

SONIC FOUNDRY INC
Form 10-Q
February 06, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly period ended December 31, 2014

OR

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

Commission File Number 000-30407

SONIC FOUNDRY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
222 West Washington Ave, Madison, WI 53703
(Address of principal executive offices)
(608) 443-1600
(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

39-1783372
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (see definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's common equity as of the last practicable date:

| | Outstanding |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Class | January 30, 2015 |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value | 4,347,303 |

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Table of Contents**Item 1****Sonic Foundry, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except for share data)****(Unaudited)**

| | December 31, 2014 | September 30, 2014 |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 2,811 | \$ 4,344 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$150 | 7,310 | 8,449 |
| Inventories, net | 1,921 | 1,721 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,329 | 1,544 |
| Total current assets | 13,371 | 16,058 |
| Property and equipment: | | |
| Leasehold improvements | 946 | 911 |
| Computer equipment | 6,028 | 5,440 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 649 | 720 |
| Total property and equipment | 7,623 | 7,071 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 4,051 | 3,675 |
| Property and equipment, net | 3,572 | 3,396 |
| Other assets: | | |
| Goodwill | 10,911 | 11,185 |
| Customer relationships, net of amortization of \$258 and \$191 | 2,076 | 2,471 |
| Software development costs, net of amortization of \$296 and \$252 | 237 | 281 |
| Product rights, net of amortization of \$72 and \$41 | 600 | 631 |
| Other intangibles, net of amortization of \$169 and \$162 | 30 | 37 |
| Other long-term assets | 512 | 564 |
| Total assets | \$ 31,309 | \$ 34,623 |
| Liabilities and stockholders equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Revolving line of credit | \$ | \$ |
| Accounts payable | 1,350 | 1,183 |
| Accrued liabilities | 1,787 | 2,512 |
| Unearned revenue | 7,726 | 9,079 |

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| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Current portion of capital lease obligation | 180 | 196 |
| Current portion of notes payable | 934 | 974 |
| Current portion of subordinated notes payable | 1,777 | 2,096 |
| Total current liabilities | 13,754 | 16,040 |
| Long-term portion of unearned revenue | 1,238 | 929 |
| Long-term portion of capital lease obligations | 134 | 173 |
| Long-term portion of notes payable | 921 | 1,139 |
| Long-term portion of subordinated note payable | 150 | 314 |
| Other liabilities | 376 | 401 |
| Deferred tax liability | 4,283 | 4,312 |
| Total liabilities | 20,856 | 23,308 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 500,000 shares; none issued | | |
| 5% preferred stock, Series B, voting, cumulative, convertible, \$.01 par value (liquidation preference at par), authorized 1,000,000 shares, none issued | | |
| Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; 4,351,272 and 4,276,470 shares issued and 4,338,556 and 4,263,754 shares outstanding | 44 | 43 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 195,201 | 194,260 |
| Accumulated deficit | (183,404) | (182,372) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (1,193) | (421) |
| Receivable for common stock issued | (26) | (26) |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 12,716 shares | (169) | (169) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 10,453 | 11,315 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 31,309 | \$ 34,623 |

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Sonic Foundry, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except for share and per share data)****(Unaudited)**

| | Three Months Ended December 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Revenue: | | |
| Product | \$ 3,374 | \$ 2,812 |
| Services | 5,244 | 4,316 |
| Other | 123 | 78 |
| Total revenue | 8,741 | 7,206 |
| Cost of revenue: | | |
| Product | 1,536 | 1,353 |
| Services | 1,135 | 457 |
| Total cost of revenue | 2,671 | 1,810 |
| Gross margin | 6,070 | 5,396 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Selling and marketing | 4,394 | 3,376 |
| General and administrative | 1,370 | 960 |
| Product development | 1,533 | 1,236 |
| Acquisition costs | | 450 |
| Total operating expenses | 7,297 | 6,022 |
| Loss from operations | (1,227) | (626) |
| Non-operating income: | | |
| Equity in earnings from investment in Mediasite KK | | 23 |
| Interest expense, net | (63) | (17) |
| Other income, net | 168 | |
| Total non-operating income | 105 | 6 |
| Loss before income taxes | (1,122) | (620) |
| Provision for income taxes | 90 | (70) |
| Net loss | \$ (1,032) | \$ (690) |

Loss per common share:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| basic | \$ | (0.24) | \$ | (0.17) |
| diluted | \$ | (0.24) | \$ | (0.17) |
| Weighted average common shares | | | | |
| basic | | 4,271,885 | | 3,995,321 |
| diluted | | 4,271,885 | | 3,995,321 |

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

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Sonic Foundry, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended December 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Net loss | \$ (1,032) | \$ (690) |
| Other comprehensive loss Foreign currency translation adjustment | (772) | (1) |
| Total other comprehensive loss | (772) | (1) |
| Comprehensive loss | \$ (1,804) | \$ (691) |

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**Sonic Foundry, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(Unaudited)**

| | Three months ended December 31, | |
|---|--|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Operating activities | | |
| Net loss | \$ (1,032) | \$ (690) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities: | | |
| Equity in earnings from investment in Mediasite KK | | (23) |
| Amortization of other intangibles | 104 | 5 |
| Amortization of software development costs | 44 | 44 |
| Amortization of product rights | 31 | |
| Depreciation of property and equipment | 382 | 296 |
| Deferred taxes | 15 | 70 |
| Stock-based compensation expense related to stock options | 317 | 282 |
| Remeasurement gain on subordinated debt | (179) | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,044 | 266 |
| Inventories | (223) | (79) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 233 | (86) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | (967) | 174 |
| Other long-term liabilities | (21) | (22) |
| Unearned revenue | (979) | (199) |
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | (1,231) | 38 |
| Investing activities | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (109) | (117) |
| Cash paid for MediaMission acquisition, net of cash acquired | | (119) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (109) | (236) |
| Financing activities | | |
| Payments on notes payable | (550) | (167) |
| Proceed from issuance of common stock and warrants | 625 | |
| Proceeds from exercise of common stock options | | 35 |
| Payments on capital lease obligations | (53) | (55) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 22 | (187) |
| Changes in cash and cash equivalents due to changes in foreign currency | (215) | |

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| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (1,533) | (385) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 4,344 | 3,482 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 2,811 | \$ 3,097 |

Supplemental cash flow information:

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Interest paid | \$ 97 | \$ 12 |
| Income taxes paid, foreign | 9 | |
| Non-cash transactions: | | |
| Property and equipment financed by accounts payable, accrued liabilities or capital lease | 488 | |
| Comprehensive loss attributable to equity method investment in MSKK | | (1) |
| Subordinated note payable issuance for purchase of MediaMission | | 687 |
| Common stock issued for purchase of MediaMission | | 348 |
| See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements | | |

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Sonic Foundry, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Sonic Foundry, Inc. (the Company) is in the business of providing enterprise solutions and services for the web communications market.

Interim Financial Data

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of adjustments of a normal and recurring nature) considered necessary for fair presentation of the results of operations have been included. Operating results for the three month period ended December 31, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that might be expected for the year ending September 30, 2015.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2014 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and disclosures required by GAAP. For a more complete discussion of accounting policies and certain other information, refer to the Company's annual report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc., MediaMission B.V. (formerly Media Mission Holding B.V.) and Mediasite KK. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Prior to January 2014, the Company owned approximately 26% of Mediasite KK and accounted for its investment under the equity method of accounting. On January 14, 2014, the Company purchased the remaining 74% of Mediasite KK.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Segment Information

We have determined that in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 280-10, *Segment Reporting*, we operate in three operating segments, however these segments meet the criteria for aggregation for reporting purposes as one reporting segment as of December 31, 2014. Prior to the acquisitions in the year ended September 30, 2014, we reported in one operating segment. Therefore, such information is not presented.

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Revenue Recognition

General

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery occurs or services are rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is deferred when undelivered products or services are essential to the functionality of delivered products, customer acceptance is uncertain, significant obligations remain, or the fair value of undelivered elements is unknown. Typically, the Company does not offer customers the right to return product, other than for exchange or repair pursuant to a warranty or stock rotation. The Company's policy is to reduce revenue if it incurs an obligation for price rebates or other such programs during the period the obligation is reasonably estimated to occur. The following policies apply to the Company's major categories of revenue transactions.

Products

Products are considered delivered, and revenue is recognized, when title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer or upon customer acceptance if non-delivered products or services are essential to the functionality of delivered products. Under the terms and conditions of the sale, this occurs at the time of shipment to the customer. Product revenue currently represents sales of our Mediasite recorder and Mediasite related products such as our server software and other software licenses. If a license is time-based, the revenue is recognized over the term of the license agreement.

Services

The Company sells support and content hosting contracts to our customers, typically one year in length, and records the related revenue ratably over the contractual period. Our support contracts cover phone and electronic technical support availability over and above the level provided by our distributors, software upgrades on a when and if available basis, advance hardware replacement and an extension of the standard hardware warranty from 90 days to one year. The manufacturers the Company contracts with to build the units provide a limited one-year warranty on the hardware. The Company also sells installation, training, event webcasting, and customer content hosting services. Revenue for those services is recognized when performed in the case of installation, training and event webcasting services. Occasionally, the Company will sell customization services to enhance the server software. Revenue from those services is recognized when performed, if perfunctory, or under contract accounting. Service amounts invoiced to customers in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met.

Revenue Arrangements that Include Multiple Elements

Sales of software, with or without installation, training, and post customer support fall within the scope of the software revenue recognition rules. Under the software revenue recognition rules, the fee from a multiple-deliverable arrangement is allocated to each of the undelivered elements based upon vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), which is limited to the price charged when the same deliverable is sold separately, with the residual value from the arrangement allocated to the delivered element. The portion of the fee that is allocated to each deliverable is then recognized as revenue when the criteria for revenue recognition are met with respect to that deliverable. If VSOE does not exist for all of the undelivered elements, then all revenue from the arrangement is typically deferred until all elements have been delivered to the customer.

In the case of the Company's hardware products with embedded software, the Company has determined that the hardware and software components function together to deliver the product's essential functionality, and therefore, the revenue from the sale of these products is accounted for under the revenue recognition rules for tangible products whereby the fee from a multiple-deliverable arrangement is allocated to each of the deliverables based upon their relative selling prices as determined by a selling-price hierarchy. A deliverable in an arrangement qualifies as a separate unit of accounting if the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis. A delivered item that does not qualify as a separate unit of accounting is combined with the other undelivered items in the arrangement and revenue is recognized for those combined deliverables as a single unit of accounting. The selling price used for each deliverable is based upon VSOE if available, from third-party evidence (TPE) if VSOE is not available, and best estimate of selling price (ESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE are available. TPE is the price of the Company's or any competitor's largely interchangeable products or services in stand-alone sales to similarly

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situated customers. ESP is the price at which the Company would sell the deliverable if it were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis, considering market conditions and entity-specific factors. All revenue arrangements, excluding the sale of all software-only products and associated services, have been accounted for under this guidance.

The selling prices used in the relative selling price allocation method are as follows: (1) the Company's products and services are based upon VSOE and (2) hardware products with embedded software, for which VSOE does not exist, are based upon ESP. The Company does not believe TPE exists for any of these products and services because they are differentiated from competing products and services in terms of functionality and performance and there are no competing products or services that are largely interchangeable. Management establishes ESP for hardware products with embedded software using a cost plus margin approach with consideration for market conditions, such as the impact of competition and geographic considerations, and entity-specific factors, such as the cost of the product and the Company's profit objectives. Management believes that ESP is reflective of reasonable pricing of that deliverable as if priced on a stand-alone basis. When a sales transaction includes deliverables that are divided between Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605 and ASC Subtopic 985-605, the Company allocates the selling price using the relative selling price method whereas value is allocated using an ESP for software developed using a percent of list price approach. The other deliverables are valued using ESP or VSOE as previously discussed.

While the pricing model, currently in use, captures all critical variables, unforeseen changes due to external market forces may result in a revision of the inputs. These modifications may result in the consideration allocation differing from the one presently in use. Absent a significant change in the pricing inputs or the way in which the industry structures its transactions, future changes in the pricing model are not expected to materially affect our allocation of arrangement consideration.

Management has established VSOE for hosting services. Billings for hosting are spread ratably over the term of the hosting agreement, with the typical hosting agreement having a term of 12 months, with renewal on an annual basis. The Company sells most hosting contracts without the inclusion of products. When the hosting arrangement is sold in conjunction with product, the product revenue is recognized immediately while the remaining hosting revenue is spread ratably over the term of the hosting agreement. The selling price is allocated between these elements using the relative selling price method. The Company uses ESP for development of the selling price for hardware products with embedded software.

The Company also offers hosting services bundled with events services. The Company uses VSOE to establish relative selling prices for its events services. The Company recognizes events revenue when the event takes place and recognizes the hosting revenue over the term of the hosting agreement. The total amount of the arrangement is allocated to each element based on the relative selling price method.

Reserves

The Company reserves for stock rotations, price adjustments, rebates, and sales incentives to reduce revenue and accounts receivable for these and other credits granted to customers. Such reserves are recorded at the time of sale and are calculated based on historical information (such as rates of product stock rotations) and the specific terms of sales programs, taking into account any other known information about likely customer behavior. If actual customer behavior differs from our expectations, additional reserves may be required. Also, if the Company determines that it can no longer accurately estimate amounts for stock rotations and sales incentives, the Company would not be able to recognize revenue until resellers sell the inventory to the final end user.

Shipping and Handling

The Company's shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in other revenue. Costs related to shipping and handling are included in cost of revenue and are recorded at the time of shipment to the customer.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

As of December 31, 2014, of the \$2.8 million in cash and cash equivalents, \$387 thousand is deposited with two major U.S. financial institutions. At times, deposits in these institutions exceed the amount of insurance provided on

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such deposits. The Company has not experienced any losses on such amounts and believes that it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on these balances. The remaining \$2.4 million of cash and cash equivalents is held by our foreign subsidiaries in financial institutions in Japan and the Netherlands and held in their local currency. The cash held in foreign financial institutions is not guaranteed.

We assess the realization of our receivables by performing ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition. Through these evaluations, we may become aware of a situation where a customer may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to deterioration of its financial viability, credit ratings or bankruptcy. Our reserve requirements are based on the best facts available to us and are reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is received. Our reserves are also based on amounts determined by using percentages applied to certain aged receivable categories. These percentages are determined by a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, historical payment and bad debt write-off experience. Allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivable was \$150,000 at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2014, of the \$2.8 million aggregate cash and cash equivalents held by the Company, the amount of cash and cash equivalents held by our foreign subsidiaries was \$2.4 million. If the funds held by our foreign subsidiaries were needed for our operations in the United States, the repatriation of some of these funds to the United States could require payment of additional U.S. taxes.

Trade Accounts Receivable

The majority of the Company's accounts receivable are due from entities in, or distributors or value added resellers to, the education, corporate and government sectors. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are typically due within 30 days and are stated at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered to be past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the Company's previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts. Interest is not accrued on past due receivables.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory consists of raw materials and supplies used in the assembly of Mediasite recorders and finished units. Inventory of completed units and spare parts are carried at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Inventory consists of the following (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2014 | September 30, 2014 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Raw materials and supplies | \$ 339 | \$ 549 |

| | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Finished goods | 1,582 | 1,172 |
| | \$ 1,921 | \$ 1,721 |

Capitalized Software Development Costs

Software development costs incurred in conjunction with product development are charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established. Thereafter, until the product is released for sale, software development costs are capitalized and reported at the net realizable value of the related product. Typically the period between achieving technological feasibility of the Company's products and the general availability of the products has been short. Consequently, software development costs qualifying for capitalization are typically immaterial and are generally expensed to research and development costs, as incurred. Upon product release, the

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amortization of software development costs is determined annually as the greater of the amount computed using the ratio of current gross revenues for the products to their total of current and anticipated future gross revenues, or the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the products, expected to be three years. Total amortization expense of software development costs of \$44 thousand is included in Cost of Revenue Product for the three months ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The gross amount of capitalized external and internal development costs is \$533 thousand at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014. There were no software development efforts that qualified for capitalization for the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities in Business Combinations

The assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in a business combination shall be measured at fair value. Fair value is based on the definition in ASC 820-10-20 as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Variations of the cost and market approaches are used to measure the fair value of components of working capital (e.g. accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable) and tangible assets, such as property plant and equipment. When measuring the fair value of acquired intangible assets, the income approach is generally considered. Financial assets and liabilities are valued based on a quoted price in an active market. In the absence of a quoted market price a valuation technique is used to determine fair value, such as a market approach or an income approach. Non-financial liabilities may be valued based on a transfer approach. These measures require significant judgment including estimates of expected cash flow, or discount rates among others.

Gain from investment in Mediasite KK

The Company's investment in Mediasite KK was accounted for under the equity method of accounting using a one quarter timing lag through December 31, 2013. On January 14, 2014, the Company's ownership percentage increased from approximately 26% of their common stock to 100%. In connection with the acquisition, the one quarter lag in reporting their results was eliminated. The Company upon obtaining control of Mediasite KK recorded a step-up in the value of its previously owned interest in Mediasite KK to fair value. The gain amounted to approximately \$1.4 million and was partially offset by \$901 thousand of tax expense related to such investment. The Company recorded equity in earnings of \$23 thousand for the three months ended December 31, 2013.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes. The estimated useful lives used to calculate depreciation are as follows:

| | Years |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Leasehold improvements | 5 to 10 years |
| Computer equipment | 3 to 5 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5 to 7 years |

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss includes disclosure of financial information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income. Our comprehensive loss encompasses net loss and foreign currency translation adjustments. Assets and liabilities of international operations that have a functional currency that is not in U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, and revenue and expense items are translated using weighted

average exchange rates. Any adjustments arising on translation are included in shareholders' equity as an element of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Nonfinancial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company's goodwill, intangible assets and other long-lived assets are nonfinancial assets that were acquired either as part of a business combination, individually or with a group of other assets. These nonfinancial assets were

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initially, and are currently, measured and recognized at amounts equal to the fair value determined as of the date of acquisition. Fair value measurements of reporting units are estimated using an income approach involving discounted or undiscounted cash flow models that contain certain Level 3 inputs requiring management judgment, including projections of economic conditions and customer demand, revenue and margins, changes in competition, operating costs, working capital requirements, and new product introductions. Fair value measurements of the reporting units associated with the Company's goodwill balances are estimated at least annually at the beginning of the fourth quarter of each fiscal year for purposes of impairment testing. Fair value measurements associated with the Company's intangible assets and other long-lived assets are estimated when events or changes in circumstances such as market value, asset utilization, physical change, legal factors, or other matters indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

In determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, the Company currently utilizes market data or other assumptions that it believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market, and adjusts for non-performance and/or other risk associated with the Company as well as counterparties, as appropriate. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

Level 1 Inputs: Unadjusted quoted prices which are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the Company at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at measurement date.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1, as this level provides the most reliable measure of fair value, while giving the lowest priority to Level 3.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

The Company's other financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt instruments. The book values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, debt and accounts payable are considered to be representative of their respective fair values. The carrying value of capital lease obligations, including the current portion, approximates fair market value as the fixed rate approximates the current market rate of interest available to the Company.

Legal Contingencies

In June 2014 the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Astute Technology, LLC (Astute). The key terms of the agreement were: 1) grant non-revocable license of Astute patents to the Company; 2) grant a fully paid, non-refundable license of certain Sonic Foundry patents to Astute; 3) Both Astute and our customer agreed to identify three meetings they currently capture that the other party will not seek or respond to any request for proposal; and 4) payment of \$1.35 million to Astute. The payment will be made in three equal amounts with the first paid in June 2014, the second paid in October 2014 and the final payment due March 2015. The Company is contributing \$1.1 million toward the amount payable to Astute, with \$428 thousand relating to prior use and recorded as a charge to income

during fiscal 2014. The remaining \$672 thousand was recorded as a product right asset, which is being amortized, straight line, over the remaining life of the patents, through 2020. Future amounts due to Astute were accrued for as of the time of settlement.

Except as reported above, no legal contingencies were recorded for the year ended September 30, 2014, and for the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents***Stock Based Compensation***

The Company uses a lattice valuation model to account for all employee stock options granted. The lattice valuation model is a more flexible analysis to value options because of its ability to incorporate inputs that change over time, such as actual exercise behavior of option holders. The Company uses historical data to estimate the option exercise and employee departure behavior in the lattice valuation model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock. The Company considers all employees to have similar exercise behavior and therefore has not identified separate homogenous groups for valuation. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option pricing model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods the options are expected to be outstanding is based on the U.S. Treasury yields in effect at the time of grant. Forfeitures are based on actual behavior patterns.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated using the assumptions in the following table:

| | Three months ended December 31, | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Expected life | 5.0 years | 4.8 years |
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.98% | 0.60% |
| Expected volatility | 45.46% | 47.15% |
| Expected forfeiture rate | 10.72% | 12.19% |
| Expected exercise factor | 1.43 | 1.39 |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% | 0% |

A summary of option activity as of December 31, 2014 and changes during the three months then ended is presented below:

| | Options | Weighted- Average Exercise Price | Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Period in Years |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Outstanding at October 1, 2014 | 1,240,941 | \$ 10.31 | 6.9 |
| Granted | 291,654 | 9.33 | 9.8 |
| Exercised | | | |
| Forfeited | (27,833) | 13.16 | 2.2 |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2014 | 1,504,762 | 10.07 | 7.3 |
| Exercisable at December 31, 2014 | 881,432 | 10.57 | 5.9 |

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested shares and changes during the three month period ended December 31, 2014 is presented below:

| Non-vested Shares | Shares | 2014 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---|------|
| | | Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value | |
| Non-vested at October 1, 2014 | 539,519 | \$ | 3.29 |
| Granted | 291,654 | | 3.23 |
| Vested | (202,125) | | 3.05 |
| Forfeited | (5,718) | | 3.41 |
| Non-vested at December 31, 2014 | 623,330 | \$ | 3.34 |

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the three months ended December 31, 2014 was \$3.23. As of December 31, 2014, there was \$1.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation, including \$246 thousand of estimated forfeitures. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining life of 2.4 years.

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Stock-based compensation recorded in the three month period ended December 31, 2014 of \$317 thousand was allocated \$196 thousand to selling and marketing expenses, \$84 thousand to general and administrative expenses, and \$37 thousand to product development expenses. Stock-based compensation recorded in the three month period ended December 31, 2013 of \$279 thousand was allocated \$184 thousand to selling and marketing expenses, \$17 thousand to general and administrative expenses, and \$78 thousand to product development expenses. Cash received from exercises under all stock option plans and warrants for the three month periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$0 and \$35 thousand, respectively. There were no tax benefits realized for tax deductions from option exercises in either of the three month periods ended December 31, 2014 or 2013. The Company currently expects to satisfy share-based awards with registered shares available to be issued.

The Company also has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Purchase Plan) under which an aggregate of 150,000 common shares may be issued. The Shareholders approved an amendment to increase the number of shares of common stock subject to the plan from 100,000 to 150,000 at the Company's annual meeting in March 2014. All employees who have completed 90 days of employment with the Company on the first day of each offering period and customarily work twenty hours per week or more are eligible to participate in the Purchase Plan. An employee who, after the grant of an option to purchase, would hold common stock and/or hold outstanding options to purchase stock possessing 5% or more of the total combined voting power or value of the Company will not be eligible to participate. Eligible employees may make contributions through payroll deductions of up to 10% of their compensation. No participant in the Purchase Plan is permitted to purchase common stock under the Purchase Plan if such option would permit his or her rights to purchase stock under the Purchase Plan to accrue at a rate that exceeds \$25,000 of the fair market value of such shares, or that exceeds 1,000 shares, for each calendar year. The Company makes a bi-annual offering to eligible employees of options to purchase shares of common stock under the Purchase Plan on the first trading day of January and July. Each offering period is for a period of six months from the date of the offering, and each eligible employee as of the date of offering is entitled to purchase shares of common stock at a purchase price equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market value of common stock on the first or last trading day of the offering period. There were 5,780 shares purchased by employees for the six month offering ended December 31, 2014, which were issued in January 2015. A total of 46,703 shares are available to be issued under the plan. Company recorded stock compensation expense under this plan of \$6 and \$3 thousand during each of the three months periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 respectively.

Common Stock Warrants

On December 22, 2014, the company issued 74,802 warrants to two individuals in combination with the sale of a like number of shares of common stock, one of which is the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors. These warrants are immediately exercisable, expire five years after the date of issuance and have an exercise and weighted average price of \$14.00. The remaining contractual life of these outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2014 was 4.98 years. The fair value of the warrants was determined using the lattice model and the same inputs as those used for valuing the Company's stock option fair value. The fair value of the warrants is \$133 thousand. The Company determined that the warrants are freestanding and do not fall within the scope of ASC 480 or ASC 815. The warrants were recorded in conjunction with the stock issued.

Per share computation

Basic earnings (loss) per share has been computed using the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, less shares that may be repurchased, and excludes any dilutive effects of options and warrants. In periods where the Company reports net income, diluted net income per share is computed using common equivalent shares related to outstanding options and warrants to purchase common stock. The numerator for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is net income (loss). The following table sets forth the computation

of basic and diluted weighted average shares used in the earnings per share calculations:

| | Three Months Ended December 31, | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Denominator for basic earnings per share | | |
| - weighted average common shares | 4,271,885 | 3,995,321 |
| Effect of dilutive options (treasury method) | | |
| Denominator for diluted earnings per share | | |
| - adjusted weighted average common shares | 4,271,885 | 3,995,321 |
| Options and warrants outstanding during each period, but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive | 1,579,564 | 1,235,988 |

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) . The guidance substantially converges final standards on revenue recognition between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board providing a framework on addressing revenue recognition issues and, upon its effective date, replaces almost all exiting revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, in current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12, Compensation - Stock Compensation (ASU 2014-12). ASU 2014-12 is intended to resolve diverse accounting treatment for share based awards in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The standard is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-12 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entities Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (ASU 2014-15). The guidance in ASU 2014-15 sets forth management s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity s ability to continue as a going concern as well as required disclosures. ASU 2014-15 indicates that, when preparing financial statements for interim and annual financial statements, management should evaluate whether conditions or events, in the aggregate, raise substantial doubt about the entity s ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This evaluation should include consideration of conditions and events that are either known or are reasonably knowable at the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued, as well as whether it is probable that management s plans to address the substantial doubt will be implemented and, if so, whether it is probable that the plans will alleviate the substantial doubt. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods and annual periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-15 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

In November 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-17, Business Combinations (Topic 805) Pushdown Accounting (ASU 2014-17). ASU 2014-17 is intended to provide guidance on whether and at what threshold an acquired entity that is a business or nonprofit activity can apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statement. The amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosure. ASU 2014-17 is effective after November 18, 2014. The Company has adopted this guidance, but it does not have an impact on previous acquisitions.

Accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date, which are not discussed above, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial statements upon adoption.

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2. Related Party Transactions

During the three month periods ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, the Company incurred fees of \$35 and \$90 thousand, respectively, to a law firm, a partner of which is a director and stockholder of the Company. The Company had accrued liabilities for unbilled services of \$15 and \$30 thousand at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, respectively, to the same law firm.

As of December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, the Company had a loan outstanding to an executive totaling \$26 thousand. The loan is collateralized by Company stock.

As of December 31, 2014, and September 30, 2014 the Company had outstanding amounts due for management fees and dividends payable to the sellers of and current employees of its wholly-owned subsidiary, MediaMission B.V. totaling \$244 thousand and \$370 thousand, respectively.

On December 22, 2014, Sonic Foundry, Inc. issued 35,905 and 38,897 shares of common stock to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and a major shareholder of the Company, respectively. The shares were issued at a price of approximately \$8.36 per share, representing the twenty-day average closing price on the period ending December 18, 2014. On December 22, 2014, the closing price of the Company's common stock was \$7.68 per share. The shares are restricted from any sale, distribution or pledge of any kind for a two-year period ending December 22, 2016. The two individuals also received warrants to purchase 35,905 and 38,897 of \$14.00 per share, respectively, which expire on December 22, 2019. This transaction was approved by a committee of disinterested directors of the Company.

3. Commitments

Inventory Purchase Commitments

The Company enters into unconditional purchase commitments on a regular basis for the supply of Mediasite product. At December 31, 2014, the Company has an obligation to purchase \$2.6 million of Mediasite product, which is not recorded on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Operating Leases

In November 2011, the Company occupied office space related to a lease agreement entered into on June 28, 2011. The lease term is from November 2011 through December 2018. The lease includes a tenant improvement allowance of \$613 thousand that was recorded as a leasehold improvement liability and is being amortized as a credit to rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At December 31, 2014, the unamortized balance was \$336 thousand.

4. Credit Arrangements

Silicon Valley Bank

On June 27, 2011, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. (the Companies) entered into the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (the Second Amended Agreement). Under the Second Amended Agreement, the revolving line of credit had a maximum principal amount of \$3,000,000. Interest accrued on the revolving line of credit at the per annum rate of one percent (1.0%) above the Prime Rate (as defined), provided that Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio

(as defined) of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, or one-and-one half percent (1.5%) above the Prime Rate, if Sonic Foundry did not maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio of greater than 2.0 to 1.0. The Second Amended Agreement does not provide for a minimum interest rate on the revolving loan. The Second Amended Agreement also provided for an increase in the advance rate on domestic receivables from 75% to 80%, and extended the facility maturity date to October 1, 2013. Under the Second Amended Agreement, the existing term loan continued to accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the greater of (i) one percentage point (1.0%) above Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate; or (ii) eight and three quarters percent (8.75%). In addition, a new term loan could be issued in multiple draws provided that the total term loan from Silicon Valley Bank did not exceed \$2,000,000 and provided further that total term debt did not exceed \$2,400,000. Under the Second Amended Agreement, any new draws on the term loan would accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the Prime Rate plus three-and-three quarters percent (3.75%), or three-and-one quarter percent (3.25%.) above the Prime rate if Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio

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of greater than 2.0 to 1.0. The Second Amended Agreement did not provide for a minimum interest rate on the new term loan. Each draw on the new term loan would be amortized over a 36-month period. The Second Amended Agreement also required Sonic Foundry to continue to comply with certain financial covenants, including covenants to maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio (as defined) of at least 1.75 to 1.00 and Debt Service Coverage Ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.00, the latter of which would be waived if certain funds were reserved against the availability under the revolving line of credit.

On May 31, 2013, the Company entered into a First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the First Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the First Amendment: (i) the Revolving Loan Maturity Date (as defined) was extended from October 1, 2013 to October 1, 2015, (ii) the interest rate on the revolving line of credit was decreased so that interest would accrue at the per annum rate of three quarters of one percent (0.75 %) above the Prime Rate (as defined), provided that Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio (as defined) of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, or one-and-one quarter percent (1.25%) above the Prime Rate, if Sonic Foundry did not maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, (iii) the interest rate on the Unused Revolving Loan Facility Fee (as defined) was decreased to seventeen and one-half hundredths of one percent (0.175%).

On January 10, 2014, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Second Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the Second Amendment upon funding: (i) the balance of the term loan payable to Silicon Valley Bank of approximately \$544,000 was repaid and replaced by a new term loan of \$2,500,000 to be repaid in 36 equal monthly principal payments, (ii) the interest rate was decreased so that interest accrues at the Prime Rate (as defined) plus two and one quarter percent (which equated to an interest rate of 5.5%) from the Prime Rate plus three and one quarter percent (which equated to an interest rate of 6.5%) payable on the previous loan from Silicon Valley Bank, (iii) the covenant that required the Minimum Adjusted Quick ratio be at or greater than 1.75:1.0 was reduced to 1.5:1.0, (iv) the Debt Service Coverage ratio was changed to a quarterly test rather than monthly, (v) the approval to repurchase up to \$1,000,000 of outstanding shares of common stock was eliminated, (vi) the purchase of all the outstanding stock in MediaMission Holding B.V., the owner of 100% of the stock of MediaMission B.V. and the purchase of all outstanding stock in Mediasite KK was approved, and (vii) a maximum limit of bank indebtedness of Mediasite KK of \$500,000 was provided for. The funding occurred contemporaneously with the closing of the Company's purchase of the outstanding common stock of Mediasite KK on January 17, 2014 which was effective January 14, 2014.

On March 24, 2014 the Companies entered into a Third Amendment to the Second Amended Agreement which 1) reduced the minimum required Adjusted Quick Ratio for each of the months ended February 28, 2014, April 30, 2014, May 31, 2014, July 31, 2014, August 31, 2014, October 31, 2014 and November 30, 2014 from 1.50:1.00 to 1.25:1.00; and 2) waived compliance with the maximum subsidiary indebtedness requirement for the period up to the date preceding the Third Amendment.

On January 27, 2015, the Company entered into a Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Fourth Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the Fourth Amendment: (i) the balance of the term loan payable to Silicon Valley of approximately \$1,665,000 is repaid and replaced by a new term loan of \$2,500,000 to be repaid in 36 equal principal payments, with interest at the Prime Rate (as defined) plus two and one quarter percent (5.5%), (ii) the limit of the revolving line of credit is increased from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million and the maturity date is extended to January 31, 2017, (iii) the annual commitment fee on the revolving line of credit is increased from \$20,000 to \$26,667, and there is also payable a term loan commitment fee of \$20,000 and an amendment fee of \$5,000, (iv) the covenant that requires the Minimum Adjusted Quick ratio be at or greater than 1.25:1.0 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.5:1 at quarter end is reduced to 1.1:1 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.25:1 at quarter end, (v) the covenant that requires the Debt Service Coverage ratio to be at or greater than 1.25:1 is changed to include the change in deferred revenue in the numerator of the ratio, and the ratio is reduced to 1.0:1 for the quarters

ending December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, to 1.25:1 for the quarter ending June 30, 2015 and to 1.5:1 for the quarter ending September 30, 2015 and thereafter, (vi) the definition of Permitted Liens is amended to include no more than \$800,000 in the aggregate amount of outstanding obligations for purchases of equipment, which is increased from the current limit of \$400,000.

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At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$1.7 million was outstanding on the term loans with Silicon Valley Bank, with an effective interest rate of five-and-one half percent (5.5%), and no balance was outstanding on the revolving line of credit. At September 30, 2014, a balance of \$1.9 million was outstanding on the term loans with Silicon Valley Bank and no balance was outstanding on the revolving line of credit. At December 31, 2014, there was \$2.8 million available under this credit facility for advances. At December 31, 2014 the Company was in compliance with all covenants in the Second Amended Agreement, as amended.

The Second Amended Agreement, as amended, contains events of default that include, among others, non-payment of principal or interest, inaccuracy of any representation or warranty, violation of covenants, bankruptcy and insolvency events, material judgments, cross defaults to certain other indebtedness, and material adverse changes. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of the Companies' obligations under the Second Amended Agreement, as amended.

Pursuant to the Second Amended Agreement, as amended, the Companies pledged as collateral to Silicon Valley Bank substantially all non-intellectual property business assets. The Companies also entered into an Intellectual Property Security Agreement with respect to intellectual property assets.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$120 thousand was outstanding on the notes payable with Mitsui Sumitomo Bank, with an annual interest rate of approximately one-and-one half percent (1.575%) related to Mediasite K.K. At September 30, 2014 the outstanding balance was \$170 thousand.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$301 thousand was outstanding on the subordinated note payable related to the acquisition of MediaMission, with an annual interest rate of six-and-one half percent (6.5%). At September 30, 2014, the outstanding balance was \$628 thousand.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$1.6 million was outstanding on the subordinated payable related to the acquisition of Mediasite KK with an annual interest rate of five percent (5%). At September 30, 2014, the outstanding balance was \$1.8 million.

5. Income Taxes

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S., Netherlands, Japan and various state jurisdictions. All of the Company's tax years are subject to examination by the U.S., Dutch, Japanese and state tax authorities due to the carryforward of unutilized net operating losses.

Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities, and are measured using currently enacted tax rates and laws. Deferred income taxes also arise from the future benefits of net operating loss carryforwards. A valuation allowance equal to 100% of the net US deferred tax assets has been recognized due to uncertainty regarding future realization, as a result of the Company's past history of losses.

Beginning with an acquisition in fiscal year 2002, the Company has amortized goodwill for tax purposes over a 15 year life. Goodwill is not amortized for book purposes.

The difference between the book and tax balance of certain of the company's goodwill creates a deferred tax liability and an annual tax expense. Because of the long term nature of the goodwill timing difference, tax planning strategies cannot be utilized with respect to the deferred tax liability. The Company's tax rate differs from the expected tax rate

each reporting period as a result of the aforementioned items. The balance of the deferred tax liability at December 31, 2014 was \$4.3 million and \$4.3 million at September 30, 2014. The Company recorded a deferred tax liability related to the customer relationship intangibles value acquired as part of the purchase of MediaMission BV and Mediasite KK. The Company also recorded tax expense related to the step-up gain on its original equity investment in Mediasite KK. The Company has some other temporary differences related to its Mediasite KK subsidiary.

The Company's practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accruals for interest and penalties on the Company's Condensed Consolidated

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Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 or September 30, 2014, and has not recognized any interest or penalties in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for either of the three month periods ended December 31, 2014 or 2013.

6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are recorded at cost and are not amortized but, instead, tested at least annually for impairment. The Company assesses the impairment of goodwill on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of these assets is less than the carrying value.

The Company performs annual goodwill impairment test as of July 1, and tested goodwill recognized in connection with the acquisitions of Mediasite, MediaMission and Mediasite KK and determined it was not impaired. For purposes of the test, goodwill on the Company's books is evaluated within three separate reporting units.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended December 31, 2014 are as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Balance as of September 30, 2014 | \$ 11,185 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (274) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2014 | \$ 10,911 |

7. Acquisition of MediaMission Holding B.V.

On December 16, 2013, Sonic Foundry completed its acquisition of all of the outstanding stock of MediaMission Holding B.V., the owner of 100% of the outstanding stock in MediaMission B.V., (MediaMission) and MediaMission Hosting B.V. Sonic Foundry paid \$1.493 million for all the outstanding stock in MediaMission Holding B.V., comprised of \$458,000 cash, \$687,000 subordinated note payable over three years (interest rate of 6.5%) and \$348,000 in shares of Sonic Foundry stock. The stock portion of the purchase price consisted of 37,608 shares of Sonic Foundry common stock. In connection with the acquisition of MediaMission Holding B.V., the Company entered into employment agreements with the two managing principals of MediaMission. As a result of the acquisition, the Company is expected to further increase its presence in the European market. The goodwill of \$932 thousand arising from the acquisition consists largely of the synergies expected from combining the operations of the Company and MediaMission. None of the goodwill recognized is deductible for income tax purposes.

The Company recorded the acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The fair value of the customer relationships was estimated by applying the income approach. That measure is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market, and therefore represents Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions include a discount rate of 28 percent, estimated effective tax rate of 20 percent, and estimated customer attrition rate of 15 percent. The Company believes that the information provides a reasonable basis for estimating the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The customer relationship intangible is amortized on a straight line basis over ten year years and amortization is categorized as a selling and marketing expense.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of the acquisition (in thousands):

| | Fair Value |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets acquired: | |
| Cash | \$ 339 |
| Other current assets | 923 |
| Property and equipment | 49 |
| Customer relationships | 591 |
| Goodwill | 932 |
| Total assets acquired | 2,834 |
| Liabilities assumed: | |
| Current liabilities | (1,111) |
| Deferred tax liability | (230) |
| Total liabilities assumed | (1,341) |
| Total purchase price | \$ 1,493 |

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MediaMission contributed revenue of approximately \$237 thousand and net loss of approximately \$123 thousand for the three months ended December 31, 2014. MediaMission contributed revenue of approximately \$90 thousand and net income of approximately \$43 thousand for the period from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2013.

8. Acquisition of MSKK

On January 14, 2014, Sonic Foundry paid approximately \$5.7 million for the remaining stock in Mediasite KK, comprised of equal components of approximately \$1.9 million cash, subordinated note payable in one year (interest rate of 5%) and value in shares of Sonic Foundry. The stock portion of the purchase price consisted of 189,222 shares of Sonic Foundry common stock. Assets acquired include cash, accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets and customer relationship and other intangibles and liabilities assumed include accounts payable, debt, taxes payable and unearned revenues. Prior to completion of this acquisition, the Company owned a minority interest of approximately 26% of Mediasite KK. In connection with the acquisition, the one quarter lag in reporting their results was eliminated. The Company determined that the acquisition was deemed to be a material business combination. During the second fiscal quarter of 2014, this initial investment was valued at the same amount as the value when control was achieved which resulted in a non-cash gain of approximately \$1.4 million. This amount was partially offset by a \$901 thousand tax expense associated with the gain. As a result of the acquisition, the Company is expected to further increase its presence in the Japanese and Asian market. The goodwill of \$2.9 million arising from the acquisition consists largely of the synergies expected from combining the operations of the Company and Mediasite KK. None of the goodwill recognized is deductible for income tax purposes.

The Company recorded the acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The fair value of the customer relationships was estimated by applying the income approach. That measure is based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market, and therefore represents Level 3 inputs. Key assumptions include a discount rate of 30 percent, estimated effective tax rate of 35.5 percent, and estimated customer attrition rate of 15 percent. The Company believes that the information provides a reasonable basis for estimating the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The customer relationship intangible is amortized on a straight line basis over ten year years and amortization is categorized as a selling and marketing expense.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of the acquisition (in thousands):

| | Fair Value |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets acquired: | |
| Cash | \$ 3,163 |
| Other current assets | 1,792 |
| Property and equipment | 240 |
| Customer relationships | 2,071 |
| Goodwill | 2,906 |
| Total assets acquired | 10,172 |
| Liabilities assumed: | |
| Current liabilities | (1,590) |
| Deferred tax liability | (808) |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total liabilities assumed | (2,398) |
| Less ownership basis of original 26% investment | (2,053) |
| Total purchase price for 74% remaining stock | \$ 5,721 |

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Mediasite KK contributed revenue of \$1.05 million and net loss of \$213 thousand for the three months ended December 31, 2014. There was no contributed revenue or earnings for Mediasite KK for the three months ended December 31, 2013.

9. Subsequent Events

On January 27, 2015, the Company entered into a Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Fourth Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the Fourth Amendment: (i) the balance of the term loan payable to Silicon Valley of approximately \$1,665,000 is repaid and replaced by a new term loan of \$2,500,000 to be repaid in 36 equal principal payments, with interest at the Prime Rate (as defined) plus two and one quarter percent (5.5%), (ii) the limit of the revolving line of credit is increased from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million and the maturity date is extended to January 31, 2017, (iii) the annual commitment fee on the revolving line of credit is increased from \$20,000 to \$26,667, and there is also payable a term loan commitment fee of \$20,000 and an amendment fee of \$5,000, (iv) the covenant that requires the Minimum Adjusted Quick ratio be at or greater than 1.25:1.0 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.5:1 at quarter end is reduced to 1.1:1 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.25:1 at quarter end, (v) the covenant that requires the Debt Service Coverage ratio to be at or greater than 1.25:1 is changed to include the change in deferred revenue in the numerator of the ratio, and the ratio is reduced to 1.0:1 for the quarters ending December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, to 1.25:1 for the quarter ending June 30, 2015 and to 1.5:1 for the quarter ending September 30, 2015 and thereafter, (vi) the definition of Permitted Liens is amended to include no more than \$800,000 in the aggregate amount of outstanding obligations for purchases of equipment, which is increased from the current limit of \$400,000.

10. Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table represents the net loss (in thousands) for the Company on a pro forma basis, assuming the acquisitions of MediaMission and Mediasite KK had each occurred as of October 1, 2013. The table sets forth unaudited pro forma results for the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively and has been compiled from historical financial statements and other information, but is not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have been achieved had the transaction occurred on the dates indicated or that may be achieved in the future.

| | Three Months Ended Dec 31, | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Revenue | \$ 8,741 | \$ 8,437 |
| Net loss | (1,032) | (359) |
| Basic loss per share | \$ (0.24) | \$ (0.09) |

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Risks and Uncertainties

The following discussion of the consolidated financial position and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and the Company's annual report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements such as statements of the Company's expectations, plans, objectives and beliefs. These statements use such words as may, will, expect, anticipate, believe, plan, and other similar terminology.

Actual results could differ materially from expectations due to changes in the market acceptance of our products, competition, market introduction or product development delays; all of which would impact our strategy to develop a network of inside regional sales managers and distribution partners that target customer opportunities for multi-unit and repeat purchases. If the Company does not achieve multi-unit and repeat purchases, our business will be harmed.

Our future success will continue to depend upon our ability to develop new products, product enhancements or service offerings that address future needs of our target markets and to respond to these changing standards and practices. The success of new products, product enhancements or service offerings depend on several factors, including the timely completion, quality and market acceptance of the product, enhancement or service. Our revenue could be reduced if we do not capitalize on our current market leadership by timely development of innovative new products, product enhancements or service offerings that will increase the likelihood that our products and services will be accepted in preference to the products and services of our current and future competitors.

With the continued global economic pressure experienced in fiscal 2014, there is a continuing risk of further weakening in conditions, particularly with those customers that rely on local, state or Federal government funding. Japan experienced a decline in its gross domestic growth rate in fiscal 2014, delays in certain government programs and a weakening in the Japanese yen, all of which had a negative impact on our recently acquired operation in Japan. Any continuing unfavorable economic conditions could continue to negatively affect our business, operating results or financial condition, which could in turn affect our stock price. Weak economic conditions and the resulting impact on the availability of public funds along with the possibility of state and local budget cuts and reduced university enrollment could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and services. In addition, a prolonged economic downturn could cause insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays, inability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of the Company's products, and inability or delay of our channel partners and other customers to pay accounts receivable owed to us.

Most of our customers and potential customers are public colleges, universities, schools and other education providers who depend substantially on government funding. Accordingly, any general decrease, delay or change in federal, state or local funding for colleges, universities, schools and other education providers could cause our current and potential customers to reduce or delay their purchases of our products and services, or to decide not to renew service contracts, either of which could cause us to lose revenues. In addition, a specific reduction in governmental funding support for products such as ours would also cause us to lose revenues. Unfavorable economic conditions may result in further budget cuts and lead to lower overall spending, including information technology spending, by our current and potential clients, which may cause our revenues to decrease.

We subcontract the manufacture of our recorders to one third-party contract manufacturer. Although we believe there are multiple sources of supply from other contract manufacturers as well as multiple suppliers of component parts required by our contract manufacturer, a disruption of supply of component parts or completed products, even if short

term, would have a material negative impact on our revenues. Many component parts currently have long delivery lead times or cease production of certain components with limited notice in which to evaluate or obtain alternate supply, requiring conservative estimation of production requirements. Lengthening lead times, product design changes and other third party manufacturing disruptions have caused delays in delivery. In order to compensate for supply delays, we have sourced components from off-shore sources, used cross component parts, paid significantly higher prices or extra fees to expedite delivery for short supply components, and currently hold

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substantially larger quantities of inventory than in the past. Many of these strategies have increased our costs or require substantial resources to maintain and may not be sufficient to ensure against a product shortage. We depend on our subcontract manufacturer to produce our products efficiently while maintaining high levels of quality. Any manufacturing or component defects, delay in production or changes in product features will likely cause customer dissatisfaction and may harm our reputation. Moreover, any incapacitation of the manufacturing site due to destruction, natural disaster or similar events could result in a loss of product inventory. As a result of any of the foregoing, we may not be able to meet demand for our products, which could negatively affect revenues in the quarter of the disruption or longer depending upon the magnitude of the event, and could harm our reputation.

We completed the acquisitions of Mediasite KK in Japan and MediaMission in the Netherlands in fiscal 2014. As a result of these acquisitions, we are integrating products, services, dispersed operations, management systems and very different cultures. In the future, we may acquire or form strategic alliances or partnerships with other businesses in order to remain competitive or to acquire new technologies. Our failure to successfully manage the acquisitions of Mediasite KK and MediaMission, or other future acquisitions, strategic alliances or partnerships could seriously harm our operating results. In addition, our stockholders would be diluted if we finance the future acquisitions, strategic alliances or partnerships by incurring convertible debt or issuing equity securities.

Other factors that may impact actual results include: length of time necessary to close on sales leads to multi-unit purchasers, our ability to service existing accounts, global and local business conditions, legislation and governmental regulations, competition, our ability to effectively maintain and update our product portfolio, shifts in technology, political or economic instability in local markets, and currency and exchange rate fluctuations, as well as other issues which may be identified from time to time in Sonic Foundry's Securities and Exchange Commission filings and other public announcements.

Overview

Sonic Foundry, Inc. is a technology leader in the emerging web communications marketplace, providing video content management and distribution for education, business and government. Using the Mediasite webcasting platform and webcast services of the Company's events team, the Company empowers our customers to advance how they share knowledge online, using video webcasts to bridge time and distance, enhance learning outcomes and improve performance.

Management's Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Our services are typically billed and collected in advance of providing the service which requires minimal cost to perform in the future. Billings, which are a non-GAAP measure, are a better indicator of customer activity and cash flow than revenue is, in management's opinion, and is therefore used by management as a key operational indicator. Billings is computed by combining revenue with the change in unearned revenue.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The guidance substantially converges final standards on revenue recognition between the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board providing a framework on addressing revenue recognition issues and, upon its effective date, replaces almost all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, in current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12, Compensation - Stock Compensation (ASU 2014-12). ASU 2014-12 is intended to resolve diverse accounting treatment for share based awards in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The standard is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-12 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

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In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (ASU 2014-15). The guidance in ASU 2014-15 sets forth management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern as well as required disclosures. ASU 2014-15 indicates that, when preparing financial statements for interim and annual financial statements, management should evaluate whether conditions or events, in the aggregate, raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for one year from the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This evaluation should include consideration of conditions and events that are either known or are reasonably knowable at the date the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued, as well as whether it is probable that management's plans to address the substantial doubt will be implemented and, if so, whether it is probable that the plans will alleviate the substantial doubt. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods and annual periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-15 to determine the impact, if any, it may have on our financial statements.

In November 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-17, Business Combinations (Topic 805) Pushdown Accounting. ASU 2014-17 is intended to provide guidance on whether and at what threshold an acquired entity that is a business or nonprofit activity can apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statement. The amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosure. ASU 2014-17 is effective after November 18, 2014. The Company has adopted this guidance, but it does not have an impact on previous acquisitions.

Accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date, which are not discussed above, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the following as critical accounting policies to our Company and have discussed the development, selection of estimates and the disclosure regarding them with the audit committee of the board of directors:

Revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts and reserves;

Impairment of long-lived assets;

Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets;

Accounting for stock-based compensation;

Capitalized software development costs; and

Valuation of assets and liabilities in business combinations
Revenue Recognition, Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Reserves

General

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery occurs or services are rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is deferred when undelivered products or services are essential to the functionality of delivered products, customer acceptance is uncertain, significant obligations remain, or the fair value of undelivered elements is unknown. Typically, the Company does not offer customers the right to return product, other than for exchange or repair pursuant to a warranty or stock rotation. The Company's policy is to reduce revenue if it incurs an obligation for price rebates or other such programs during the period the obligation is reasonably estimated to occur. The following policies apply to the Company's major categories of revenue transactions.

Products

Products are considered delivered, and revenue is recognized, when title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer or upon customer acceptance if non-delivered products or services are essential to the functionality of delivered products. Under the terms and conditions of the sale, this occurs at the time of shipment to the customer. Product revenue currently represents sales of our Mediasite recorders and Mediasite related products such as our server software and other software licenses. If a license is time-based, the revenue is recognized over the term of the license agreement.

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The Company sells support and content hosting contracts to its customers, typically one year in length, and records the related revenue ratably over the contractual period. Our support contracts cover phone and electronic technical support availability over and above the level provided by our distribution partners, software upgrades on a when and if available basis, advance hardware replacement and an extension of the standard hardware warranty from 90 days to one year. The manufacturers we contract with to build the units provide a limited one-year warranty on the hardware. We also sell installation, training, event webcasting, and customer content hosting services. Revenue for those services is recognized when performed in the case of installation, training and event webcasting services. Occasionally, the Company will sell customization services to enhance the server software. Revenue from those services is recognized when performed, if perfunctory, or under contract accounting. Service amounts invoiced to customers in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met.

Revenue Arrangements that Include Multiple Elements

Sales of software, with or without installation, training, and post customer support fall within the scope of the software revenue recognition rules. Under the software revenue recognition rules, the fee from a multiple-deliverable arrangement is allocated to each of the undelivered elements based upon vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), which is limited to the price charged when the same deliverable is sold separately, with the residual value from the arrangement allocated to the delivered element. The portion of the fee that is allocated to each deliverable is then recognized as revenue when the criteria for revenue recognition are met with respect to that deliverable. If VSOE does not exist for all of the undelivered elements, then all revenue from the arrangement is typically deferred until all elements have been delivered to the customer.

In the case of the Company's hardware products with embedded software, the Company has determined that the hardware and software components function together to deliver the product's essential functionality, and therefore, the revenue from the sale of these products is accounted for under the revenue recognition rules for tangible products whereby the fee from a multiple-deliverable arrangement is allocated to each of the deliverables based upon their relative selling prices as determined by a selling-price hierarchy. A deliverable in an arrangement qualifies as a separate unit of accounting if the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis. A delivered item that does not qualify as a separate unit of accounting is combined with the other undelivered items in the arrangement and revenue is recognized for those combined deliverables as a single unit of accounting. The selling price used for each deliverable is based upon VSOE if available, third-party evidence (TPE) if VSOE is not available, and best estimate of selling price (ESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE are available. TPE is the price of the Company's or any competitor's largely interchangeable products or services in stand-alone sales to similarly situated customers. ESP is the price at which the Company would sell the deliverable if it were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis, considering market conditions and entity-specific factors. All revenue arrangements, excluding the sale of all software-only products and associated services, have been accounted for under this guidance.

The selling prices used in the relative selling price allocation method are as follows: (1) the Company's products and services are based upon VSOE and (2) hardware products with embedded software, for which VSOE does not exist, are based upon ESP. The Company does not believe TPE exists for any of these products and services because they are differentiated from competing products and services in terms of functionality and performance and there are no competing products or services that are largely interchangeable. Management establishes ESP for hardware products with embedded software using a cost plus margin approach with consideration for market conditions, such as the impact of competition and geographic considerations, and entity-specific factors, such as the cost of the product and the Company's profit objectives. Management believes that ESP is reflective of reasonable pricing of that deliverable

as if priced on a stand-alone basis. When a sales transaction includes deliverables that are divided between ASC Topic 605 and ASC Subtopic 985-605, the Company allocates the selling price using the relative selling price method whereas value is allocated using an ESP for software developed using a percent of list price approach. The other deliverables are valued using ESP or VSOE as previously discussed.

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While the pricing model, currently in use, captures all critical variables, unforeseen changes due to external market forces may result in a revision of the inputs. These modifications may result in the consideration allocation differing from the one presently in use. Absent a significant change in the pricing inputs or the way in which the industry structures its deals, future changes in the pricing model are not expected to materially affect our allocation of arrangement consideration.

Management has established VSOE for hosting services. Billings for hosting are spread ratably over the term of the hosting agreement, with the typical hosting agreement having a term of 12 months, with renewal on an annual basis. The Company sells most hosting contracts without the inclusion of products. When the hosting arrangement is sold in conjunction with product, the product revenue is recognized immediately while the remaining hosting revenue is spread ratably over the term of the hosting agreement. The selling price is allocated between these elements using the relative selling price method. The Company uses ESP for development of the selling price for hardware products with embedded software.

The Company also offers hosting services bundled with events services. The Company uses VSOE to establish relative selling prices for its events services. The Company recognizes events revenue when the event takes place and recognizes the hosting revenue over the term of the hosting agreement. The total amount of the arrangement is allocated to each element based on the relative selling price method.

Reserves

We record reserves for stock rotations, price adjustments, rebates, and sales incentives to reduce revenue and accounts receivable for these and other credits we may grant to customers. Such reserves are recorded at the time of sale and are calculated based on historical information (such as rates of product stock rotations) and the specific terms of sales programs, taking into account any other known information about likely customer behavior. If actual customer behavior differs from our expectations, additional reserves may be required. Also, if we determine that we can no longer accurately estimate amounts for stock rotations and sales incentives, we would not be able to recognize revenue until the resellers sell the inventory to the final end user.

Credit Evaluation and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We assess the realization of our receivables by performing ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition. Through these evaluations, we may become aware of a situation where a customer may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to deterioration of its financial viability, credit ratings or bankruptcy. Our reserve requirements are based on the best facts available to us and are reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is received. Our reserves are also based on amounts determined by using percentages applied to certain aged receivable categories. These percentages are determined by a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, historical payment and bad debt write-off experience. Allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivable was \$150,000 at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, respectively.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Goodwill that have indefinite useful lives are recorded at cost and are not amortized but, instead, tested at least annually for impairment. We assess the impairment of goodwill on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of these assets is less than the carrying value. If a qualitative assessment is used and the Company determines that the fair value of goodwill is more likely than not (i.e., a likelihood of more than 50%) less than its carrying amount, a quantitative impairment test will be performed. If goodwill is quantitatively assessed for impairment, a two-step approach is applied. First, the Company compares the estimated fair value of the

goodwill to its carrying value. The second step, if necessary, measures the amount of impairment, if any, by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill to its carrying value.

In fiscal 2014 and 2013, we performed the two-step goodwill test and determined that the fair value of goodwill is more than the carrying value. For purposes of the fiscal 2014 test, goodwill balances are evaluated within three separate reporting units. For purposes of the fiscal 2013 test, goodwill was considered to be in one reporting unit. The Company has recognized no impairment charges as of December 31, 2014 or as of September 30, 2014.

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If we had determined that the fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value, based upon the annual test or the existence of one or more indicators of impairment, we would then measure impairment based on a comparison of the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying amount of goodwill. To the extent the carrying amount of goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of goodwill, we would record an impairment charge for the difference.

Long-lived assets and intangible assets other than goodwill are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable based on expected undiscounted cash flows attributable to that asset. For the three months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, no events or changes in circumstances occurred that required this analysis.

Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. We do not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, which we consider to be permanently invested outside of the U.S.

We make judgments regarding the realizability of our deferred tax assets. The balance sheet carrying value of our net deferred tax assets is based on whether we believe that it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient future taxable income to realize these deferred tax assets after consideration of all available evidence. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability considering historical profitability, projected future taxable income,

the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider both positive and negative evidence related to the likelihood of realization of the deferred tax assets. The weight given to the positive and negative evidence is commensurate with the extent to which the evidence may be objectively verified. As such, it is generally difficult for positive evidence regarding projected future taxable income exclusive of reversing taxable temporary differences to outweigh objective negative evidence of recent financial reporting losses. Generally, cumulative loss in recent years is a significant piece of negative evidence that is difficult to overcome in determining that a valuation allowance is not needed.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, valuation allowances have been established for all U.S. and for certain foreign deferred tax assets which we believe do not meet the more likely than not criteria for recognition. If we are subsequently able to utilize all or a portion of the deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance has been established, then we may be required to recognize these deferred tax assets through the reduction of the valuation allowance which could result in a material benefit to our results of operations in the period in which the benefit is determined.

Accounting for stock-based compensation

The Company uses a lattice valuation model to account for all stock options granted. The lattice valuation model provides a flexible analysis to value options because of its ability to incorporate inputs that change over time, such as actual exercise behavior of option holders. The Company uses historical data to estimate the option exercise and employee departure behavior in the lattice valuation model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock. The Company considers all employees to have similar exercise behavior and therefore has not identified separate homogenous groups for valuation. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option pricing model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods the options are expected to be outstanding is based on the U.S. Treasury yields in effect at the time of grant. Forfeitures are based on actual behavior patterns.

Capitalized Software Development Costs

Software development costs incurred in conjunction with product development are charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established. Thereafter, until the product is released for sale, software development costs are capitalized and reported at the net realizable value of the related product. Typically the period between achieving technological feasibility of the Company's products and the general availability of the products has been short. Consequently, software development costs qualifying for capitalization are typically

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immaterial and are generally expensed to research and development costs. Upon product release, the amortization of software development costs is determined annually as the greater of the amount computed using the ratio of current gross revenues for the products to their total of current and anticipated future gross revenues or the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the products, expected to be three years. Total amortization expense of software development costs of \$44 thousand is included in Cost of Revenue – Product for the three months ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The gross amount of capitalized external and internal development costs was \$533 thousand at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014. There were no software development efforts that qualified for capitalization for the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities in Business Combinations

The assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at fair value. Fair value is based on the definition in ASC 820-10-20 as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Variations of the cost and market approaches are used to measure the fair value of components of working capital (e.g. accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable) and tangible assets, such as property plant and equipment. When measuring the fair value of acquired intangible assets, the income approach is generally considered. Financial assets and liabilities are valued based on a quoted price in an active market. In the absence of a quoted market price a valuation technique is used to determine fair value, such as a market approach or an income approach. Non-financial liabilities may be valued based on a transfer approach. These measures require significant judgment including estimates of expected cash flow, or discount rates among others.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The acquisition of MediaMission Holding B.V. was completed on December 16, 2013. The acquisition of Mediasite KK was completed on January 14, 2014. The results of these subsidiaries from the dates of acquisition through December 31, 2014 are included in the discussion below.

Revenue

Revenue from our business includes the sale of Mediasite recorders and server software products and related services contracts, such as customer support, installation, customization services, training, content hosting and event services. We market our products to educational institutions, corporations and government agencies that need to deploy, manage, index and distribute video content on Internet-based networks. We reach both our domestic and international markets through reseller networks, a direct sales effort and partnerships with system integrators that assist with implementations of our products and sourcing of our products and services.

Q1-2015 compared to Q1-2014

Revenue in Q1-2015 increased \$1.5 million, or 21% from Q1-2014 revenue of \$7.2 million to \$8.7 million. Revenue consisted of the following:

Product revenue from sale of Mediasite recorder units and server software was \$3.4 million in Q1-2015 and \$2.8 million in Q1-2014. Revenue for 50 recorders delivered in Q4-2014 to an international customer was initially deferred and recorded in Q1-2015. The chart below includes the 50 recorders.

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| | Q1-2015 | Q1-2014 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Recorders sold | 354 | 301 |
| Rack units to mobile units ratio | 2.9 to 1 | 2.0 to 1 |
| Average sales price, excluding service (000 s) | \$8.7 | \$8.8 |
| Refresh Units | 111 | 105 |

Services revenue represents the portion of fees charged for Mediasite customer support contracts amortized over the length of the contract, typically 12 months, as well as training, installation, event and content hosting services. Services revenue increased from \$4.3 million in Q1-2014 to \$5.2 million in Q1-2015 primarily due to an increase in support and events services billings. At December 31, 2014, \$9.0 million of

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revenue was deferred, of which we expect to recognize \$7.7 million in the next twelve months, including approximately \$3.2 million in the quarter ending March 31, 2015. At September 30, 2014, \$10.0 million of revenue was deferred, of which \$9.1 million was expected to be recognized in fiscal 2015.

Other revenue relates to freight charges billed separately to our customers.

Gross Margin

Q1-2015 compared to Q1-2014

Gross margin for Q1-2015 was \$6.1 million or 69% of revenue compared to Q1-2014 of \$5.4 million or 75%. The significant components of cost of revenue include:

Material and freight costs for the Mediasite recorders. Costs for Q1-2015 Mediasite recorder hardware and other costs totaled \$1.2 million, along with \$80 thousand of freight costs, and \$303 thousand of labor and allocated costs compared to Q1-2014 Mediasite recorder costs of \$1 million for hardware and other costs, \$73 thousand for freight and \$279 thousand of labor and allocated costs. This resulted in gross margin on products of 56% in Q1-2015 as compared to gross margin of 53% in Q1-2014.

Services costs. Staff wages and other costs allocated to cost of service revenue were \$1.1 million in Q1-2015 and \$457 thousand in Q1-2014, resulting in gross margin on services of 78% in Q1-2015 and 89% in Q1-2014. The increase in costs was primarily related to an increase in outsourced labor for events.

Operating Expenses

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses include wages and commissions for sales, marketing and business development personnel, print advertising and various promotional expenses for our products. Timing of these costs may vary greatly depending on introduction of new products and services or entrance into new markets, or participation in major tradeshows.

Q1-2015 compared to Q1-2014

Selling and marketing expenses increased \$1.0 million or 30% from \$3.4 million in Q1-2014 to \$4.4 million in Q1-2015. Major components of the change include:

Increased salary, incentive compensation and benefits of \$145 thousand due to increased headcount.

Costs allocated from general and administrative increased by \$109 thousand primarily as a result of higher stock compensation and depreciation expense.

Selling and marketing expense for MediaMission and MSKK accounted for \$117 thousand and \$717 thousand respectively, an increase of \$823 thousand from Q1-2014 as a result of the acquisitions. We anticipate selling and marketing headcount to increase slightly throughout the remainder of the fiscal year.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (G&A) expenses consist of personnel and related costs associated with the facilities, finance, legal, human resource and information technology departments, as well as other expenses not fully allocated to functional areas.

Q1-2015 compared to Q1-2014

G&A expenses increased \$410 thousand or 43% above the prior period from \$960 thousand in Q1-2014 to \$1.4 million in Q1-2015. Differences in the major categories include:

Increase in compensation and benefits of \$176 thousand related to an increase in headcount.

General & administrative expenses for MediaMission and MSKK accounted for \$60 thousand and \$240 thousand, respectively, an increase of \$294 thousand from Q1-2014 as a result of the acquisitions.

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We anticipate general and administrative headcount to remain consistent throughout the remainder of the fiscal year.

Product Development Expenses

Product development expenses include salaries and wages of the software research and development staff and an allocation of benefits, facility and administrative expenses.

Q1-2015 compared to Q1-2014

Product development expenses increased \$286 thousand, or 23% from \$1.2 million in Q1-2014 to \$1.5 million in Q1-2015. Differences in the major categories include:

Increase in outsourced labor of \$71 thousand.

Costs allocated from general and administrative increased by \$69 thousand primarily as a result of higher stock compensation and depreciation expense.

Product development expense for MediaMission and MSKK accounted for \$111 thousand and \$13 thousand, respectively, an increase of \$113 thousand from Q1-2014 as a result of the acquisitions.

We anticipate product development headcount to be increase slightly during the remainder of the fiscal year. We do not anticipate that any fiscal 2015 software development efforts will qualify for capitalization.

Acquisition Costs

During fiscal 2014, the Company incurred acquisition costs related to acquiring MediaMission Holding B.V. in the Netherlands and Mediasite KK in Japan (acquired during the second quarter of fiscal 2014). These costs consisted of professional services incurred and incentive compensation earned totaling \$490 thousand. There were no acquisition costs incurred in the first quarter of fiscal 2015.

Patent Settlement

During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company completed a patent settlement agreement related to a dispute with Astute Technology in which the Company agreed to pay \$1.1 million over a ten month period ending March 2015 for a license to use certain patents. The Company determined that \$428 thousand of the license related to prior use and accordingly was recorded as a charge to income during fiscal 2014. The remaining \$672 thousand was recorded as an asset, which is being amortized over the remaining life of the patents, through 2020. Future amounts due to Astute were accrued for as of the time of settlement.

Other Income and Expense, Net

The Company's investment in Mediasite KK was accounted for under the equity method of accounting using a one quarter timing lag through December 31, 2013. On January 14, 2014, the Company's ownership percentage increased from approximately 26% of their common stock to 100%. In connection with the acquisition, the one quarter lag in reporting their results was eliminated. Obtaining control of Mediasite KK also required a step-up in the recorded value

of the Company's previously owned interest in Mediasite KK to fair value. The gain amounted to approximately \$1.4 million. The Company recorded equity in earnings of \$23 thousand for the three months ended December 31, 2013.

Other expense primarily consists of interest costs related to outstanding debt. Interest expense of \$63 thousand was recognized in the three months ending December 31, 2014 compared to \$17 thousand in the three months ending December 31, 2013. The increase is due to additional borrowings with Silicon Valley Bank and the addition of the subordinated note payables related to the acquisitions. Other income is primarily interest income from overnight investment vehicles. In the three months ending December 31, 2014, a foreign currency gain of \$179 thousand was also realized related to re-measurement of the subordinated notes payable related to the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

On December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$2.8 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. Of the \$2.8 million aggregate cash and cash equivalents held by the Company, the amount of cash and cash equivalents held by our foreign subsidiaries was \$2.4 million. Presently, it is our intention not to repatriate cash in foreign jurisdictions, as these funds will be used to support ongoing foreign operations and debt service payments resulting from our recent foreign business acquisitions.

Cash used in operating activities was \$1.2 million in Q1-2015 compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$38 thousand in Q1-2014, a decrease of \$1.2 million. Cash used in operating activities in Q1-2015 increased partly due to the negative impacts of increases in working capital and other changes including a net loss of \$1.0 million, a \$223 increase in inventory, a \$967 thousand decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, a \$979 thousand decrease in unearned revenue and negative effects of a \$179 thousand remeasurement gain on subordinated debt. These were partially offset by the positive effects \$317 thousand of stock based compensation, \$382 thousand of depreciation expense, \$179 thousand of amortization expense, a \$1.0 million decrease in accounts receivable and a \$233 thousand decrease in prepaid expenses. In Q1-2014, the negative impacts of working capital and other changes included a net loss of \$690 thousand, an \$86 thousand increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets, an increase of \$79 thousand in inventory and a \$199 thousand decrease in unearned revenue. These were mostly offset by the positive effects \$282 thousand of stock based compensation, \$296 thousand of depreciation expense, a \$266 thousand decrease in accounts receivable and a \$174 thousand increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash used in investing activities was \$109 thousand in Q1-2015 compared to \$236 thousand in Q1-2014. In Q1-2015, the cash was used for purchases of property and equipment. In Q1-2014, investing activities of \$119 thousand were used related to the acquisition of MediaMission B.V. and the remainder was due to purchases of property and equipment.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$22 thousand in Q1-2015 compared to cash used in financing activities of \$187 thousand in Q1-2014. Cash provided by Q1-2015 was due primarily to \$625 thousand of proceeds from the issuance of common stock and warrants, partially offset by \$603 thousand of cash used for payments on notes payable and capital leases. Cash used in Q1-2014 was due primarily to \$222 thousand of cash used for payments on notes payable and capital leases. This was partially offset by \$35 thousand proceeds from exercise of common stock options.

The Company believes its cash position is adequate to accomplish its business plan through at least the next twelve months. We will likely evaluate operating and capital lease opportunities to finance equipment purchases in the future and anticipate utilizing the Company's revolving line of credit to support working capital needs. We may also seek additional equity financing, or issue additional shares previously registered in our available shelf registration, although we currently have no plans to do so.

On June 27, 2011, the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. (the Companies) entered into the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (the Second Amended Agreement). Under the Second Amended Agreement, the revolving line of credit had a maximum principal amount of \$3,000,000. Interest accrued on the revolving line of credit at the per annum rate of one percent (1.0%) above the Prime Rate (as defined), provided that Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio (as defined) of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, or one-and-one half percent (1.5%) above the Prime Rate, if Sonic Foundry did not maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio of greater than 2.0 to 1.0. The Second Amended Agreement does not provide for a minimum interest rate on the revolving loan. The Second Amended Agreement also provided for an increase in the advance rate on domestic receivables from 75% to 80%, and extended the facility maturity date to October 1,

2013. Under the Second Amended Agreement, the existing term loan would continue to accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the greater of (i) one percentage point (1.0%) above Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate; or (ii) eight and three quarters percent (8.75%). In addition, a new term loan could be issued in multiple draws provided that the total term loan from Silicon Valley Bank did not exceed \$2,000,000 and provided further that total term debt did not exceed \$2,400,000. Under the Second Amended Agreement, any new draws on the term loan

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would accrue interest at a per annum rate equal to the Prime Rate plus three and three quarters percent (3.75%), or three-and-one quarter percent (3.25%) above the Prime Rate if Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio of greater than 2.0 to 1.0. The Second Amended Agreement did not provide for a minimum interest rate on the new term loan. Each draw on the new term loan would be amortized over a 36-month period. The Second Amended Agreement also required Sonic Foundry to continue to comply with certain financial covenants, including covenants to maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio (as defined) of at least 1.75 to 1.00 and Debt Service Coverage Ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.00, the latter of which would be waived if certain funds were reserved against the availability under the revolving line of credit.

On May 31, 2013, the Company entered into a First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the First Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the First Amendment: (i) the Revolving Loan Maturity Date (as defined) was extended from October 1, 2013 to October 1, 2015, (ii) the interest rate on the revolving line of credit was decreased so that interest would accrue at the per annum rate of three quarters of one percent (0.75 %) above the Prime Rate (as defined), provided that Sonic Foundry maintained an Adjusted Quick Ratio (as defined) of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, or one-and-one quarter percent (1.25%) above the Prime Rate, if Sonic Foundry did not maintain an Adjusted Quick Ratio of greater than 2.0 to 1.0, (iii) the interest rate on the Unused Revolving Loan Facility Fee (as defined) was decreased to seventeen and one-half hundredths of one percent (0.175%).

On January 10, 2014, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Second Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the Second Amendment upon funding: (i) the balance of the term loan payable to Silicon Valley Bank of approximately \$544,000 was repaid and replaced by a new term loan of \$2,500,000 to be repaid in 36 equal monthly principal payments, (ii) the interest rate was decreased so that interest accrued at the Prime Rate (as defined) plus two and one quarter percent (which equated to an interest rate of 5.5%) from the Prime Rate plus three and one quarter percent (which equated to an interest rate of 6.5%) payable on the previous loan from Silicon Valley Bank, (iii) the covenant that required the Minimum Adjusted Quick ratio be at or greater than 1.75:1.0 was reduced to 1.5:1.0, (iv) the Debt Service Coverage ratio was changed to a quarterly test rather than monthly, (v) the approval to repurchase up to \$1,000,000 of outstanding shares of common stock was eliminated, (vi) the purchase of all the outstanding stock in MediaMission Holding B.V., the owner of 100% of the stock of MediaMission B.V. and the purchase of all outstanding stock in Mediasite KK was approved, and (vii) a maximum limit of bank indebtedness of Mediasite KK of \$500,000 was provided for. The funding occurred contemporaneously with the closing of the Company's purchase of the outstanding common stock of Mediasite KK on January 17, 2014 which was effective January 14, 2014.

On March 24, 2014 the Companies entered into a Third Amendment to the Second Amended Agreement (Third Amendment) which 1) reduced the minimum required Adjusted Quick Ratio for each of the months ended February 28, 2014, April 30, 2014, May 31, 2014, July 31, 2014, August 31, 2014, October 31, 2014 and November 30, 2014 from 1.50:1.00 to 1.25:1.00; and 2) waived compliance with the maximum subsidiary indebtedness requirement for the period up to the date preceding the Third Amendment, as amended.

On January 27, 2015, the Company entered into a Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Fourth Amendment) with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the Fourth Amendment: (i) the balance of the term loan payable to Silicon Valley of approximately \$1,665,000 is repaid and replaced by a new term loan of \$2,500,000 to be repaid in 36 equal principal payments, with interest at the Prime Rate (as defined) plus two and one quarter percent (5.5%), (ii) the limit of the revolving line of credit is increased from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million and the maturity date is extended to January 31, 2017, (iii) the annual commitment fee on the revolving line of credit is increased from \$20,000 to \$26,667, and there is also payable a term loan commitment fee of \$20,000 and an amendment fee of \$5,000, (iv) the covenant that requires the Minimum Adjusted Quick ratio be at or greater than 1.25:1.0 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.5:1 at quarter end is reduced to 1.1:1 on an intra-quarter basis and 1.25:1 at

quarter end, (v) the covenant that requires the Debt Service Coverage ratio to be at or greater than 1.25:1 is changed to include the change in deferred revenue in the numerator of the ratio, and the ratio is reduced to 1.0:1 for the quarters ending December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, to 1.25:1 for the quarter ending June 30, 2015 and to 1.5:1 for the quarter ending September 30, 2015 and thereafter, (vi) the definition of Permitted Liens is amended to include no more than \$800,000 in the aggregate amount of outstanding obligations for purchases of equipment, which is increased from the current limit of \$400,000.

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At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$1.7 million was outstanding on the term loans with Silicon Valley Bank, with an effective interest rate of five-and-one half percent (5.5%), and no balance was outstanding on the revolving line of credit. At September 30, 2014, a balance of \$1.9 million was outstanding on the term loans with Silicon Valley Bank and no balance was outstanding on the revolving line of credit. At December 31, 2014, there was \$2.8 million available under this credit facility for advances. At December 31, 2014 the Company was in compliance with all covenants in the Second Amended Agreement, as amended.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$120 thousand was outstanding on the notes payable with Mitsui Sumitomo Bank, with an annual interest rate of approximately one-and-one half percent (1.575%) related to Mediasite K.K. At September 30, 2014 the outstanding balance was \$170 thousand.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$301 thousand was outstanding on the subordinated note payable related to the acquisition of MediaMission, with an annual interest rate of six-and-one half percent (6.5%). At September 30, 2014, the outstanding balance was \$628 thousand.

At December 31, 2014, a balance of \$1.6 million was outstanding on the subordinated payable related to the acquisition of Mediasite KK with an annual interest rate of five percent (5%). At September 30, 2014, the outstanding balance was \$1.8 million.

The Company enters into unconditional purchase commitments on a regular basis for the supply of Mediasite product. At December 31, 2014, the Company has an obligation to purchase \$2.6 million of Mediasite product, which is not recorded on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Derivative Financial Instruments

We are not party to any derivative financial instruments or other financial instruments for which the fair value disclosure would be required under FASB ASC 815-10. Our cash equivalents consist of overnight investments in money market funds that are carried at fair value. Accordingly, we believe that the market risk of such investments is minimal.

Interest Rate Risk

Our cash equivalents, which consist of overnight money market funds, are subject to interest rate fluctuations; however, we believe this risk is minimal due to the short-term nature of these investments.

At December 31, 2014, \$1.7 million of the Company's \$3.8 million in outstanding debt is variable rate. We do not expect that an increase in the level of interest rates would have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. We monitor our positions with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions that are party to any of our financial transactions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries in the Netherlands is the Euro and in Japan is the Japanese Yen. They are subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk. The subordinated notes payable are denominated in the local functional currencies of our foreign subsidiaries. Any increase or decrease in the exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar compared to the Euro or Japanese Yen will impact our future operating results and financial position.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on evaluations at December 31, 2014, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, with the participation of our management team, have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15 (e) and 15d-15 (e) under the Securities Exchange Act) and determined that our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective. Disclosure controls and procedures ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that material information relating to the Company is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2014 as a result of a material weakness related to controls over the preparation of consolidated financial information.

In light of the material weakness described above, additional procedures were performed by our management to ensure that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Changes in Internal Controls

The Company is in the process of making changes to its internal control over financial reporting (as referred to in Paragraph 4(b) of the Certifications of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer included as exhibits to this report) as it relates to the acquisitions that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

We reported two other material weaknesses during fiscal 2014. The first material weakness is in internal control over the financial reporting and monitoring of Mediasite KK (MSKK) which was identified in fiscal 2013. Our

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internal controls related to the capture of MSKK's historical information, the accounting for our investment in MSKK based on that information, and the review of such accounting did not operate effectively and were not sufficient to ensure that our accounting was in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The second material weakness related to controls over the research and analysis of accounting for non-standard contract provisions. The company did not adequately assess some unique contract implications of one large contract with a customer during the second quarter of fiscal 2014. Both of these material weaknesses were remediated by the quarter ending December 31, 2014. We instituted certain controls and procedures to obtain the necessary information to properly consolidate the foreign operations and added additional resources to address any non-standard contract provisions. The controls and procedures allow the Company to obtain accurate financial information in a timely fashion which is in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles. The third quarter of fiscal 2014 also represented the first full quarter of operations of the foreign subsidiaries as part of consolidated operations. Over time, we have continued to gain an understanding of the laws and customs which we were previously unfamiliar with, overcome certain challenges with language barriers and time zone differences, and implement controls surrounding the consolidation of these foreign operations with our domestic operations.

Remediation

The aforementioned internal controls over financial reporting of our foreign operations have provided a framework to remediate the material weakness surrounding our consolidation process. We are currently reviewing our processes and controls and deploying our additional accounting resources to design and implement effective controls over our consolidation process. There can be no assurances that we have fully remediated the weaknesses in the controls over the foreign operations. However, we feel that our remediation efforts to establish processes and controls as well as adding additional resources to our accounting team made significant improvements to our processes and controls in an effort to address the aforementioned material weaknesses.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014 filed with the SEC.

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| NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|---|
| 3.1 | Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, effective November 16, 2009, Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, effective January 26, 1998, and Articles of Amendment, effective April 9, 2000, filed as Exhibit No. 3.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 3.2 | Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant, filed as Exhibit No. 3.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 11, 2011, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.1* | Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Registrant and Gary Weis dated as of September 30, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 4, 2011, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.2* | Registrant's Amended 1999 Non-Qualified Plan, filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Form S-8 on December 21, 2001, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.3 | Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated May 2, 2007, between Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K on May 7, 2007, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.4 | Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated May 2, 2007, between Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K on May 7, 2007, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.5* | Employment Agreement dated October 31, 2007 between Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Kenneth A. Minor, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on November 2, 2007, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.6* | Employment Agreement dated August 4, 2008 between Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Robert M. Lipps, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on August 6, 2008, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.7* | Registrant's 1995 Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit No. 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 on September 8, 2000, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.8* | Registrant's 2008 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2012, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.9* | Registrant's 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan filed as Exhibit C to Form 14A filed on January 28, 2008, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.10* | Registrant's 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2012, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.11 | Lease Agreement between Registrant, as tenant, and West Washington Associates, LLC as landlord, dated June 28, 2011, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2011, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.12 | Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated June 27, 2011 among Registrant, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2011, and hereby incorporated by reference. |

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| 10.13 | Consent and Modification No. 1 to Loan and Security Agreement entered into as of June 28, 2011, among Partners for Growth II, L.P., Registrant and Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed on July 1, 2011, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.14 | First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated May 31, 2013 among Registrant, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on June 3, 2013, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.15 | Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated January 10, 2014 among Registrant, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.16 | Form of Subordinated Note dated January 14, 2014 from Registrant to each seller of Mediasite KK stock, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on January 21, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.17 | Stock Purchase Agreement dated January 6, 2014 between the Registrant and the shareholders of Mediasite KK, Shuichi Murakami, as Seller Representative, and Mediasite KK filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Form 8-K filed on January 9, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.18* | Employment Agreement dated March 21, 2014 between Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Kenneth A. Minor, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed on March 26, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.19* | Employment Agreement dated March 21, 2014 between Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Robert M. Lipps, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on March 26, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.20 | Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated March 24, 2014 among Registrant, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on March 28, 2014, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.21 | Forms of Subscription Agreements, Lock-Up Agreements and Warrant Agreements dated December 22, 2014 among Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Mark Burish, and Sonic Foundry, Inc. and Andrew Burish, filed as Exhibits 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed on December 30, 2014 and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.22 | Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated January 27, 2015 among Registrant, Sonic Foundry Media Systems, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on February 2, 2015, and hereby incorporated by reference. |
| 10.23 | Lease Agreement between Mediasite KK, as tenant, and Ollie Company as landlord, dated September 1, 2011, filed herewith. |
| 10.24 | Lease Agreement between Mediasite KK, as tenant, and DSM Realty Company, as landlord, dated September 1, 2005, filed herewith. |
| 10.25 | Lease Agreement between Media Mission, as tenant, and Prinsen Geerligts as landlord, dated February 1, 2014, filed herewith. |
| 31.1 | Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer |
| 31.2 | Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer and Secretary |
| 32 | Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and Secretary |
| 101 | The following materials from the Sonic Foundry, Inc. Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated |

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Statements of Operations, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statement fo Comprehensive Loss, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Registrant will furnish upon request to the Securities and Exchange Commission a copy of all exhibits, annexes and schedules attached to each contract referenced in item 10.

* Compensatory Plan or Arrangement

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirement 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.

Sonic Foundry, Inc.

(Registrant)

February 6, 2015

By: /s/ Gary R. Weis
Gary R. Weis
Chief Executive Officer

February 6, 2015

By: /s/ Kenneth A. Minor
Kenneth A. Minor
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary