SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE INC
Form 10-Q
April 29, 2016
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

OR

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

Commission file number 01-35525

SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE	**33-0029027**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

51 COLUMBIA

ALISO VIEJO, CA 92656

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(949) 362-5800

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) 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 x 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes x 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 ¨ Small reporting company x

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Yes ¨ No x

As of April 18, 2016 there were 46,968,272 shares of common stock outstanding.

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SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2016

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and par value data)

	March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (audited)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,398	$ 8,819
Short-term investments	1,679	4,078
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts and other adjustments of $135 (2016) and $201 (2015)	5,459	8,145
Income tax receivable	13	13
Inventories, net of reserves for excess and obsolete inventory of $145 (2016) and $158 (2015)	27	39
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	899	692
Total current assets	19,475	21,786
Equipment and improvements, net	2,150	2,492
Other assets	196	195
Total assets	$ 21,821	$ 24,473
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,480	$ 1,708
Accrued liabilities	5,539	5,064
Deferred revenue	1,107	440
Total current liabilities	8,126	7,212
Non-current liabilities:		
Deferred rent and other long-term liabilities	3,110	3,235
Total non-current liabilities	3,110	3,235
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
	-	-

Preferred stock, par value $0.001 per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, par value $0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 46,968,272 and 45,729,272 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	47	46
Additional paid-in capital	225,129	224,867
Accumulated comprehensive deficit	(214,591)	(210,887)
Total stockholders equity	10,585	14,026
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 21,821	$ 24,473

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016 (unaudited)	**2015 (unaudited)**
Revenues	$ 7,214	$ 10,529
Cost of revenues	2,113	2,118
Gross profit	5,101	8,411
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing	2,370	2,191
Research and development	3,923	3,341
General and administrative	2,486	2,877
Total operating expenses	8,779	8,409
Operating income (loss)	(3,678)	2
Interest and other income (expense), net	(2)	(1)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(3,680)	1
Provision for income tax expense	26	11
Net loss	(3,706)	(10)
Other comprehensive income, before tax:		
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities	2	1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	2	1
Comprehensive loss	$ (3,704)	$ (9)
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	$ (0.08)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	46,094	45,501

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Common stock Shares	Common stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated comprehensive deficit	Total
BALANCE, December 31, 2015 (audited)	45,729	$ 46	$ 224,867	$ (210,887)	$ 14,026
Non-cash compensation recognized on stock options and ESPP	-	-	40	-	40
Restricted stock grants, net of cancellations	1,391	1	320	-	321
Cancellation of shares for payment of withholding tax	(166)	-	(105)	-	(105)
Employee stock purchase plan	14	-	7	-	7
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(3,704)	(3,704)
BALANCE, March 31, 2016 (unaudited)	46,968	$ 47	$ 225,129	$ (214,591)	$ 10,585

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	**2015**
	(unaudited)	**(unaudited)**
Operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (3,706)	$ (10)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used by) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	426	495
Provision for doubtful accounts and other adjustments to accounts receivable	-	12
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	3	5
Non-cash compensation related to stock options, ESPP and restricted stock	361	576
Loss on disposal of assets	2	-
Change in operating accounts:		
Accounts receivable	2,686	606
Income tax receivable	-	673
Inventories	9	5
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(208)	62
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17	(522)
Deferred revenue	667	(1,167)
Net cash provided by operating activities	257	735
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(86)	(21)
Sales (purchases) of short-term investments	2,401	(919)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,315	(940)
Financing activities:		
Cash received from stock sale for employee stock purchase plan	7	8
Cash received from exercise of stock options	-	9
Net cash provided by financing activities	7	17
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,579	(188)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8,819	10,165

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 11,398	$ 9,977
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 21	$ 6

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. The Company

Smith Micro Software, Inc. (we, us, our, Smith Micro, or the Company) provides software solutions to simpli enhance the mobile experience. As a leader in wireless connectivity, our applications ensure high quality of service for mobile users while optimizing networks for wireless service providers and enterprises. Using our intelligent device software, along with premium voice, video and messaging applications, we create new opportunities to engage consumers and monetize mobile services. In addition to wireless solutions, Smith Micro develops 2D/3D graphics software used by professional artists, animators, illustrators, and designers worldwide.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet and statement of stockholders equity as of March 31, 2016, and the related statements of operations and comprehensive loss and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are unaudited. The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared according to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and, therefore, certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been omitted.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the periods presented reflect all adjustments, which are normal and recurring, necessary to fairly state the financial position, results of operations and cash flows. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 filed with the SEC on March 9, 2016.

Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued final guidance in Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting,* which will change certain aspects of accounting for share-based payments to employees. The new guidance will require all income tax effects of awards to be recognized in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled. It will also allow an employer to repurchase more of an employee s shares than it can currently for tax withholding purposes without triggering liability accounting and to make a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all companies in any interim or annual period, and must be adopted on a modified prospective approach. Due to the Company s full valuation allowance, the nature of the change on the balance sheet will not be significant.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases,* to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing all lease transactions (with terms in excess of 12 months) on the balance sheet as a lease liability and a right-of-use asset (as defined). The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. Upon adoption, the lessee will apply the new standard retrospectively to all periods presented or retrospectively using a cumulative effect adjustment in the year of adoption. The Company is currently assessing the effect that adoption will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued final guidance in ASU No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes,* which requires companies to classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all companies in any interim or annual period, and may be adopted on either a prospective or retrospective basis.

The Company has early adopted this standard for the interim and annual period ending December 31, 2015 on a prospective basis. As such, prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. Due to the Company s full valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets, the nature of the change on the balance sheet is not significant.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40*). The Update provides U.S. GAAP guidance on management s responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company s ability to continue as a going concern and about related footnote disclosures. For each reporting period, management will be required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about a company s ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date the financial statements are issued. The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).* The amendments to this Update supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of this Topic is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. This Topic defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than required under existing U.S. GAAP including identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. In July 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (including interim reporting periods within those periods). Early adoption is permitted to the original effective date of December 15, 2016 (including interim reporting periods within those periods). The amendments may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. We will be evaluating the impact of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

4. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share (EPS) as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 260, Earnings Per Share. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, excluding common stock equivalents. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period plus the weighted average number of dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury-stock method. For periods with a net loss, the dilutive common stock equivalents are excluded from the diluted EPS calculation. For purposes of this calculation, common stock subject to repurchase by the Company and options are considered to be common stock equivalents and are only included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when their effect is dilutive.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	**2015**
	(unaudited, in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Numerator:		
Net loss available to common stockholders	$ (3,706)	$ (10)
Denominator:		
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	46,094	45,501
Potential common shares - options (treasury stock method)	-	-
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	46,094	45,501
Shares excluded (anti-dilutive)	-	229

Shares excluded due to an exercise price greater than weighted average stock price for the period	1,605	976
Net loss per common share:		
Basic	($0.08)	($0.00)
Diluted	($0.08)	($0.00)

5. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock Plans

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company granted 1.4 million shares of restricted stock with a weighted average grant date fair value of $0.68 per share. This cost will be amortized ratably over a period of 12 to 48 months.

As of March 31, 2016, there were 6.8 million shares available for future grants under the 2015 Stock Plan.

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Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company s most recent six-month offering period ended March 31, 2016 and resulted in 14,000 shares being purchased/granted at a fair value of $0.50 per share.

Stock Compensation

The Company accounts for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on their fair values and recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period using the straight-line method over the requisite service period for each award as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation. Restricted stock is valued using the closing stock price on the date of the grant. Options are valued using a Black-Scholes valuation model.

Stock-based non-cash compensation expense related to stock options, restricted stock grants and the employee stock purchase plan were recorded in the financial statements as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
	(unaudited)	
Cost of revenues	$ 2	$ 3
Selling and marketing	70	75
Research and development	121	169
General and administrative	168	329
Total non-cash stock compensation expense	$ 361	$ 576

Total share-based compensation for each quarter includes cash payment of income taxes related to grants of restricted stock in the amount of $0 and $32,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

6. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures and discloses fair value measurements as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

The carrying value of accounts receivable, foreign cash accounts, prepaid expenses, other current assets, accounts payable, and accrued expenses are considered to be representative of their respective fair values because of the short-term nature of those instruments.

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the FASB establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

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

Level 2 - Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

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As required by FASB ASC Topic No. 820, we measure our cash equivalents and short-term investments at fair value. Our cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified within Level 1 by using quoted market prices utilizing market observable inputs.

As required by FASB ASC Topic No. 825, Financial Instruments, an entity can choose to measure at fair value many financial instruments and certain other items that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value for designated items are required to be reported in earnings in the current period. This Topic also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements for similar types of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. As permitted, the Company has elected not to use the fair value option to measure our available-for-sale securities under this Topic and will continue to report as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities. We have made this election because the nature of our financial assets and liabilities are not of such complexity that they would benefit from a change in valuation to fair value.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents generally consist of cash, government securities, mutual funds, and money market funds. These securities are primarily held in two financial institutions and are uninsured except for the minimum Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage, and have original maturity dates of three months or less. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, bank balances totaling approximately $11.1 million and $8.5 million, respectively, were uninsured.

8. Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments consist of U.S. government agency and government sponsored enterprise obligations. The Company accounts for these short-term investments as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities. These debt and equity securities are not classified as either held-to-maturity securities or trading securities. As such, they are classified as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders equity until realized. Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities of less than 12 months were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Amortized cost basis	Gross unrealized gain(loss)	Fair value	Amortized cost basis	Gross unrealized gain(loss)	Fair value
Government securities/money market	1,680	(1)	1,679	4,080	(2)	4,078
Total	$ 1,680	$ (1)	$ 1,679	$ 4,080	$ (2)	$ 4,078

There were no realized gains or losses for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

9. Accounts Receivable

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. The Company maintains reserves for estimated credit losses, and those losses have been within management s estimates. Allowances for product returns are included in other adjustments to accounts receivable on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Product returns are estimated based on historical experience and management estimations.

10. Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets

Long-lived assets to be held are reviewed for events or changes in circumstances which indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. They are tested for recoverability using undiscounted cash flows to determine whether or not impairment to such value has occurred as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment. The Company determined there was no impairment as of March 31, 2016.

11. Equipment and Improvements

Equipment and improvements are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally ranging from three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

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12. Segment, Customer Concentration and Geographical Information

Segment Information

Public companies are required to report financial and descriptive information about their reportable operating segments as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 280, Segment Reporting. The Company has two primary business units based on how management internally evaluates separate financial information, business activities and management responsibility. Wireless includes our NetWise®, CommSuite®, and QuickLink® family of products. Graphics includes our consumer-based products: Poser®, Anime Studio®, Manga Studio®, MotionArtist® and StuffIt®.

The Company does not separately allocate operating expenses to these business units, nor does it allocate specific assets. Therefore, business unit information reported includes only revenues.

The following table shows the revenues generated by each business unit (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	
	(unaudited)			
Wireless	$	5,973	$	9,219
Graphics		1,241		1,310
Total revenues	$	7,214	$	10,529

Customer Concentration Information

A summary of the Company s customers that represent 10% or more of the Company s net revenues is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015
Wireless:		
Sprint (& affiliates)	65.0%	64.7%
Comcast	5.6%	10.8%
Graphics:		
FastSpring	13.6%	9.5%

The three customers listed above comprised 84% and 90% our accounts receivable as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Geographical Information

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company operated in three geographic locations; the Americas, EMEA (Europe, the Middle East, and Africa) and Asia Pacific. Revenues, attributed to the geographic location of the customer s bill-to address, were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	
	(unaudited)			
Americas	$	7,142	$	10,312
EMEA		62		52
Asia Pacific		10		165
Total Revenues	$	7,214	$	10,529

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The Company does not separately allocate specific assets to these geographic locations.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The Company leases its buildings under operating leases that expire on various dates through 2022. Future minimum annual lease payments under such leases as of March 31, 2016 are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Operating
2016-9 months remaining	$ 1,328
2017	1,536
2018	1,534
2019	1,507
2020	1,519
2021	1,530
Beyond	33
Total	$ 8,987

As of March 31, 2016, $4.6 million of the remaining lease commitments expense has been accrued as part of the 2013 Restructuring Plan, partially offset by future estimated sublease income of $2.4 million.

Rent expense under operating leases was $0.3 million for both the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

As a condition of our Pittsburgh lease that was signed in November 2010, the landlord agreed to incentives of $40.00 per square foot, or a total of $2.2 million, for improvements to the space. These costs have been included in deferred rent in our long-term liabilities and are being amortized over the ten year lease term.

Pennsylvania Opportunity Grant Program

On September 26, 2011, we received $1.0 million from the State of Pennsylvania to help fund our agreement to start-up a new facility. The grant carried with it an obligation, or commitment, to employ at least 232 people within a three-year time period that ended on December 31, 2013. We received an extension of time to meet this employment commitment. The new deadline is April 30, 2016. This grant contains conditions that would require us to return a pro-rata amount of the monies received if we fail to meet these conditions. As such, the monies have been recorded as a liability in the accrued liabilities line item on the balance sheet until we are irrevocably entitled to retain the monies, or until it is determined that we need to return a portion or all of the monies received.

Litigation

The Company may become involved in various legal proceedings arising from its business activities. While management does not believe the ultimate disposition of these matters will have a material adverse impact on the Company s consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and depending on the nature and timing of these proceedings, an unfavorable resolution could materially affect the Company s future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

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Other Contingent Contractual Obligations

During its normal course of business, the Company has made certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which it may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include: intellectual property indemnities to the Company s customers and licensees in connection with the use, sale and/or license of Company products; indemnities to various lessors in connection with facility leases for certain claims arising from such facility or lease; indemnities to vendors and service providers pertaining to claims based on the negligence or willful misconduct of the Company; indemnities involving the accuracy of representations and warranties in certain contracts; and indemnities to directors and officers of the Company to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the State of Delaware. In addition, the Company has made contractual commitments to employees providing for severance payments upon the occurrence of certain prescribed events. The Company may also issue a guarantee in the form of a standby letter of credit as security for contingent liabilities under certain customer contracts. The duration of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees varies, and in certain cases, may be indefinite. The majority of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees may not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential for future payments the Company could be obligated to make. The Company has not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

14. Income Taxes

We account for income taxes as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 740, Income Taxes. This Topic clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Topic also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Topic requires an entity to recognize the financial statement impact of a tax position when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. In addition, the Topic permits an entity to recognize interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties either as income tax expense or operating expenses. The Company has chosen to recognize interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense.

The Company assesses whether a valuation allowance should be recorded against its deferred tax assets based on the consideration of all available evidence, using a more likely than not realization standard. The four sources of taxable income that must be considered in determining whether deferred tax assets will be realized are: (1) future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences (i.e., offset of gross deferred tax liabilities against gross deferred tax assets); (2) taxable income in prior carryback years, if carryback is permitted under the applicable tax law; (3) tax planning strategies and (4) future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards.

In assessing whether a valuation allowance is required, significant weight is to be given to evidence that can be objectively verified. A significant factor in the Company s assessment is that the Company has been in a five-year historical cumulative loss as of the end of fiscal year 2015. These facts, combined with uncertain near-term market and economic conditions, reduced the Company s ability to rely on projections of future taxable income in assessing the realizability of its deferred tax assets.

After a review of the four sources of taxable income as of December 31, 2015 (as described above), and after consideration of the Company s continuing cumulative loss position as of December 31, 2015, the Company will continue to reserve its U.S.-based deferred tax amounts, which total $74.9 million, as of March 31, 2016.

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of multiple state jurisdictions. Federal income tax returns of the Company are subject to IRS examination for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 tax years. State income tax returns are subject to examination for a period of three to four years after filing. The outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company s tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management s expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income tax in the period such resolution occurs. We may from time to time be assessed interest or penalties by major tax jurisdictions, although any such assessments historically have been minimal and immaterial to our financial results. It is the Company s policy to classify any interest and/or penalties in the financial statements as a component of income tax expense.

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15. Restructuring Expenses

2014 Restructuring

On May 6, 2014, the Board of Directors approved a plan of restructuring intended to streamline and flatten the Company s organization, reduce overall headcount by approximately 20% and reduce its overall cost structure by approximately $2.0 million per quarter. The restructuring plan resulted in special charges totaling $1.8 million recorded during the three month period ended June 30, 2014. These charges were for non-cash stock-based compensation expense of $1.3 million, severance costs for affected employees of $0.4 million, and other related costs of $0.1 million.

2013 Restructuring

On July 25, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a plan of restructuring intended to bring the Company s operating expenses better in line with revenues. The restructuring plan involved a realignment of organizational structures, facility consolidations/closures and headcount reductions of approximately 26% of the Company s worldwide workforce. The restructuring plan was implemented primarily during the three month period ended September 30, 2013 and resulted in annualized savings of approximately $16.0 million.

The restructuring plan resulted in special charges totaling $5.6 million recorded in the year ended December 31, 2013. These charges were for lease/rental terminations of $3.3 million, severance costs for affected employees of $1.1 million, equipment and improvements write-offs as a result of our lease/rental terminations of $1.0 million and other related costs of $0.2 million.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, we increased the reserve by $0.6 million due to changes in our assumptions on future sublease income on our lease terminations of $0.8 million, partially offset by adjustments to our one-time employee termination benefits.

Following is the activity in our restructuring liability account for the period ended March 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2015 Balance	Provision-net	Usage	March 31, 2016 Balance
Lease/rental terminations	2,123	-	(83)	2,040
Relocation, move, transition travel, other	86	-	-	86
Total (1)	$ 2,209	$ -	$ (83)	$ 2,126

(1) $0.4 million is included in accrued liabilities and $1.7 million is included in deferred rent and other long-term liabilities.

16. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates and discloses subsequent events as required by ASC Topic No. 855, Subsequent Events. The Topic establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued.

On April 7, 2016, pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2016 , by and between Smith Micro Software, Inc. (the Company) and Birdstep Technology ASA (Birdstep), the Company completed its previously announced acquisition of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of Birdstep s wholly owned Swedish subsidiary, Birdstep Technology AB (the Acquisition). Pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company paid a net purchase price of $2 million in cash to Birdstep at the closing. Concurrently with the closing of the Acquisition, the Company entered into a Transitional Services Agreement with Birdstep. As a result of the Acquisition, Birdstep Technology AB has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Approximately 21 employees will continue as employees of Birdstep Technology AB following the Closing. The Company has evaluated this acquisition and concluded that separate financial statements for Birdstep and pro forma financial information for the transaction are not required to be filed under SEC regulation S-X 8-04 and 8-05.

Subsequent events have been evaluated as of the date of this filing and no further disclosures were required.

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

In this document, the terms Smith Micro, Company, we, us, and our refer to Smith Micro Software, Inc. and, where appropriate, its subsidiaries.

This report contains forward-looking statements regarding Smith Micro which include, but are not limited to, statements concerning projected revenues, expenses, gross profit and income, the competitive factors affecting our business, market acceptance of products, customer concentration, the success and timing of new product introductions and the protection of our intellectual property. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management s beliefs, and certain assumptions made by us. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, predicts, potential, believes, seeks, estimates, should, may, will and variations of these words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements also include the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *our customer concentration given that the majority of our sales depend on a few large client relationships, including Sprint;*
- *our ability to become and remain profitable;*
- *the risk of being delisted from NASDAQ if our stock does not trade over $1.00 per share for 10 straight business days or if we fail to meet any of the other listing requirements;*
- *our quarterly revenues and operating results are difficult to predict and could fall below analyst or investor expectations, which could cause the price of our common stock to fall;*
- *changes in demand for our products from our key customers and their end users;*
- *the intensity of the competition and our ability to successfully compete;*
- *the pace at which the market for new products develop;*
- *our ability to hire and retain key personnel;*
- *the availability of third party intellectual property and licenses which may not be on commercially reasonable terms, or not at all;*
- *our ability to establish and maintain strategic relationships with our customers;*
- *our ability to assimilate acquisitions without diverting management attention and impacting current operations;*
- *our ability to protect our intellectual property and our ability to not infringe on the rights of others;*
- *our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations and such capital may not be available to us at commercially reasonable terms or at all;*
- *security and privacy breaches in our systems may damage client relations and inhibit our ability to grow;*
- *interruptions or delays in the services we provide from our data center hosting facilities could harm our business; and*
- *those additional factors which are listed under the Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.*

The forward-looking statements contained in this report are made on the basis of the views and assumptions of management regarding future events and business performance as of the date this report is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). We do not undertake any obligation to update these statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date this report is filed.

Overview

Smith Micro provides software solutions to simplify and enhance the mobile experience. As a leader in wireless connectivity, our applications ensure the best Quality of Experience for mobile users while optimizing networks for wireless service providers and enterprises. Using our intelligent policy-on-device platform, along with premium voice, video and content monetization services, we create new opportunities to engage consumers and capitalize on the growth of connected devices. In addition to wireless and mobility software, Smith Micro develops and distributes personal, professional, and educational graphics products and tools for consumers, artists, animators and designers worldwide.

Over the past three decades, the Company has developed deep expertise in embedded software for networked devices, policy-based management platforms, and highly-scalable mobile applications and hosted services. For organizations struggling to reduce costs and complexity in the fragmented, rapidly evolving mobile market, Smith Micro offers proven solutions that increase reliability and efficiency while accelerating delivery and value of mobile services to consumers.

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A summary of the Company s customers that represent 10% or more of the Company s net revenues is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Wireless:		
Sprint (& affiliates)	65.0%	64.7%
Comcast	5.6%	10.8%
Graphics:		
FastSpring	13.6%	9.5%

The three customers listed above comprised 84% and 90% our accounts receivable as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth certain statements of operations and comprehensive loss data expressed as a percentage of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected in the future.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues	29.3	20.1
Gross profit	70.7	79.9
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing	32.8	20.8
Research and development	54.4	31.8
General and administrative	34.5	27.3
Total operating expenses	121.7	79.9
Operating income (loss)	(51.0)	0.0
Interest and other income, net	-	-
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(51.0)	0.0
Provision for income tax expense	0.4	0.1
Net loss	(51.4) %	(0.1) %

Revenues and Expense Components

The following is a description of the primary components of our revenues and expenses:

Revenues. Revenues are net of sales returns and allowances. Our operations are organized into two business segments:

- Wireless, which includes our NetWise®, CommSuite®, and QuickLink® family of products; and

- Graphics, which includes our consumer-based products: Poser®, Anime Studio®, Manga Studio®, MotionArtist® and StuffIt®.

The following table shows the revenues generated by each business segment (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2016		2015	
Wireless	$	5,973	$	9,219
Graphics		1,241		1,310
Total revenues		7,214		10,529
Cost of revenues		2,113		2,118
Gross profit	$	5,101	$	8,411

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues consists of direct product and assembly, maintenance, data center, royalties and technical support expenses.

Selling and marketing. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, advertising costs, sales commissions and trade show expenses. These expenses vary significantly from quarter to quarter based on the timing of trade shows and product introductions.

Research and development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel and equipment costs required to conduct our software development efforts.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, professional services and fees paid for external service providers, space and occupancy costs, and legal and other public company costs.

Interest and other income (expense), net. Interest and other income are primarily related to our average cash and short term investment balances during the period and vary among periods. Our other excess cash is invested in short term marketable equity and debt securities classified as cash equivalents. Interest and other expense are primarily related to the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate used to measure our operating lease termination liabilities in restructuring.

Provision for income tax expense. The Company accounts for income taxes as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 740, Income Taxes. This statement requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company s financial statements or tax returns. Measurement of the deferred items is based on enacted tax laws. In the event the future consequences of differences between financial reporting bases and tax bases of the Company s assets and liabilities result in a deferred tax asset, we are required to evaluate the probability of being able to realize the future benefits indicated by such asset. The deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based upon all available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Establishing, reducing or increasing a valuation allowance in an accounting period generally results in an increase or decrease in tax expense in the statement of operations. We must make significant judgments to determine the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, unrecognized tax benefits and any valuation allowance to be recorded against deferred tax assets. The current provision for income tax expense consists of state income tax minimums, foreign tax withholdings and foreign income taxes.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2015

Revenues. Revenues were $7.2 million and $10.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a decrease of $3.3 million, or 31.5%. Wireless revenues decreased $3.2 million, or 35.2%, primarily due to decreases in our NetWise product line of $2.0 million, primarily sold to Sprint and Comcast. QuickLink decreased $0.8 million as the legacy connection manager business continues to decline and CommSuite decreased $0.4 million. Graphics revenues decreased $0.1 million, or 5.3%. While we have launched new wireless products, the volume and timing of future revenues are difficult to predict.

Cost of revenues. Cost of revenues were flat at $2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Gross profit. Gross profit was $5.1 million, or 70.7% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016, a decrease of $3.3 million, or 39.4%, from $8.4 million, or 79.9% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The 9.2 percentage point decrease was primarily due to lower revenues and product mix.

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Selling and marketing. Selling and marketing expenses were $2.4 million and $2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing an increase of $0.2 million, or 8.2%. This increase was primarily due to higher consulting and advertising expenses. Stock-based compensation remained flat at $0.1 million for both three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Research and development. Research and development expenses were $3.9 million and $3.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing an increase of $0.6 million, or 17.4%. This increase was primarily due to increased headcount to support all of our new projects. Stock-based compensation was $0.1 million and $0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of $0.1 million.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses were $2.5 million and $2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a decrease of $0.4 million, or 13.6%. This decrease was primarily due to lower space and occupancy costs of $0.1 million and other reduced spending of $0.1 million. Stock-based compensation was $0.2 million and $0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of $0.2 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2016, we had $13.1 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments and $11.3 million of working capital.

Based on the Company s current financial revenue and profit projections, management believes that the Company s existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund its operations through at least the next twelve months. If market acceptance of our strategy and products is slower than anticipated, then we will need to:

- raise additional funds to support the Company s operations. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise such additional funds on acceptable terms, if at all. If the Company raises additional funds by issuing securities, existing stockholders may be diluted;
- undertake additional restructuring to lower costs to bring them in line with actual revenues; and
- review strategic alternatives for one or more of our product lines.

If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to curtail our operations or other business activities or obtain funds through arrangements with strategic partners or others that may require us to relinquish rights to certain technologies or potential markets.

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was $0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. We received $2.7 million from accounts receivable, $0.7 million from deferred revenue, and non-cash expenses including stock-based compensation of $0.4 million and depreciation and amortization of $0.4 million. This was partially offset by our net loss of $3.7 million and increases in prepaid expenses and other assets of $0.2 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was $0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. We received $0.7 million from a state income tax refund, $0.6 million from accounts receivable, and non-cash expenses including stock-based compensation of $0.6 million and depreciation and amortization of $0.5 million. This was partially offset by decreases in deferred revenue of $1.2 million and accounts payable and other accrued liabilities of $0.5 million.

Investing activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we had sales of short-term investments of $2.4 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we had purchases of short-term investments of $0.9 million.

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Financing activities

During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, we received a de minimis amount from the stock sale for our employee stock purchase plan and the exercise of stock options.

Contractual obligations and commercial commitments

As of March 31, 2016, we had no debt. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2016 (in thousands):

		Payments due by period			
		1 year			More than
Contractual obligations:	**Total**	**or less**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**5 years**
Operating Lease Obligations	$ 8,987	$ 1,711	$ 3,063	$ 3,032	$ 1,181
Purchase Obligations	1,295	1,295	-	-	-
Total	$ 10,282	$ 3,006	$ 3,063	$ 3,032	$ 1,181

During our normal course of business, we have made certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which we may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include: intellectual property indemnities to our customers and licensees in connection with the use, sale and/or license of our products; indemnities to various lessors in connection with facility leases for certain claims arising from such facility or lease; indemnities to vendors and service providers pertaining to claims based on the negligence or willful misconduct; indemnities involving the accuracy of representations and warranties in certain contracts; and indemnities to directors and officers of the Company to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of the State of Delaware. We may also issue a guarantee in the form of a standby letter of credit as security for contingent liabilities under certain customer contracts. The duration of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees varies, and in certain cases, may be indefinite. The majority of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees may not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential for future payments we could be obligated to make. We have not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Real Property Leases

Our corporate headquarters, including our principal administrative, sales and marketing, customer support and research and development facility, is located in Aliso Viejo, California, where we currently lease and occupy approximately 33,600 square feet of space pursuant to lease that expires on May 31, 2016. We lease approximately 55,600 square feet in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania under a lease that expires December 31, 2021. Internationally, we lease space in Belgrade, Serbia that expires December 30, 2016.

In February 2015, we signed an addendum to sublease approximately 19,965 square feet of our Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania facility for a term that expires on December 31, 2021 which is concurrent with our current lease.

We lease an additional 19,100 square feet in Aliso Viejo, California under a lease that expires January 31, 2022. In August 2014, we signed an addendum to sublease all of the space commencing on September 15, 2014 for a three year period, with two, two-year renewal options. The remaining lease expense, net of sublease income, has been accrued for in our 2013 restructuring liability account.

We lease approximately 15,300 square feet in Watsonville, California under a lease that expires September 30, 2018. In March 2014, we signed an addendum to sublease all of the space commencing on May 1, 2014. We are paying the landlord a minimum amount of rent, with annual escalations, through the end of the lease. This lease expense has been accrued for in our 2013 restructuring liability account. We have moved into a significantly smaller facility in Santa Cruz, California and are paying month-to-month rent.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of results of operations, financial condition and liquidity are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may materially differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. On an on-going basis, we review our estimates to ensure that they appropriately reflect changes in our business or new information as it becomes available.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue Recognition

We currently report our net revenues under two operating groups: Wireless and Graphics. Within each of these groups software revenue is recognized based on the customer and contract type. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed and determinable, and collectability is probable as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 985-605, Software-Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenues from sales of our software to our customers or end users as completed products are shipped and title passes; or from royalties generated as authorized customers duplicate our software, if the other requirements are met. If the requirements are not met at the date of shipment, revenue is not recognized until these elements are known or resolved. For Wireless sales, returns from customers are limited to defective goods or goods shipped in error. Historically, customer returns have not exceeded the very nominal estimates and reserves. We also provide some technical support to our customers. Such costs have historically been insignificant.

We have a few multiple element agreements for which we have contracted to provide a perpetual license for use of proprietary software, to provide non-recurring engineering, and in some cases to provide software maintenance (post contract support). For these software and software-related multiple element arrangements, we must: (1) determine whether and when each element has been delivered; (2) determine whether undelivered products or services are essential to the functionality of the delivered products and services; (3) determine the fair value of each undelivered element using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), and (4) allocate the total price among the various elements. VSOE of fair value is used to allocate a portion of the price to the undelivered elements and the residual method is used to allocate the remaining portion to the delivered elements. Absent VSOE, revenue is deferred until the earlier of the point at which VSOE of fair value exists for any undelivered element or until all elements of the arrangement have been delivered. However, if the only undelivered element is post contract support, the entire arrangement fee is recognized ratably over the performance period. We determine VSOE for each element based on historical stand-alone sales to third parties or from the stated renewal rate for the elements contained in the initial arrangement. In determining VSOE, we require that a substantial majority of the selling prices for a product or service fall within a reasonably narrow pricing range. We have established VSOE for our post contract support services and non-recurring engineering.

On occasion, we enter into fixed fee arrangements, i.e. for trials, in which customer payments are tied to the achievement of specific milestones. Revenue for these contracts is recognized based on customer acceptance of certain milestones as they are achieved. We also enter hosting arrangements that sometimes include up-front, non-refundable set-up fees. Revenue is recognized for these fees over the term of the agreement.

For Graphics sales, management reviews available retail channel information and makes a determination of a return provision for sales made to distributors and retailers based on current channel inventory levels and historical return patterns. Certain sales to distributors or retailers are made on a consignment basis. Revenue for consignment sales are not recognized until sell through to the final customer is established. Certain revenues are booked net of revenue sharing payments. Sales directly to end-users are recognized upon shipment. End users have a thirty day right of return, but such returns are reasonably estimable and have historically been immaterial. We also provide technical support to our customers. Such costs have historically been insignificant.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We sell our products worldwide. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history, the customer s current credit worthiness and various other factors, as determined by our review of their current credit information. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers. We estimate credit losses and maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts reserve based upon these estimates. While such credit losses have historically been within our estimated reserves, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. If not, this could have an adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets

Long-lived assets to be held are reviewed for events or changes in circumstances which indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. They are tested for recoverability using undiscounted cash flows to determine whether or not impairment to such value has occurred as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment. The Company determined there was no impairment as of March 31, 2016.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes as required by FASB ASC Topic No. 740, Income Taxes. This Topic clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Topic also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Topic requires an entity to recognize the financial statement impact of a tax position when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. In addition, the Topic permits an entity to recognize interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties either as income tax expense or operating expenses. The Company has chosen to recognize interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued final guidance in Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting,* which will change certain aspects of accounting for share-based payments to employees. The new guidance will require all income tax effects of awards to be recognized in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled. It will also allow an employer to repurchase more of an employee s shares than it can currently for tax withholding purposes without triggering liability accounting and to make a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all companies in any interim or annual period, and must be adopted on a modified prospective approach. Due to the Company s full valuation allowance, the nature of the change on the balance sheet is not significant.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases,* to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing all lease transactions (with terms in excess of 12 months) on the balance sheet as a lease liability and a right-of-use asset (as defined). The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with earlier application permitted. Upon adoption, the lessee will apply the new standard retrospectively to all periods presented or retrospectively using a cumulative effect adjustment in the year of adoption. The Company is currently assessing the effect that adoption will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued final guidance in ASU No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes,* which requires companies to classify all deferred tax assets and liabilities as noncurrent on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and noncurrent amounts. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted for all companies in any interim or annual period, and may be adopted on either a prospective or retrospective basis.

The Company has early adopted this standard for the interim and annual period ending December 31, 2015 on a prospective basis. As such, prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. Due to the Company s full valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets, the nature of the change on the balance sheet is not significant.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40)*. The Update provides U.S. GAAP guidance on management s responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company s ability to continue as a going concern and about related footnote disclosures. For each reporting period, management will be required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about a company s ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date the financial statements are issued. The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).* The amendments to this Update supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of this Topic is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. This Topic defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than required under existing U.S. GAAP including identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. In July 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (including interim reporting periods within those periods). Early adoption is permitted to the original effective date of December 15, 2016 (including interim reporting periods within those periods). The amendments may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of initial application. We will be evaluating the impact of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. At March 31, 2016, the carrying values of our financial instruments approximated fair values based on current market prices and rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

While a majority of our business is denominated in U.S. dollars, we do invoice in foreign currencies. For both the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, our revenues denominated in foreign currencies were de minimis. Fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and certain other currencies may affect our results of operations and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results. We do not currently engage in hedging or similar transactions to reduce these risks. The operational expenses of our foreign entities reduce the currency exposure we have because our foreign currency revenues are offset in part by expenses payable in foreign currencies. As such, we do not believe we have a material exposure to foreign currency rate fluctuations at this time.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

We conducted an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act)) as of March 31, 2016. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have determined that as of March 31, 2016, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management necessarily is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Management s responsibility for financial statements

Our management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of all information presented in this report. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts based on management s best estimates and judgments. Management believes the consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the form and substance of transactions and that the financial statements fairly represent the Company s financial position and results of operations for the periods and as of the dates stated therein.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed solely of independent directors, meets regularly with our independent registered public accounting firm, SingerLewak LLP, and representatives of management to review accounting, financial reporting, internal control and audit matters, as well as the nature and extent of the audit effort. The Audit Committee is responsible for the engagement of the independent auditors. The independent auditors have free access to the Audit Committee.

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Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company may become involved in various legal proceedings arising from its business activities. While management does not believe the ultimate disposition of these matters will have a material adverse impact on the Company s consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and depending on the nature and timing of these proceedings, an unfavorable resolution could materially affect the Company s future consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position in a particular period.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider and evaluate all of the information in this Quarterly Report and the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, which was filed with the SEC on March 9, 2016 (the Form 10-K). The risks set forth in our Form 10-K are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks that are not known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these risks actually occur, our business could be materially harmed and the trading price of our common stock could decline. Please also refer to Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our future performance.

The risk factors associated with our business have not materially changed compared to the risk factors disclosed in the Form 10-K.

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

The table set forth below shows all repurchases of securities by us during the three months ended March 31, 2016:

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be

			Programs	Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1-31, 2016				
February 1-29, 2016				
March 1-31, 2016	165,666 (a)	$0.63		
Total	165,666	$0.63		

The above table includes:

(a) Acquisition of stock by the Company as payment of withholding taxes in connection with the vesting of restricted stock awards, in an aggregate amount of 165,666 shares during the periods set forth in the table.

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Item 6. Exhibits

2.1	Share Purchase Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, by and between Smith Micro Software, Inc. and Birdstep Technology ASA. (Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 10, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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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.

	SMITH MICRO SOFTWARE, INC.
April 29, 2016	By /s/ William W. Smith, Jr. William W. Smith, Jr. Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer *(Principal Executive Officer)*
April 29, 2016	By /s/ Steven M. Yasbek Steven M. Yasbek Vice President and Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)*