ 7,095	10%

Our revenue is principally derived in the United States. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, revenue generated in the United States represented approximately 93% and 94%, respectively. Revenue increased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 compared with the corresponding period of fiscal 2011, due to an increase in shipment volume across our customer base primarily as a result of the Occam acquisition.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth our costs of revenue:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars (in thousands, except percentages)	Variance in Percent
Cost of revenue:				
Products and services	\$ 43,471	\$ 39,308	\$ 4,163	11%
Merger related expenses		10,257	(10,257)	(100)%
Amortization of intangible assets	1,275	1,516	241	16%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 44,746	\$ 51,081	\$ (6,335)	(12)%
Gross profit	\$ 33,819	\$ 20,389	\$ 13,430	66%
Gross margin	43.0%	28.5%		

Cost of revenues decreased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 compared with the corresponding period of fiscal 2011, primarily due to a decrease in merger-related expenses of \$10.3 million as we did not incur any further merger related expenses subsequent to 2011. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in cost of product and service revenues of \$4.2 million due to an increase in revenue recognized during this period.

Table of Contents

Gross margin increased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012, primarily due to the absence of any merger related expenses and less acquisition related amortization expense of intangible assets when compared to the corresponding period of fiscal 2011. Excluding merger-related expenses gross margin increased slightly during the first three months of fiscal 2012 from 42.9% to 43%.

In connection with the acquisition of Occam, \$30.3 million of the total purchase price was allocated to amortizable intangible assets which included core developed technologies, purchase order backlog and trade name and is being amortized to cost of revenue. In connection with the acquisition of OSI, \$28.9 million of the total purchase price was allocated to amortizable intangible assets which also included existing and core developed technologies, and purchase order backlog. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, we recorded amortization expense of \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The amortization of intangible assets related to our acquisition of OSI was completed during the three months ended March 26, 2011. These intangible assets related to Occam will amortize over their estimated useful lives.

Operating Expenses*Research and Development Expenses*

The following table sets forth our research and development expenses:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 16,966	\$ 15,039	\$ 1,927	11%
Percent of total revenue	21.6%	21.0%		

Research and development expenses increased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 compared with the corresponding period in fiscal 2011, primarily due to an increase in compensation and related costs from an increase in headcount and increased facilities related expenses, resulting from the acquisition of Occam and the expansion of our China development center. In addition we also experienced an increase in prototype and consulting expenses related to new product development and our pursuit of OSMINE certification. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compensation expense resulting from RSUs granted in a company-wide stock option exchange program which began amortizing at the date of our IPO on March 24, 2010 and were fully vested and amortized in April 2011.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

The following table sets forth our sales and marketing expenses:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 14,890	\$ 12,066	\$ 2,824	23%
Percent of total revenue	19%	16.9%		

Sales and marketing expenses increased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 compared with the corresponding period in fiscal 2011, primarily due to an increase in compensation and related costs, as well as an increase in travel related costs resulting from an increase in headcount resulting from our acquisition of Occam.

Table of Contents*General and Administrative Expenses*

The following table sets forth our general and administrative expenses:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 6,780	\$ 9,308	\$ (2,528)	(27)%
Percent of total revenue	8.6%	13%		

General and administrative expenses decreased during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 compared with the corresponding period in fiscal 2011. The decrease in the first quarter was primarily due to a decrease in stock-based compensation expense resulting from RSUs granted in a company-wide stock option exchange program which began amortizing at the date of our IPO on March 24, 2010 and were fully vested and amortized in April 2011.

Merger-related and other expenses

The following table sets forth our merger-related and other expenses:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
	(in thousands)			
Merger-related and other expenses	\$	\$ 6,041	\$ (6,041)	(100)%

In connection with our acquisition of Occam, we incurred operating merger-related and other expenses of \$6.0 million, which primarily consist of legal and professional expenses, severance for terminated Occam employees, and salaries paid to transitional Occam employees. In addition, we incurred expenses associated with consolidating facilities and stock-based compensation expense primarily related to accelerated vesting for certain Occam executives that terminated subsequent to the acquisition date. We did not incur any merger related expenses subsequent to 2011.

Table of Contents*Amortization of Intangible Assets*

The following table sets forth our amortization of intangible asset expenses:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	Three Months Ended Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 2,552	\$ 669	\$ 1,883	281%

In connection with the acquisition of Occam, \$51.0 million of the total purchase price was allocated to the amortizable intangible asset, customer relationships, which are being amortized to operating expenses. In connection with the acquisition of OSI, \$3.7 million of the total purchase price was allocated to customer relationships. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, we recorded amortization expense of \$2.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. The amortization of intangible assets related to our acquisition of OSI was completed during the three months ended March 26, 2011. The intangible assets related to Occam will amortize over their estimated useful lives.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2012, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$49.6 million, which primarily consisted of money market mutual funds held at major financial institutions. We have a revolving credit facility of \$30.0 million based upon a percentage of eligible accounts receivable. Included in the revolving line are amounts available under letters of credit and cash management services. On February 22, 2011, we completed our acquisition of Occam in a stock and cash transaction valued at approximately \$213.1 million. We paid \$94.4 million in cash as part of the acquisition cost which was partially funded by cash assumed from Occam of \$33.6 million.

Operating Activities

Our operating activities provided cash of \$13.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012. This resulted primarily from non-cash charges of \$10.1 million (the majority of which consist of stock-based compensation expense and depreciation and amortization expense) and positive net changes in operating assets and liabilities, largely offset by our net loss of \$7.5 million. Cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities included a net decrease of \$0.6 million in prepaids and other assets due to the utilization of these assets, \$7.4 million related to the sell through of inventory, and an increase in deferred revenue of \$4.1 million. Cash outflows from operating activities primarily consisted of an increase in deferred cost of revenue of \$1.1 million.

Our operating activities provided cash of \$2.7 million in the three months ended March 26, 2011. This resulted primarily from non-cash charges of \$12.0 million (the majority of which consist of stock-based compensation expense and depreciation and amortization expense) and positive net changes in operating assets and liabilities, partially offset by our net loss of \$22.8 million. Cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities included an increase in accrued liabilities of \$8.1 million primarily due to an increase in compensation related expenses such as our ESPP program which began on December 1, 2010, and an increase in vacation and severance resulting from the increase in headcount primarily related to our acquisition of Occam, a decrease in inventory of \$4.4 million compared to the prior quarter from fewer purchases due to typically lower shipment volumes in the first quarter of each fiscal year, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$4.2 million due to fewer shipments when compared to the fourth quarter of 2010, an increase in deferred revenue of \$3.8 million from an increase in shipments to value-added resellers, or VARs, which is a new sales channel to us resulting from our acquisition of Occam. These inflows were offset by cash outflows resulting from a decrease in accounts payable of \$6.1 million primarily due to fewer inventory purchases compared to the prior quarter due to typically lower shipment volumes in the first quarter of each fiscal year, an increase in deferred cost of revenue of \$2.1 million related to the increase in deferred revenue from shipments to VARs. VARs were significant to Occam's sales channels and our acquisition of Occam resulted in our increased use of VARs. Stock-based compensation increased significantly from RSUs issued in the stock option exchange program that began vesting upon our IPO in March 2010 and were amortized over an approximately one year period that ended in April 2011.

Table of Contents*Investing Activities*

Our cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2012 consisted of capital expenditures of \$3.0 million.

Our cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 26, 2011 primarily consisted of our acquisition of Occam for \$60.8 million, net of \$33.6 million of Occam cash assumed in the transaction, and capital expenditures of \$1.7 million, partially offset by maturities of marketable securities of \$22.9 million.

Financing Activities

Our financing activities provided cash of \$0.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012, which consisted of proceeds from the exercise of stock options by our employees.

Our financing activities provided cash of \$0.2 million in the three months ended March 26, 2011, which consisted of proceeds from the exercise of stock options by our employees.

Working Capital and Capital Expenditure Needs

We currently have no material cash commitments, except for normal recurring trade payables, expense accruals, operating leases and firm purchase commitments. In addition, we do not currently anticipate significant investment in property, plant and equipment, and we believe that our outsourced approach to manufacturing provides us significant flexibility in both managing inventory levels and financing our inventory. We may be required to issue performance bonds to satisfy requirements under our RUS-funded contracts. We issue letters of credit under our existing credit facility to support these performance bonds. In the event we do not have sufficient capacity under our credit facility to support these bonds, we will have to purchase certificates of deposit, which could materially impact our working capital or limit our ability to satisfy such contract requirements. At December 31, 2011 we had cash of \$0.8 million restricted for the issuance of surety performance bonds we acquired through our acquisition of Occam. There were no restrictions on our cash at March 31, 2012. In the event that our revenue plan does not meet our expectations, we may eliminate or curtail expenditures to mitigate the impact on our working capital.

We believe based on our current operating plan, our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and existing amounts available under our revolving line will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of spending to support development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the timing of introductions of new products and enhancements to existing products, the acquisition of new capabilities or technologies and the continued market acceptance of our products. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 years
Operating lease obligations	\$ 8,102	\$ 2,566	\$ 4,812	724	\$
Firm purchase commitments(1)	4,057	4,057			
Total	\$ 12,159	\$ 6,623	4,812	\$ 724	\$

(1) Represents outstanding non-cancelable purchase orders for finished goods to be delivered by our contract manufacturers. Future minimum lease payments under our lease for our primary office space in Petaluma, California and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Acton, Massachusetts, Richardson, Texas, Nanjing, China and Fremont and Santa Barbara, California are disclosed in the table above. The above table also includes future minimum lease payments for certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements, related to our acquisition

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of Occam, which expire at various dates through 2015.

In February 2009, we entered into a new lease agreement for our primary office in Petaluma that expires in February 2014. We received a lease incentive consisting of \$1.2 million in leasehold improvements provided by our lessor. We have capitalized the full amount of the lease incentive and are amortizing the cost of the improvements over the lease term. Our lease in Minneapolis expires in March 2014, our lease in Acton expires in June 2016, our lease in Richardson expires in October 2014, our lease in Nanjing expires in February 2016, our lease in Fremont expires in August 2015 and our lease in Santa Barbara expires in July 2014.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In the first quarter of fiscal 2012, there were no accounting standard updates that would have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objectives of our investment activity are to preserve principal, provide liquidity and maximize income without significantly increasing risk. By policy, we do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. Some of the securities in which we invest, however, may be subject to interest rate risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the principal amount of the investment to fluctuate. To minimize this risk, we invest in a variety of securities, which primarily consists of money market funds, U.S. government bonds, commercial paper and other debt securities of domestic corporations. Due to the nature of these investments, we believe that we do not have any material exposure to changes in the fair value of our investment portfolio as a result of changes in interest rates.

Our exposure to interest rates also relates to the increase or decrease in the amount of interest we must pay on our outstanding debt instruments. Any outstanding borrowings under our term loan and line of credit bear a variable rate of interest based upon the applicable LIBOR or prime rate and is adjusted monthly based upon changes in the Federal Reserve's prime rate. On May 4, 2010, we paid down our outstanding term loan of \$20.0 million, which bore interest at LIBOR (not less than 1.25%) plus 6.50%, in its entirety including outstanding accrued interest and prepayment penalties of \$0.4 million. As of March 31, 2012, we had no term loans outstanding. As of March 31, 2012, there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our sales contracts and vendor payables are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars and, therefore, the majority of our revenues and operating expenses are not subject to foreign currency risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on their evaluation as of March 31, 2012, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the participation of our management, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our disclosure controls and procedures provide our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer reasonable assurances that our disclosure controls and procedures will achieve their objectives. However, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting can or will prevent all human error. A control system, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are internal resource constraints, and the benefit of controls must be weighed relative to their corresponding costs. Because of the limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide complete assurance that all control issues and instances of error, if any, within our company are detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur due to human error or mistake. Additionally, controls, no matter how well designed, could be circumvented by the individual acts of specific persons within the organization. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated objectives under all potential future conditions.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is 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, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business activities.

On September 16, 2010, the Company, two direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and Occam, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization or (the Merger Agreement). In response to the announcement of the Merger Agreement, on September 17, 2010, September 20, 2010 and September 21, 2010, three purported class action complaints were filed by three purported stockholders of Occam in the California Superior Court for Santa Barbara County: Kardosh v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371748), or the Kardosh complaint; Kennedy v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371762), or the Kennedy complaint; and Moghaddam v. Occam Networks, Inc., et al. (Case No. 1371802), or the Moghaddam complaint, respectively. The Kardosh, Kennedy and Moghaddam complaints, which are referred to collectively as the California class action complaints, are substantially similar. Each of the California class action complaints names Occam, the pre-acquisition members of the Occam board of directors and us as defendants.

The California class action complaints generally allege that the former members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the acquisition of Occam by Calix, by, among other things, engaging in an allegedly unfair process and agreeing to an allegedly unfair price for the proposed merger transaction. The California class action complaints further allege that Occam and the other entity defendants aided and abetted the alleged breaches of fiduciary duty. The plaintiffs in the California class action complaints sought injunctive relief rescinding the merger transaction and damages in an unspecified amount, as well as costs, attorney's fees, and other relief. On November 2, 2010, the three California class action complaints were consolidated into a single action, with the plaintiffs in the Kardosh complaint appointed as the lead plaintiffs, and on November 19, 2010, the California Superior Court issued an order staying the California class action complaints in favor of a substantively identical stockholder class action pending in the Delaware Court of Chancery (see below). The California class action complaints remain stayed under that order.

On October 6, 2010, a purported class action complaint was filed by stockholders of Occam in the Delaware Court of Chancery: Steinhardt v. Howard-Anderson, et al. (Case No. 5878-VCL). On November 24, 2010, these stockholders filed an amended complaint, or the amended Steinhardt complaint. The amended Steinhardt complaint names Occam and the members of the Occam board of directors as defendants. The amended Steinhardt complaint does not name Calix as a defendant.

Like the California class action complaints, the amended Steinhardt complaint generally alleges that the members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the acquisition of Occam by Calix, by, among other things, engaging in an allegedly unfair process and agreeing to an allegedly unfair price for the merger transaction. The amended Steinhardt complaint also alleges that Occam and the former members of the Occam board breached their fiduciary duties by failing to disclose certain allegedly material facts about the merger transaction in the preliminary proxy statement and prospectus included in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 that Calix filed with the SEC on November 2, 2010. The amended Steinhardt complaint sought injunctive relief rescinding the merger transaction and award of damages in an unspecified amount, as well as plaintiffs' costs, attorney's fees, and other relief.

The merger transaction was completed on February 22, 2011.

On January 6, 2012, the Delaware court ruled on a motion for sanctions brought by the defendants in the Delaware case against certain of the lead plaintiffs. The Delaware court found that lead plaintiffs Michael Steinhardt, Steinhardt Overseas Management, L.P., and Ilex Partners, L.L.C., collectively the Steinhardt Plaintiffs had engaged in improper trading of Calix shares, and dismissed the Steinhardt Plaintiffs from the case with prejudice. The court further held that the Steinhardt Plaintiffs are: (i) barred from receiving any recovery from the litigation, (ii) required to self-report to the SEC, (iii) directed to disclose their improper trading in any future application to serve as lead plaintiff, and (iv) ordered to disgorge trading profits of \$0.5 million, to be distributed to the remaining members of the class of former Occam stockholders. The Delaware court also granted the motion of the remaining lead plaintiffs, Herbert Chen and Derek Sheeler, for class certification, and certified Messrs. Chen and Sheeler as class representatives. Chen and Sheeler, on behalf of the class of similarly situated former Occam stockholders, continue to seek an award of damages in an unspecified amount.

We believe that the allegations in the California and Delaware action are without merit and intend to continue to vigorously contest the actions. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in defending these ongoing actions. In addition, we have obligations, under certain circumstances, to hold harmless and indemnify each of the former Occam directors against judgments, fines, settlements and expenses related to claims against such directors and otherwise to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law and Occam's bylaws and certificate of incorporation. Such obligations may apply to these lawsuits.

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On April 19, 2012, the Company and each member of our board of directors were sued by a purported shareholder in a purported class action complaint filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery captioned Rebhun v. Calix, Inc., et al., C.A. No. 7444-CS. The Rebhun complaint arises from our proposal to amend its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (Certificate) to designate the Chancery Court of the state of Delaware as the exclusive forum for the resolution of intra-corporate disputes. The Rebhun complaint alleges that the definitive proxy statement filed by us on April 9, 2012 fails to fully and fairly disclose the purposes, scope and effects of this proposed amendment, and further alleges that our directors breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty, care and disclosure by adopting and recommending the proposed amendment.

On April 24, 2012, we filed additional definitive proxy soliciting materials with the SEC withdrawing the proposal to amend the Certificate from the agenda for our May 23, 2012 annual meeting of stockholders.

We believe that the allegations of the Rebhun complaint are without merit and, in any event, are now moot. We intend to continue to vigorously contest the Rebhun complaint, however, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in defending this action.

We are not currently a party to any other legal proceedings which, if determined adversely to us, would individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider, in connection with the other information in this report, the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A: Risk Factors on pages 21 through 36 of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. These factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those stated in forward-looking statements contained in this document and elsewhere. There have been no additions to or changes in the risk factors presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

There were no unregistered sales, or purchases made by or on behalf of us or by any affiliated purchaser, of our equity securities during the three month period ended March 31, 2012.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Disclosures.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits.****Exhibit****Number****Description**

10.20	Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement	Employment agreement for Vice President of International Sales and Marketing
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications as filed by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to SEC release No. 33-8212 and 34-47551.	
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications as filed by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to SEC release No. 33-8212 and 34-47551.	
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications as furnished by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to SEC release No. 33-8212 and 34-47551.	
101	The following materials from Calix Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 24, 2011, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language(XBRL)): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, and (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**	
	101.INS XBRL Instance Document**	
	101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document**	
	101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document**	
	101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document**	
	101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document**	
	101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document**	

** In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL information is furnished and not filed herewith, is not a part of a registration statement or Prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

Table of Contents

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.

CALIX, INC.

(Registrant)

Dated: May 3, 2012

By:

/s/ Carl Russo
Carl Russo
Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: May 3, 2012

By:

/s/ Michael Ashby
Michael Ashby
Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)