

MITEK SYSTEMS INC  
Form 10-Q  
May 08, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ .

Commission File Number 001-35231

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	87-0418827
(State or Other Jurisdiction of	(I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization)	Identification No.)
8911 Balboa Avenue	
San Diego, California	92123
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	(Zip Code)

(858) 309-1700

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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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 website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company

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

There were 30,729,289 shares of the registrant’s common stock outstanding as of April 30, 2015.

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

For The Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2015

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## PART I

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

## MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

## BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2015  (Unaudited)	September 30, 2014
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	March 31, 2015  (Unaudited)	September 30, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,740,117	\$7,766,590
Short-term investments	19,965,390	16,269,170
Accounts receivable, net	2,982,753	2,955,350
Other current assets	1,035,717	704,409
Total current assets	29,723,977	27,695,519
Long-term investments	2,517,612	2,072,018
Property and equipment, net	1,101,405	1,293,270
Other non-current assets	42,049	42,049
Total assets	\$33,385,043	\$31,102,856
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$1,300,077	\$1,792,267
Accrued payroll and related taxes	1,195,766	1,434,913
Deferred revenue, current portion	3,635,351	2,826,670
Other current liabilities	175,244	157,649
Total current liabilities	6,306,438	6,211,499
Deferred revenue, non-current portion	235,125	311,225
Other non-current liabilities	558,541	638,099
Total liabilities	7,100,104	7,160,823
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, 30,729,289 and 30,521,080 issued and outstanding, respectively	30,729	30,521
Additional paid-in capital	61,641,010	59,946,288
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	(13,664 )	(7,810 )
Accumulated deficit	(35,373,136)	(36,026,966)
Total stockholders' equity	26,284,939	23,942,033

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$33,385,043	\$31,102,856
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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

## STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2015	2014	March 31, 2015	2014
Revenue				
Software	\$3,993,013	\$3,122,114	\$7,739,530	\$6,291,978
Maintenance and professional services	1,679,313	1,362,024	3,322,119	2,654,684
Total revenue	5,672,326	4,484,138	11,061,649	8,946,662
Operating costs and expenses				
Cost of revenue-software	225,245	172,568	439,155	493,667
Cost of revenue-maintenance and professional services	332,408	276,646	615,900	526,244
Selling and marketing	1,428,643	1,947,573	2,866,709	3,797,475
Research and development	1,387,828	1,630,628	2,542,971	3,156,202
General and administrative	1,811,708	2,668,246	3,976,546	4,665,445
Total operating costs and expenses	5,185,832	6,695,661	10,441,281	12,639,033
Operating income (loss)	486,494	(2,211,523 )	620,368	(3,692,371 )
Other income (expense), net				
Interest and other expense	(1,120 )	(1,576 )	(2,170 )	(3,277 )
Interest and other income	22,276	21,252	38,529	36,462
Total other income (expense), net	21,156	19,676	36,359	33,185
Income (loss) before income taxes	507,650	(2,191,847 )	656,727	(3,659,186 )
Provision for income taxes	-	(1,170 )	(2,897 )	(2,131 )
Net income (loss)	\$507,650	\$(2,193,017 )	\$653,830	\$(3,661,317 )
Net income (loss) per share – basic	\$0.02	\$(0.07 )	\$0.02	\$(0.12 )
Net income (loss) per share – diluted	\$0.02	\$(0.07 )	\$0.02	\$(0.12 )
Shares used in calculating net income (loss) per share – basic	30,697,391	30,453,455	30,657,308	30,427,646
Shares used in calculating net income (loss) per share – diluted	31,321,259	30,453,455	31,241,374	30,427,646
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	507,650	(2,193,017 )	653,830	(3,661,317 )
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(3,667 )	6,686	(5,854 )	5,845
Other comprehensive income (loss)	503,983	(2,186,331 )	647,976	(3,655,472 )

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2015	2014
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$653,830	\$(3,661,317 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	1,685,181	1,745,121
Depreciation and amortization	214,794	236,518
Accretion and amortization on debt securities	243,333	195,937
Provision for bad debt	9,900	(4,500 )
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(37,303 )	(1,616,192 )
Other assets	(189,495 )	46,134
Accounts payable	(492,190 )	(191,270 )
Accrued payroll and related taxes	(239,147 )	(7,668 )
Deferred revenue	732,581	790,488
Other liabilities	(51,690 )	(64,716 )
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,529,794	(2,531,465 )
Investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(17,968,902)	(17,651,627)
Sales and maturities of investments	13,436,088	4,873,624
Purchases of property and equipment	(22,928 )	(114,091 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,555,742 )	(12,892,094)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	9,748	58,834
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(10,273 )	(9,208 )
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(525 )	49,626
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,026,473 )	(15,373,933)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,766,590	23,294,456
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$5,740,117	\$7,920,523
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$2,230	\$3,295
Cash paid for income taxes	\$2,897	\$2,131
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Unrealized holding (loss) gain on available-for-sale investments	\$(5,854 )	\$5,845
Cashless settlement of restricted stock units	\$204	\$15
Cashless exercise of stock options	\$4	\$3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements





MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Nature of Operations

Mitek Systems, Inc. (the “Company”) is engaged in the development, sale and service of its proprietary software solutions related to mobile capture and identity authentication.

The Company applies its patented technology in image capture, correction and intelligent data extraction in the mobile financial and business services markets. The Company’s technology allows users to remotely deposit checks, pay bills, transfer credit card balances, open accounts and get insurance quotes by taking pictures of various documents with their camera-equipped smartphones and tablets instead of using the device keyboard. The Company’s products use advanced algorithms to correct image distortion, extract relevant data, route images to their desired location and process transactions through users’ financial institutions. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has been granted 21 patents and has an additional 21 patent applications pending.

The Company’s products enable deposits, confirm identity and accelerate payments for mobile transactions.

#### Deposit

The Company’s Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> and Commercial Mobile Deposit Capture<sup>™</sup> products are software that allows consumers and businesses to remotely deposit checks using their camera-equipped smartphone or tablet. As of March 31, 2015, 3,705 financial institutions have signed agreements to deploy Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> and 3,181 of these financial institutions have deployed Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> to their consumers, including all of the top ten, and nearly all of the top 50, U.S. retail banks, as ranked by SNL Financial for the fourth quarter of calendar year 2014. Commercial Mobile Deposit Capture<sup>™</sup> utilizes the same technology as Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup>, but has additional capabilities specifically designed to meet the needs of business users such as invoice capture.

#### Identity

The Company’s identity offerings feature Mobile Photo Account Opening<sup>™</sup> which allows a consumer to take a photo of his or her driver’s license or other identity document to pre-fill mobile application forms on a mobile device. The Company’s identity offerings are currently in early deployment with large banks and insurance companies where they help consumers to open new financial accounts or get competitive rate quotes. Mobile Photo Account Opening<sup>™</sup> can be used by bank personnel (both in-branch or at a community event) as well as by consumers on their mobile device (both native app or mobile web).

#### Payment

The Company’s mobile photo payment solutions enable mobile bill payment for financial institutions and organizations that bill consumers directly.

Mobile Photo Bill Pay<sup>®</sup> is for financial institutions and Mobile Photo Payments<sup>™</sup> is for organizations that bill consumers directly. Both allow a consumer to take a photo of a bill to extract data which is then used to pre-fill the

fields required to accomplish certain tasks such as making a mobile payment, adding a new payee or paying monthly bills on a smartphone or tablet.

Mobile Photo Balance Transfer<sup>™</sup> allows a consumer to take a photo of a credit card statement to extract data which is then used to pre-fill the fields of a credit card balance transfer application. The consumer is then presented with a competitive credit card offer and can transfer the existing credit card balance to the new credit card. The Company's mobile photo payment software solutions are available for iOS and Android operating systems.

#### Developer Program

In February 2014, the Company launched Mitek Developers. The program extends use of the Company's mobile capture SDK and Mobile Imaging Platform<sup>™</sup> to developers interested in creating new mobile applications that use camera-equipped smartphones and tablets to capture data from documents.

## Distribution Model

The Company delivers its mobile capture software solutions on-premise as well as in the cloud and markets and sells these solutions through channel partners or directly to enterprise customers. The Company's mobile capture software solutions are often embedded in mobile banking or enterprise applications developed by banks, insurance companies or their partners, and marketed under their own proprietary brands.

## Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and, accordingly, they do not include all information and footnote disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"). The Company believes the footnotes and other disclosures made in the financial statements are adequate for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented. The financial statements include all adjustments (solely of a normal recurring nature) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to make the information presented not misleading. You should read these financial statements and the accompanying notes in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on December 5, 2014 (the "Form 10-K").

Results for the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of results for any other interim period or for a full year.

## Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications do not impact the reported net loss for such periods and do not have a material impact on the presentation of the overall financial statements.

## Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management reviews its estimates based upon currently available information. Actual future results could differ materially from those estimates. These estimates include, but are not limited to, assessing the collectability of accounts receivable, estimation of the value of stock-based compensation awards and income taxes.

## Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company calculates net income (loss) per share in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 260, Earnings Per Share. Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share are based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without giving effect to potentially dilutive securities. In a period with a net loss position, potentially dilutive securities, such as options, warrants and restricted stock units ("RSUs"), are not included in the calculation of diluted net loss because to do so would be antidilutive, and the number of shares used to calculate basic and diluted net loss is the same.

For the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the following potentially dilutive common shares were excluded from the calculation of net income (loss) per share, as they would have been antidilutive:

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2015	2014	March 31, 2015	2014
Stock options	2,507,643	2,708,063	2,218,425	2,708,063
Restricted stock units	399,780	1,155,472	435,461	1,155,472
Warrants	-	6,667	-	6,667
Total potentially dilutive common shares outstanding	2,907,423	3,870,202	2,653,886	3,870,202

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The calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$507,650	\$(2,193,017 )	\$653,830	\$(3,661,317 )
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,697,391	30,453,455	30,657,308	30,427,646
Diluted	31,321,259	30,453,455	31,241,374	30,427,646
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	0.02	(0.07 )	0.02	(0.12 )
Diluted	0.02	(0.07 )	0.02	(0.12 )

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of software licenses sold through direct and indirect channels is recognized upon shipment of the related product, if the requirements of FASB ASC Topic 985-605, Software Revenue Recognition (“ASC 985-605”) are met, including evidence of an arrangement, delivery, fixed or determinable fee, collectability and vendor specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of the fair value of the undelivered element. If the requirements of ASC 985-605 are not met at the date of shipment, revenue is not recognized until such elements are known or resolved. Revenue from customer support services, or maintenance revenue, includes post-contract support and the rights to unspecified upgrades and enhancements. VSOE of fair value for customer support services is determined by reference to the price the customer pays for such element when sold separately; that is, the renewal rate offered to customers. Revenue derived from professional services primarily includes consulting, implementation, and training. Revenue from fixed fee service engagements is recognized after the services are performed using the completed performance method. Revenue from time and materials service engagements is generally recognized as the services are performed.

In those instances when objective and reliable evidence of fair value exists for the undelivered items but not for the delivered items, the residual method is used to allocate the arrangement consideration. Under the residual method, the amount of arrangement consideration allocated to the delivered items equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate fair value of the undelivered items. Revenue from post-contract customer support is recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Certain customers have agreements that provide for usage fees above fixed minimums. Fixed minimum transaction fees are recognized as revenue ratably over the term of the arrangement. Usage fees above fixed minimums are recognized as revenue when such amounts are reasonably estimable and billable. Revenue from professional services is recognized when such services are delivered. When a software sales arrangement requires professional services related to significant production, modification or customization of software, or when a customer considers professional services essential to the functionality of the software product, revenue is recognized based on predetermined milestone objectives required to complete the project, as those milestone objectives are deemed to be substantive in relation to the work performed. Any expected losses on contracts in progress are recorded in the period in which the losses become probable and reasonably estimable.

#### Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable, net, is as follows:

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	March 31,	September 30,
	2015	2014
Accounts receivable	\$2,998,753	\$2,961,450
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(16,000 )	(6,100 )
Accounts receivable, net	\$2,982,753	\$2,955,350

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the net invoice value and are not interest bearing. The Company considers receivables past due based on the contractual payment terms. Allowances for doubtful accounts are established based on various factors, including credit profiles of the Company's customers, contractual terms and conditions, historical payments, and current economic trends. The Company reviews its allowances by assessing individual accounts receivable over a specific aging and amount. Accounts receivable are written off on a case-by-case basis, net of any amounts that may be collected.

### Capitalized Software Development Costs

Costs incurred for the development of software that will be sold, leased or otherwise marketed are capitalized when technological feasibility has been established. Software development costs consist primarily of compensation of development personnel and related overhead incurred to develop new products and upgrade and enhance the Company's current products, as well as fees paid to outside consultants. Capitalization of software development costs ceases and amortization of capitalized software development costs commences when the products are available for general release. For the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, no software development costs were capitalized because the time period and costs incurred between technological feasibility and general release for all software product releases were not material.

### Fair Value of Equity Instruments

The fair value of equity instruments involves significant estimates based on underlying assumptions made by management. The fair value for purchase rights under the Company's equity plans is measured at the grant date using a Black-Scholes valuation model, which involves estimates of stock volatility, expected life of the instruments and other assumptions, and using the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date for RSUs. The fair value of stock-based awards is recognized as an expense over the respective terms of the awards.

### Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax basis of such assets and liabilities. The Company maintains a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty regarding the future realization of such assets, which is based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. Until such time as the Company can demonstrate that it will no longer incur losses, or if the Company is unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, it could be required to maintain the valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

### Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities. Included on the balance sheet at March 31, 2015 is an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$13,664, compared to an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$7,810 at September 30, 2014, related to the Company's available-for-sale securities.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance codified in ASC 606, Revenue Recognition – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606") which amends the guidance in former ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. This accounting standard update will be effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The FASB has issued for public comment a proposed Accounting Standards Update, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date that would defer the effective date of its new revenue recognition standard by one year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of ASC 606.



## 2. INVESTMENTS

The following table summarizes investments by type of security as of March 31, 2015:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities, short-term	\$19,979,906	\$ 998	\$ (15,514 )	\$19,965,390
Corporate debt securities, long-term	2,516,760	852	—	2,517,612
Total	\$22,496,666	\$ 1,850	\$ (15,514 )	\$22,483,002

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The following table summarizes investments by type of security as of September 30, 2014:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities, short-term	\$16,273,996	\$ 1,472	\$ (6,298 )	\$16,269,170
Corporate debt securities, long-term	2,075,002	—	(2,984 )	2,072,018
Total	\$18,348,998	\$ 1,472	\$ (9,282 )	\$18,341,188

The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Amortization of premiums, accretion of discounts, interest, dividend income and realized gains and losses are included in investment income.

The Company determines the appropriate designation of investments at the time of purchase and reevaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. All of the Company's investments are designated as available-for-sale debt securities. As of March 31, 2015 and September 30, 2014, the Company's short-term investments have maturity dates of less than one year from the balance sheet date and the Company's long-term investments have maturity dates of greater than one year from the balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale marketable securities are carried at fair value as determined by quoted market prices for identical or similar assets, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Management reviews the fair value of the portfolio at least monthly, and evaluates individual securities with fair value below amortized cost at the balance sheet date. For debt securities, in order to determine whether impairment is other than temporary, management must conclude whether the Company intends to sell the impaired security and whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovering its amortized cost basis. If management intends to sell an impaired debt security or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security prior to recovering its amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment is deemed to have occurred. The amount of an other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities related to a credit loss, or securities that management intends to sell before recovery, is recognized in earnings. The amount of an other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities related to other factors is recorded consistent with changes in the fair value of all other available-for-sale securities as a component of stockholders' equity in other comprehensive income. No other-than-temporary impairment charges were recognized in the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

#### Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820") defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined under ASC 820 as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value under ASC 820 must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. ASC 820 describes a fair value hierarchy based on the following three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable:

·Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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- Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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Based on the fair value hierarchy, all of the Company's investments are classified as Level 2, as represented in the following table:

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
<b>Short-term investments:</b>		
Corporate debt securities		
Financial	\$ 12,203,241	\$ 9,334,140
Industrial	5,853,130	3,980,772
Utility	1,909,019	756,215
Commercial paper		
Financial	—	2,198,043
Total short-term investments	\$ 19,965,390	\$ 16,269,170
<b>Long-term investments:</b>		
Corporate debt securities		
Agency	\$ 999,740	\$ —
Financial	766,410	1,564,505
Industrial	751,462	—
Utility	—	507,513
Total long-term investments	\$ 2,517,612	\$ 2,072,018

### 3. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

#### Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to stock options and RSUs, which was allocated as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Sales and marketing	\$ 191,962	\$ 234,167	\$ 367,080	\$ 435,690
Research and development	159,563	192,939	296,970	377,827
General and administrative	519,595	488,944	1,021,131	931,604
Stock-based compensation expense included in operating expenses	\$ 871,120	\$ 916,050	\$ 1,685,181	\$ 1,745,121

No stock options were granted to employees during the six months ended March 31, 2014. The fair value calculations for stock-based compensation awards to employees for the six months ended March 31, 2015 were based on the following assumptions:

Six Months Ended

March 31, 2015

Risk-free interest rate	1.29 – 1.66%
Expected life (years)	5.25
Expected volatility	98%
Expected dividends	None

The expected life of options granted is derived using assumed exercise rates based on historical exercise patterns and vesting terms, and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Expected stock price volatility is based upon implied volatility and other factors, including historical volatility. After assessing all available information on either historical volatility, implied volatility, or both, the Company concluded that a combination of both historical and implied volatility provides the best estimate of expected volatility.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$6,270,849 of unrecognized compensation expense related to outstanding stock options and RSUs expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.8 years.

## 2012 Incentive Plan

In January 2012, the Company's board of directors adopted the Mitek Systems, Inc. 2012 Incentive Plan (the "2012 Plan"), upon the recommendation of the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors. On February 19, 2014, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the 2012 Plan that increased the total number of shares of the Company's common stock reserved for issuance thereunder from 2,000,000 shares to 4,000,000 shares plus that number of shares of the Company's common stock that would otherwise return to the available pool of unissued shares reserved for awards under its 1999 Stock Option Plan, 2000 Stock Option Plan, 2002 Stock Option Plan, 2006 Stock Option Plan and 2010 Stock Option Plan (collectively, the "Prior Plans"). As of March 31, 2015, (i) stock options to purchase 2,232,477 shares of the Company's common stock and 541,091 RSUs were outstanding under the 2012 Plan, and 1,292,117 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for future grants under the 2012 Plan and (ii) stock options to purchase an aggregate of 1,478,244 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding under the Prior Plans.

## Director Restricted Stock Unit Plan

In January 2011, the Company's board of directors adopted the Mitek Systems, Inc. Director Restricted Stock Unit Plan, as amended and restated (the "Director Plan"), reserving up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the issuance of RSUs that may be granted to both employee and non-employee members of the Company's board of directors. As of March 31, 2015, (i) 384,998 RSUs were outstanding under the Director Plan and (ii) 510,171 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for future grants under the Director Plan.

## Stock Options

The following table summarizes stock option activity under the Company's equity plans during the six months ended March 31, 2015:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)
Outstanding, September 30, 2014	2,334,326	\$ 4.11	5.46
Granted	1,565,500	\$ 2.74	
Exercised	(4,166 )	\$ 2.34	
Cancelled	(184,939 )	\$ 4.66	
Outstanding, March 31, 2015	3,710,721	\$ 3.51	7.08

The Company recognized \$568,751 and \$1,042,842 in stock-based compensation expense related to outstanding stock options in the three and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. The Company recognized \$554,994 and \$1,119,316 in stock-based compensation expense related to outstanding stock options in the three and six months ended March 31, 2014, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$3,730,874 of unrecognized compensation expense related to outstanding stock options expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.8 years. As of March 31, 2014, the Company had \$4,170,399 of unrecognized compensation expense related to outstanding stock options expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.3 years.

Aggregate intrinsic value represents the value of the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the fiscal period in excess of the weighted-average exercise price, multiplied by the number of options outstanding and exercisable. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$4,083 and \$468,462, respectively. The per-share weighted average fair value of options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2015 was \$2.04. No stock options were granted to employees during the six months ended March 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2015, there were 3,710,721 options outstanding with a weighted-average remaining contractual term, weighted-average exercise price and aggregate intrinsic value of 7.1 years, \$3.51 and \$2,725,294 respectively. As of March 31, 2014, there were 2,708,063 options outstanding with a weighted average remaining contractual term, weighted average exercise price and aggregate intrinsic value of 6.8 years, \$4.19 and \$3,176,655, respectively.

## Restricted Stock Units

The following table summarizes RSU activity under the Company's equity plans during the six months ended March 31, 2015:

	Weighted-Average	
	Number of	Fair Market Value
	Shares	Per Share
Outstanding, September 30, 2014	1,101,303	\$ 4.71
Granted	104,000	\$ 2.29
Settled	(204,041 )	\$ 2.91
Cancelled	(75,171 )	\$ 4.30
Outstanding, March 31, 2015	926,091	\$ 4.32

The cost of RSUs is determined using the fair value of the Company's common stock on the award date, and the compensation expense is recognized ratably over the vesting period. The Company recognized \$302,369 and \$642,339 in stock-based compensation expense related to outstanding RSUs in the three and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. The Company recognized \$361,056 and \$625,805 in stock-based compensation expense related to outstanding RSUs in the three and six months ended March 31, 2014, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had \$2,539,975 of unrecognized compensation expense related to outstanding RSUs expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.7 years. As of March 31, 2014, the Company had \$4,228,020 of unrecognized compensation expense related to outstanding RSUs expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.3 years.

## 4. INCOME TAXES

The Company's deferred tax assets are primarily comprised of federal and state net operating loss carryforwards. Such federal and state net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in the fiscal years ending September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2015, respectively. The Company carries a deferred tax valuation allowance equal to 100% of the net deferred tax assets. In recording this allowance, management has considered a number of factors, particularly the Company's recent history of sustained operating losses. Management has concluded that a valuation allowance is required for 100% of the net deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

There can be no assurance that the Company will ever realize the benefit of any or all of the federal and state net operating loss carryforwards or the credit carryforwards, either due to ongoing operating losses or due to ownership changes, which may limit the usefulness of the net operating loss carryforwards. Due to the 100% valuation allowance on the net deferred tax assets, the Company does not anticipate that future changes in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits will impact its effective tax rate.

The Company's policy is to classify interest and penalties related to income tax matters as income tax expense. The Company had no accrual for interest or penalties as of March 31, 2015 or March 31, 2014, and has not recognized



interest and/or penalties in the statements of operations for the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 or March 31, 2014.

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Legal Matters

#### Rothschild Mobile Imaging Innovations, Inc.

On May 16, 2014, Rothschild Mobile Imaging Innovations, Inc. (“RMII”) filed a complaint against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that certain of the Company’s mobile imaging products infringe four RMII-owned patents related to mobile imaging technology. On June 1, 2014, RMII amended its complaint to add JPMorgan Chase & Co. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (together, “Chase”), one of the Company’s customers, as a defendant in the lawsuit (as amended, the “Initial Lawsuit”). On September 8, 2014, RMII filed three additional complaints (the “Subsequent Lawsuits” and together with the Initial Lawsuit, the “RMII Lawsuits”) against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The Subsequent Lawsuits contain allegations substantially similar to the Initial Lawsuit regarding infringement by the Company’s mobile imaging products of the four RMII-owned patents related to mobile imaging technology, but name as co-defendants Citibank, N.A., Citigroup Inc., Wells Fargo & Company, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Bank of America Corporation and Bank of America, N.A., respectively (together with Chase, the “Bank Defendants”), each of whom offers the Company’s mobile imaging technology as part of its mobile banking applications. The trial has been scheduled for April 3, 2017.

The Company has filed motions to dismiss RMII's willful infringement claims against the Company in the Initial Lawsuit and motions to dismiss claims against the Company in the Subsequent Lawsuits. On November 10, 2014, the Company filed a motion to sever and stay the claims against Chase in the Initial Lawsuit pending resolution of RMII's claims against the Company and to transfer the claims against the Company to the Southern District of California. On November 19, 2014, the Company filed joinders to the motion to stay with respect to the Subsequent Lawsuits. All motions are still pending before the Court.

Based on the Company's current understanding of the claims, the Company has agreed to accept the demands for indemnity and defense tendered by each of the Bank Defendants in connection with their respective RMII Lawsuits. The Company is currently controlling the defense of such claims and has taken actions to defend the RMII Lawsuits, as more fully described above. The Company believes that RMII's claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against those claims. The Company does not believe that the results of the RMII Lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

#### Other Legal Matters

In addition to the foregoing, the Company is subject to various claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business. The Company accrues for such liabilities when it is both (i) probable that a loss has occurred and (ii) the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated in accordance with ASC 450, Contingencies. While any legal proceeding has an element of uncertainty, the Company believes that the disposition of such matters, in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

#### Facility Lease

The Company's principal executive offices, as well as its research and development facility, are located in approximately 22,523 square feet of office space in San Diego, California. The term of the lease for the Company's offices continues through June 30, 2019. The annual base rent under the lease is approximately \$471,000 per year and is subject to annual increases of approximately 3% per year. In connection with the lease, the Company received tenant improvement allowances totaling \$675,690. These lease incentives are being amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the term of the lease. As of March 31, 2015, the unamortized balance of the lease incentives was \$445,845, of which \$104,905 has been included in other current liabilities and \$340,940 has been included in other non-current liabilities. Under the terms of the lease, the Company issued a standby letter of credit to the landlord that allows for one or more draws of up to \$210,000 over the term of the lease. The Company believes its existing properties are in good condition and are sufficient and suitable for the conduct of its business.

## 6. REVENUE AND VENDOR CONCENTRATIONS

#### Revenue Concentration

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company derived revenue of \$2,287,599 from two customers, with such customers accounting for 29% and 11%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company derived revenue of \$1,644,145 from one customer accounting for 37% of the Company's total revenue. For the six months ended March 31, 2015, the Company derived revenue of \$4,385,305 from two customers, with such customers accounting for 29% and 11%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. For the six months ended March 31, 2014, the Company derived revenue of \$4,055,587 from two customers, with such

customers accounting for 35% and 11%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. The corresponding accounts receivable balances of customers from which revenues were in excess of 10% of total revenue were \$2,043,769 and \$1,471,245, respectively, at March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company's revenue is derived primarily from the sale by the Company to channel partners, including systems integrators and resellers, and end-users of licenses to sell products covered by the Company's patented technologies. These contractual arrangements do not obligate the Company's channel partners to order, purchase or distribute any fixed or minimum quantities of the Company's products. In most cases, the channel partners purchase the license from the Company after they receive an order from an end-user. The channel partners receive orders from various individual end-users; therefore, the sale of a license to a channel partner may represent sales to multiple end-users. End-users can purchase the Company's products through more than one channel partner.

Revenues can fluctuate based on the timing of license renewals by channel partners. When a channel partner purchases or renews a license, the Company receives a license fee in consideration for the grant of a license to sell the Company's products and there are no future payment obligations related to such agreement; therefore, the license fee the Company receives with respect to a particular license renewal in one period does not have a correlation with revenue in future periods. During the last several quarters, sales of licenses to one or more channel partners have comprised a significant part of the Company's revenue. This is attributable to the timing of renewals or purchases of licenses and does not represent a dependence on any single channel partner. The Company believes that it is not dependent upon any single channel partner, even those from which revenues were in excess of 10% of the Company's total revenue in a specific reporting period, and that the loss or termination of the Company's relationship with any such

channel partner would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's future operations because either we or another channel partner could sell our products to the end-user that had purchased from the channel partner we lost.

International sales accounted for approximately 4% and 3% of the Company's total revenue for the three and six months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. International sales accounted for approximately 6% and 7% of the Company's total revenue for the three and six months ended March 31, 2014, respectively. The Company sells its products in U.S. currency only.

#### Vendor Concentration

The Company purchases its integrated software components from multiple third-party software providers at competitive prices. For the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not make purchases from any one vendor comprising 10% or more of the Company's total purchases. The Company has entered into contractual relationships with some of its vendors; however, the Company does not believe it is substantially dependent upon nor exposed to any significant concentration risk related to purchases from any of its vendors, given the availability of alternative sources for its necessary integrated software components.

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this "Form 10-Q"), contains "forward-looking statements" that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they never materialize or they prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in Part I, Item 2—"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Part II, Item 1A—"Risk Factors," but appear throughout this Form 10-Q. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements relating to our outlook or expectations for earnings, revenues, expenses, asset quality, volatility of our common stock, financial condition or other future financial or business performance, strategies, expectations, or business prospects, or the impact of legal, regulatory or supervisory matters on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "estimate," "plan," "project," "forecast," "intend," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "seek," "target" or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements reflect our judgment based on currently available information and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part II, Item 1A- "Risk Factors" in this Form 10-Q and in our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014, filed with the SEC on December 5, 2014 (the "Form 10-K"). Additionally, there may be other factors that could preclude us from realizing the predictions made in the forward-looking statements. We operate in a continually changing business environment and new factors emerge from time to time. We cannot predict such factors or assess the impact, if any, of such factors on our financial position or results of operations. All forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-Q speak only as of the date of this Form 10-Q and you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect any events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-Q or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

In this Form 10-Q, unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms "Mitek," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Mitek Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

#### Overview

Mitek Systems, Inc. is engaged in the development, sale and service of its proprietary software solutions related to mobile capture and identity authentication.

We apply our patented technology in image capture, correction and intelligent data extraction in the mobile financial and business applications markets. Our technology allows users to remotely deposit checks, pay bills, transfer credit card balances, open accounts and get insurance quotes by taking pictures of various documents with their camera-equipped smartphones and tablets instead of using the device keyboard. Our products use advanced algorithms to correct image distortion, extract relevant data, route images to their desired location and process transactions through users' financial institutions. As of March 31, 2015, we have been granted 21 patents and have an additional 21 patent applications pending.

Our products enable deposits, confirm identity and accelerate payments for mobile transactions.

#### Deposit

Our Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> and Commercial Mobile Deposit Capture<sup>™</sup> products allow consumers and businesses to remotely deposit checks using their camera-equipped smartphone or tablet. As of March 31, 2015, 3,705 financial institutions have signed agreements to deploy Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> and 3,181 of these financial institutions have deployed Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> to their customers, including all of the top ten, and nearly all of the top 50, U.S. retail banks, as ranked by SNL Financial for the fourth quarter of calendar year 2014. Commercial Mobile Deposit Capture<sup>™</sup> utilizes the same technology as Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup>, but has additional capabilities specifically designed to meet the needs of business users such as invoice capture.

#### Identity

Our identity offerings feature Mobile Photo Account Opening<sup>™</sup> which allows a consumer to take a photo of his or her driver's license or other identity document to pre-fill mobile application forms on a mobile device. Our identity offerings are currently in early deployment with large banks and insurance companies where they help consumers to open new financial accounts or get competitive rate quotes. Mobile Photo Account Opening<sup>™</sup> can be used by bank personnel (both in-branch or at a community event) as well as by consumers on their mobile device (both native app or mobile web).

## Payment

Our mobile photo payment solutions enable mobile bill payment for financial institutions and organizations that bill consumers directly.

Mobile Photo Bill Pay<sup>®</sup> is for financial institutions and Mobile Photo Payments<sup>®</sup> is for organizations that bill consumers directly. Both allow a consumer to take a photo of a bill to extract data which is then used to pre-fill the fields required to accomplish certain tasks such as making a mobile payment, adding a new payee or paying monthly bills on a smartphone or tablet.

Mobile Photo Balance Transfer<sup>™</sup> allows a consumer to take a photo of a credit card statement to extract data which is then used to pre-fill the fields of a credit card balance transfer application. The consumer is then presented with a competitive credit card offer and can transfer the existing credit card balance to the new credit card. Our mobile photo payments software solutions are available for iOS and Android operating systems.

## Developer Program

In February, 2014, we launched Mitek Developers. The program extends use of our mobile capture SDK and Mobile Imaging Platform to developers interested in creating new mobile applications that use camera-equipped smartphones and tablets to capture data from documents.

## Distribution Model

We deliver mobile capture software solutions on-premise as well as in the cloud and market and sell our solutions through channel partners or directly to enterprise customers. Our mobile capture software solutions are often embedded in mobile banking or enterprise applications developed by banks, insurance companies or their partners, and marketed under their own proprietary brands.

## Market Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

The increase in the acceptance of mobile banking by financial institutions and their customers has helped drive our recent growth in revenue. In the past year, we experienced a significant increase in the number of financial institutions that have integrated and launched our mobile applications, particularly our Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> product, as part of their offering of mobile banking choices for their customers. We believe that financial institutions see our patented solutions as a way to provide an enhanced customer experience and reduce the cost of sales and service.

To sustain our growth in 2015 and beyond, we believe we must continue to offer capture technology for mobile applications that address a growing market for mobile banking and other vertical markets. Factors adversely affecting the pricing of or demand for our mobile applications, such as competition from other products or technologies, any decline in the demand for mobile applications, or negative publicity or obsolescence of the software environments in which our products operate, could result in lower revenues or gross margins. Further, because substantially all of our revenues are from a single type of technology, our product concentration may make us especially vulnerable to market demand and competition from other technologies, which could reduce our revenues.

The implementation cycles for our software and services by our channel partners and customers can be lengthy, often a minimum of three to six months and sometimes longer for larger customers, and require significant investments. For example, as of March 31, 2015, we executed agreements indirectly through channel partners or directly with customers covering 3,705 Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> customers, 3,181 of whom have completed implementation and launched Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> to their customers. If implementation of our products by our channel partners and customers is

delayed or otherwise not completed, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We derive revenue predominately from the sale of licenses to use the products covered by our patented technologies, such as our Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> product, and to a lesser extent by providing maintenance and professional services for the products we offer. The revenue we derive from the sale of such licenses is primarily derived from the sale to our channel partners of licenses to sell the applications we offer. Revenues related to most of our licenses for mobile products are required to be recognized up front upon satisfaction of all applicable revenue recognition criteria. The recognition of future revenues from these licenses is dependent upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the term of our license agreements, the timing of implementation of our products by our channel partners and customers and the timing of any re-orders of additional licenses and/or license renewals by our channel partners and customers.



During each of the last few quarters, sales of licenses to one or more channel partners have comprised a significant part of our revenue each quarter. This is attributable to the timing of renewals or purchases of licenses and does not represent a dependence on any channel partner. If we were to lose a channel partner relationship, we do not believe such a loss would adversely affect our operations because either we or another channel partner could sell our products to the end-users that purchased products from the channel partner we lost. However, in that case, we or another channel partner must establish a relationship with the end-users, which could take time to develop, if it develops at all.

We have a growing number of competitors in the mobile capture industry, many of which have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources. However, we believe our patented capture and analytics technology, our growing portfolio of products for the financial services industry and our market leadership gives us a distinct competitive advantage. To remain competitive, we must continue to offer products that are attractive to the consumer as well as being secure, accurate and convenient. To help us remain competitive, we intend to continue to strengthen our portfolio of products through research and development as well as partnering with other technology providers.

## Results of Operations

### Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table summarizes certain aspects of our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014	Change \$	Change %	
Revenue					
Software	\$3,993	\$3,122	\$871	28	%
Maintenance and professional services	1,679	1,362	317	23	%
Total revenue	\$5,672	\$4,484	\$1,188	26	%
Cost of revenue	\$558	\$449	\$109	24	%
% of revenue	10	10			%
Selling and marketing	\$1,429	\$1,948	\$(519)	-27	%
% of revenue	25	43			%
Research and development	\$1,388	\$1,631	\$(243)	-15	%
% of revenue	24	36			%
General and administrative	\$1,812	\$2,668	\$(856)	-32	%
% of revenue	32	60			%
Other income (expense), net	\$21	\$20	\$1	5	%
% of revenue	0	0			%

### Revenue

Total revenue increased \$1,188,188, or 26%, to \$5,672,326 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$4,484,138 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase was primarily due to an increase in sales of software licenses of \$870,899, or 28%, to \$3,993,013 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$3,122,114 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in software license revenue primarily relates to increases in sales of our Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> product in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014. Maintenance and professional services revenue increased \$317,289, or 23%, to

\$1,679,313 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$1,362,024 in the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to the sale of additional software license arrangements, which typically include recurring maintenance contracts.

#### Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue includes the costs of royalties for third party products embedded in our products and personnel costs related to software support and billable professional services engagements. Cost of revenue increased \$108,439, or 24%, to \$557,653 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$449,214 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in cost of revenue is primarily due to the increase in revenue. As a percentage of revenue, cost of revenue remained consistent at 10% in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

### Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses include payroll, employee benefits and other headcount-related costs associated with sales and marketing personnel, non-billable time for professional services personnel and advertising, promotions, trade shows, seminars and other programs. Selling and marketing expenses decreased \$518,930, or 27%, to \$1,428,643 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$1,947,573 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower personnel-related costs, including commission expense related to our focus on channel sales during late fiscal 2014. As a percentage of revenue, selling and marketing expenses decreased to 25% in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 43% in the three months ended March 31, 2014, also primarily due to lower personnel-related costs.

### Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, consultant expenses and other headcount-related costs associated with software engineering and mobile capture science. These costs are incurred to develop new software products and to maintain and enhance existing products.

Research and development expenses decreased \$242,800, or 15%, to \$1,387,828 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$1,630,628 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower personnel-related costs, including stock-based compensation expense related to focusing our development efforts during late fiscal 2014. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses decreased to 24% in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 36% in the three months ended March 31, 2014, also primarily due to lower personnel-related costs.

### General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other headcount-related costs associated with finance, administration and information technology, as well as legal, accounting and other administrative fees. General and administrative expenses decreased \$856,538, or 32%, to \$1,811,708 in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$2,668,246 in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower litigation expenses. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses decreased to 32% in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 60% in the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to lower litigation expenses.

### Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased \$1,480, or 8%, to \$21,156 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$19,676 for the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to an increase in returns on our investment portfolio.

### Comparison of the Six Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table summarizes certain aspects of our results of operations for the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

	March	March	Change	Change
	31,	31,	\$	%

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	2015		2014			
Revenue						
Software	\$7,740	\$6,292	\$1,448	23	%	
Maintenance and professional services	3,322	2,655	667	25	%	
Total revenue	\$11,062	\$8,947	\$2,115	24	%	
Cost of revenue	\$1,055	\$1,020	\$35	3	%	
% of revenue	10	%	11	%		
Selling and marketing	\$2,867	\$3,797	\$(930 )	-24	%	
% of revenue	26	%	42	%		
Research and development	\$2,543	\$3,156	\$(613 )	-19	%	
% of revenue	23	%	35	%		
General and administrative	\$3,977	\$4,665	\$(688 )	-15	%	
% of revenue	36	%	52	%		
Other income (expense), net	\$36	\$33	\$3	9	%	
% of revenue	0	%	0	%		

## Revenue

Total revenue increased \$2,114,987, or 24%, to \$11,061,649 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$8,946,662 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. The increase was primarily due to an increase in sales of software licenses of \$1,447,552, or 23%, to \$7,739,530 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$6,291,978 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in software license revenue primarily relates to increases in sales of our Mobile Deposit<sup>®</sup> and Mobile Photo Account Opening<sup>®</sup> products and the timing of license renewals in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the six months ended March 31, 2014. Maintenance and professional services revenue increased \$667,435, or 25%, to \$3,322,119 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$2,654,684 in the six months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to the sale of additional software license arrangements, which typically include recurring maintenance contracts, as well as an increase in professional services engagements.

## Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue includes the costs of royalties for third party products embedded in our products and personnel costs related to software support and billable professional services engagements. Cost of revenue increased \$35,144 to \$1,055,055 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$1,019,911 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, cost of revenue decreased to 10% in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 11% in the six months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to the increase in revenue.

## Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses include payroll, employee benefits and other headcount-related costs associated with sales and marketing personnel, non-billable time for professional services personnel and advertising, promotions, trade shows, seminars and other programs. Selling and marketing expenses decreased \$930,766, or 24%, to \$2,866,709 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$3,797,475 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower personnel-related costs, including commission expense related to our focus on channel sales during late fiscal 2014. As a percentage of revenue, selling and marketing expenses decreased to 26% in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 42% in the six months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to lower personnel-related costs.

## Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, consultant expenses and other headcount-related costs associated with software engineering and mobile capture science. These costs are incurred to develop new software products and to maintain and enhance existing products.

Research and development expenses decreased \$613,231 or 19%, to \$2,542,971 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$3,156,202 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower personnel-related costs, including stock-based compensation expense related to focusing our development efforts during late fiscal 2014. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses decreased to 23% in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 35% in the six months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to lower personnel-related costs.

## General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other headcount-related costs associated with finance, administration and information technology, as well as legal, accounting and other administrative fees.

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General and administrative expenses decreased \$688,899, or 15%, to \$3,976,546 in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$4,665,445 in the six months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to lower litigation expenses. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses decreased to 36% in the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to 52% in the six months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to lower litigation expenses.

### Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net increased \$3,174, or 10%, to \$36,359 for the six months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$33,185 for the six months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to an increase in returns on our investment portfolio.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

On March 31, 2015, we had \$28,223,119 in cash and cash equivalents and investments compared to \$26,107,778 on September 30, 2014, an increase of \$2,115,341, or 8%. The increase in cash and cash equivalents and investments was primarily due to an increase in cash provided by operating activities.

### Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the six months ended March 31, 2015 was \$2,529,794. Cash provided by operating activities increased due to an increase in deferred revenue of \$732,581, partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable of \$492,190, all associated with the growth of our business. The primary non-cash adjustments to operating activities were stock-based compensation expense, depreciation and amortization, and accretion and amortization on debt securities totaling \$1,685,181, \$214,794, and \$243,333, respectively.

Net cash used in operating activities during the six months ended March 31, 2014 was \$2,531,465 and resulted primarily from hiring additional personnel and making other investments associated with the growth of our business. In addition to the net loss, cash used in operating activities included a decrease in working capital balances of \$1,043,224, primarily due to cash used to purchase available-for-sale marketable securities. The primary non-cash adjustments to operating activities were stock-based compensation expense, depreciation and amortization, and accretion and amortization on debt securities totaling \$1,745,121, \$236,518, and \$195,937, respectively.

### Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$4,555,742 during the six months ended March 31, 2015, which consisted of \$17,968,902 related to the purchase of investments and \$22,928 related to the purchase of property and equipment, offset by cash provided by the sales and maturities of investments of \$13,436,088.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$12,892,094 during the six months ended March 31, 2014, which consisted of \$17,651,627 related to the purchase of investments and \$114,091 related to the purchase of property and equipment, partially offset by cash provided by the sales and maturities of investments of \$4,873,624.

### Net Cash (Used In) Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$525 during the six months ended March 31, 2015, which included net proceeds of \$9,748 from the exercise of stock options and settlement of restricted stock units, offset by principal payments on capital lease obligations of \$10,273.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$49,626 during the six months ended March 31, 2014, which included net proceeds of \$58,834 from the exercise of stock options and settlement of restricted stock units, partially offset by principal payments on capital lease obligations of \$9,208.

### Other Liquidity Matters

On March 31, 2015, we had investments of \$22,483,002, designated as available-for-sale marketable securities, which consisted of corporate issuances, carried at fair value as determined by quoted market prices for identical or similar assets, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. All securities whose maturity or sale is expected within one year are classified as "current" on the balance sheet. All other securities are classified as "long-term" on the balance sheet. At March 31, 2015, we had \$19,965,390 of our available-for-sale securities classified as current and \$2,517,612 were classified as long-term. At September 30, 2014,

we had \$16,269,170 of our available-for-sale securities classified as current and \$2,072,018 were classified as long-term.

We had working capital of \$23,417,539 at March 31, 2015 compared to \$21,484,020 at September 30, 2014.

Based on our current operating plan, we believe the current cash balance and cash expected to be generated from operations will be adequate to satisfy our working capital needs for the next 12 months.



## Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”). Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, stockholders’ equity, revenue, expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management regularly evaluates its estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and form the basis for making management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results could vary from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our critical accounting policies include revenue recognition, allowance for accounts receivable, investments, fair value of equity instruments, accounting for income taxes and capitalized software development costs.

### Revenue Recognition

We enter into contractual arrangements with integrators, resellers and end-users that may include licensing of our software products, product support and maintenance services, consulting services, or various combinations thereof, including the sale of such products or services separately. Our accounting policies regarding the recognition of revenue for these contractual arrangements is fully described in Note 1 to our financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

We consider many factors when applying GAAP to revenue recognition. These factors include, but are not limited to, whether:

- Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;
- Delivery of the product or performance of the service has occurred;
- Fees are fixed or determinable;
- Collection of the contractual fee is probable; and
- VSOE of the fair value of undelivered elements or other appropriate method of revenue allocation exists.

Each of the relevant factors is analyzed to determine its impact, individually and collectively with other factors, on the revenue to be recognized for any particular contract with a customer. Management is required to make judgments regarding the significance of each factor in applying the revenue recognition standards, as well as whether or not each factor complies with such standards. Any misjudgment or error by management in its evaluation of the factors and the application of the standards, especially with respect to complex or new types of transactions, could have a material adverse effect on our future revenues and operating results.

### Accounts Receivable

We regularly monitor collections from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses that is based on historical experience and on specific customer collection issues. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. Since our revenue recognition policy requires customers to be deemed creditworthy, our accounts receivable are based on customers whose payment is reasonably assured. Our accounts receivable are derived from sales to a wide variety of customers. We do not believe a change in liquidity of any one customer or our inability to collect from any one customer would have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

### Investments

We determine the fair value of our assets and liabilities based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. We use a fair value hierarchy based on the following three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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In using this fair value hierarchy, management may be required to make assumptions about pricing by market participants and assumptions about risk, specifically when using unobservable inputs to determine fair value. These assumptions are judgmental in nature and may significantly affect our results of operations.

#### Fair Value of Equity Instruments

The valuation of certain items, including valuation of warrants and compensation expense related to stock options granted, involves significant estimates based on underlying assumptions made by management. The valuation of warrants and stock options is based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model, which involves estimates of stock volatility, expected life of the instruments and other assumptions.

#### Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. We maintain a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset due to uncertainty regarding the future realization based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. Until such time as we can demonstrate that we will no longer incur losses, or if we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, we could be required to maintain the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

#### Capitalized Software Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. However, the costs incurred for the development of computer software that will be sold, leased or otherwise marketed are capitalized when technological feasibility has been established. Software development costs consist primarily of compensation of development personnel, related overhead incurred to develop new products and upgrade and enhance our current products, and fees paid to outside consultants. Capitalization of costs ceases and amortization of capitalized software development costs commences when the products are available for general release. For the three and six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, no software development costs were capitalized because the time period and cost incurred between technological feasibility and availability for general release for all software product releases was immaterial.

#### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing after-tax yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we maintain our investment portfolio of cash equivalents and marketable securities in a variety of securities, including corporate debt securities, commercial paper and certificates of deposit. We have not used derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio, and none of our investments are held for trading or speculative purposes. Short-term and long-term marketable securities are generally classified as available-for-sale and consequently are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of estimated tax. As of March 31, 2015, our marketable securities had remaining maturities between approximately one and 18 months and a fair market value of \$22,483,002, representing approximately 67% of our total assets.

The fair value of our cash equivalents and marketable securities is subject to change as a result of changes in market interest rates and investment risk related to the issuers' creditworthiness. We do not utilize financial contracts to manage our investment portfolio's exposure to changes in market interest rates. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates would not have a material impact on the fair value of our cash equivalents and marketable securities due to the relatively short maturities of these investments. While changes in market interest rates may affect the fair value of our investment portfolio, any gains or losses will not be recognized in our results of operations until the investment is sold or if the reduction in fair value was determined to be an other-than-temporary

impairment.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosures.

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Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b). We recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2015.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II

### OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

For information regarding our legal proceedings, see Note 5 to our financial statements included in this Form 10-Q, Part II—Item 1—“Legal Proceedings” in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on February 6, 2014, and Item 3—“Legal Proceedings” in the Form 10-K. Other than as set forth below, as of March 31, 2015, there have been no material developments in our historical legal proceedings since September 30, 2014.

Rothschild Mobile Imaging Innovations, Inc.

As previously disclosed in the Form 10-K on May 16, 2014, Rothschild Mobile Imaging Innovations, Inc. (“RMII”) filed a complaint against us in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that certain of our mobile imaging products infringe four RMII-owned patents related to mobile imaging technology.

Based on our current understanding of the claims, we have agreed to accept the demands for indemnity and defense tendered by each of the Bank Defendants in connection with their respective RMII Lawsuits. We are currently controlling the defense of such claims and have taken actions to defend the RMII Lawsuits, as more fully described elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and in our prior filings with the SEC. We believe that RMII’s claims are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against those claims. We do not believe that the results of the RMII Lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

#### Other Legal Matters

In addition to the foregoing, we are subject to various claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. We accrue for such liabilities when it is both (i) probable that a loss has occurred and (ii) the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated in accordance with ASC 450 Contingencies. While any legal proceeding has an element of uncertainty, we believe that the disposition of such matters, in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

While we attempt to identify, manage, and mitigate risks and uncertainties associated with our business to the extent practical under the circumstances, some level of risk and uncertainty will always be present. Item 1A of the Form 10-K describes some of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business, which we strongly encourage you to review. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, projected results, and future prospects. There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in the Form 10-K.

#### ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

#### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

None.

#### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated by Reference from Document
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Mitek Systems, Inc., as amended.	(1)
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Mitek Systems, Inc.	(2)
4.1	Form of debenture issued on December 10, 2009.	(3)
4.2	Form of warrant issued on December 10, 2009.	(3)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	*
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	*
101	Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Mitek Systems, Inc. for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Balance Sheets, (ii) the Statements of Operations, (iii) the Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Notes to the Financial Statements.	*

\* Filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2014.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 10, 2014.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 16, 2009.



SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

May 8, 2015 MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ James B. DeBello  
James B. DeBello  
President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Russell C. Clark  
Russell C. Clark  
Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)