

SONIC FOUNDRY INC
Form S-3
December 28, 2010
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Registration No. _____

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SONIC FOUNDRY, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland 39-1783372
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
222 West Washington Avenue

Madison, WI 53703

(608) 443-1600

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,

of Registrant's principal executive offices)

RIMAS BUINEVICIUS

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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222 West Washington Avenue

Madison, WI 53703

(608) 443-1600

(Name, address, including zip code, and
telephone number, including area code,
of agent for service)

Copies to:

Frederick H. Kopko, Jr., Esq.

McBreen & Kopko

20 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 2520

Chicago, IL 60606

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an Offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same Offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is at registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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)

[x] Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock \$.01 par value, underlying warrants	33,050 (1)	\$15.74 (2)	\$520,240	\$60.40

(1) Represents the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of certain warrants.

(2) Average weighted exercise price of warrants.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective, on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any State in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such State.

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PROSPECTUS

33,050 shares of Common Stock, Par Value \$.01 per Share

This prospectus relates to the public offering, which is not being underwritten, of 33,050 shares of our Common Stock (the "Shares"), which may be issued upon exercise of certain warrants. These Shares may be offered and sold from time to time by certain of our stockholders (the "Selling Stockholders").

The Selling Stockholders may sell the Shares from time to time on the Nasdaq Capital Market in regular brokerage transactions, in transactions directly with market makers or in certain privately negotiated transactions. See "Plan of Distribution". Each Selling Stockholder has advised us that no sale or distribution other than as disclosed herein will be effected until after this Prospectus shall have been appropriately amended or supplemented, if required, to set forth the terms thereof. We will receive the exercise price of the warrants when the warrants are exercised. However, we will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the Shares. Selling commissions, brokerage fees, any applicable stock transfer taxes and any fees and disbursements of counsel to the Selling Stockholders are payable individually by the Selling Stockholders.

Our Common Stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "SOFO". On December 17, 2010, the closing price of our Common Stock was \$13.75 per share.

These securities involve a high degree of risk and should be purchased only by persons who can afford the loss of their entire investment. See "Risk Factors" on page 4.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Prospectus is December 17, 2010

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You should call 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to you on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our corporate website is <http://www.sonicfoundry.com>. Electronic access to our filings is available at the Investor Information section of the website. However, the information on the website does not constitute a part of the Prospectus.

This prospectus is part of the registration statement and does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. Whenever a reference is made in this prospectus to any contract or other document of Sonic Foundry, the reference may not be complete and you should refer to the exhibits that are a part of the registration statement for a copy of the contract or document.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus information that we file with the SEC in other documents. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to other documents that contain that information. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and information that we file with the SEC in the future and incorporate by reference will automatically update and may supersede the information contained in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, prior to the sale of all the shares covered by this prospectus.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 7, 2010;

All of our filings pursuant to the Exchange Act after the date of the filing of the initial registration statement and prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement; and

The description of our common stock contained in our Exchange Act Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed on April 20, 2000.

You may request free copies of these filings by writing or telephoning us at the following address: Investor Relations, 222 West Washington Avenue, Suite 775, Madison, WI 53703, Telephone (608) 443-1600.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus contains or incorporates forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. You can identify these forward-looking statements by our use of the words believe, anticipate, plan, expect, may, will, intend, estimate and similar expressions, whether in the negative or affirmative. We cannot guarantee that we actually will achieve these plans, intentions or expectations. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements in this prospectus, particularly under the heading Risk Factors, that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements that we make. The forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers or dispositions. We do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statement we make.

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SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS

Company Overview

Sonic Foundry, Inc. is a web communications technology leader, providing webcasting, lecture capture and knowledge management solutions for higher education institutions, businesses and government agencies worldwide. Powered by our patented webcasting platform, Mediasite®, Sonic Foundry empowers people to transform the way they communicate. We help our customers connect within a dynamic, evolving world of shared knowledge and envision a future where learners and workers around the globe use webcasting to bridge time and distance; accelerate research, productivity and growth; and reduce the environmental impact of traditional education and business communications.

Sonic Foundry solutions include:

Mediasite Recorders for capturing multimedia presentations

Mediasite EX Server platform for streaming, archiving and managing online presentation content

Sonic Foundry Event Services for turnkey event webcasting based on the Mediasite platform

Sonic Foundry Services for hosting, installation, training and custom development

Mediasite Customer Assurance for annual hardware and software maintenance and technical support

Today, nearly 2,000 customers using more than 4,500 Mediasite Recorders in presentation venues around the world are capturing hundreds of thousands of multimedia presentations with millions of viewers. Sonic Foundry, Inc. was founded in 1991, incorporated in Wisconsin in March 1994 and merged into a Maryland corporation of the same name in October 1996. Our executive offices are located at 222 West Washington Ave., Madison, Wisconsin 53703 and our telephone number is (608) 443-1600. Our corporate website is www.sonicfoundry.com. In the Investor Information section of our website we make available, free of charge, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports required to be filed pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as reasonably practicable after the filing of such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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RISK FACTORS

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS DESCRIBED BELOW BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION. THE RISKS DESCRIBED BELOW ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES WE FACE. ADDITIONAL RISKS THAT WE ARE NOT PRESENTLY AWARE OF OR THAT WE CURRENTLY BELIEVE ARE IMMATERIAL MAY ALSO IMPAIR OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS. OUR BUSINESS COULD BE HARMED BY ANY OR ALL OF THESE RISKS. THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD DECLINE SIGNIFICANTLY DUE TO ANY OF THESE RISKS, AND YOU MAY LOSE ALL OR PART OF YOUR INVESTMENT. IN ASSESSING THESE RISKS, YOU SHOULD ALSO REFER TO THE OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS PROSPECTUS, INCLUDING OUR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED NOTES.

Economic conditions could materially adversely affect the Company.

The global economic crisis experienced since 2008 and any continuing unfavorable economic conditions have negatively affected, and could continue to negatively affect, our business, operating results or financial condition, which could in turn affect our stock price. Weak economic conditions and the resulting impact on the availability of public funds along with the possibility of state and local budget cuts and reduced university enrollment could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and services. In addition, a prolonged economic downturn could cause insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays, inability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of the Company's products and inability or delay of our channel partners and other customers to pay accounts receivable owed to us.

Economic conditions may have a disproportionate effect on the sale of our products.

Many of our customers will look at the total A/V equipment and labor cost to outfit a typical conference room or lecture hall as one amount for budgetary purposes. Consequently, although our products represent only a portion of the total cost, the cost of the entire project of outfitting a room or conference hall may be considered excessive and may not survive budgetary constraints. Alternatively, our resellers may modify their quotes to end customers by eliminating our products or substituting less expensive competitive products in order to win opportunities within budget constraints. Event service partners may similarly suggest that customers eliminate recording and webcasting as a means of reducing event cost. Consequently, declines in spending by government, educational or corporate institutions due to budgetary constraints may have a disproportionate impact on the Company and result in a material adverse impact on our financial condition.

Multiple unit deals needed for continued success.

We need to sell multiple units to educational, corporate and government institutions in order to sell most efficiently and remain profitable. In fiscal 2010, 70% of revenue was to existing customers compared to 62% in fiscal 2009. In particular, sales of multiple units to corporate customers have lagged behind results achieved in the higher education market; consequently, we have allocated more resources to the higher education market. While we have addressed a strategy to leverage existing customers and close multiple unit transactions, a customer may choose not to make expected purchases of our products. The failure of our customers to make expected purchases will harm our business.

Manufacturing disruption or capacity constraints would harm our business.

We subcontract the manufacture of our recorders to one third-party contract manufacturer and subcontract the manufacture of our rack-unit recorder and a proprietary component of our recorders to

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another third-party contract manufacturer. Although we believe there are multiple sources of supply from other contract manufacturers as well as multiple suppliers of component parts required by the contract manufacturers, a disruption of supply of component parts or completed products, even if short term, would have a negative impact on our revenues. Many component parts currently have long delivery lead times, requiring careful estimation of production requirements. Lengthening lead times, product design changes and other third party manufacturing disruptions have caused delays in delivery in fiscal 2010. In order to compensate for supply delays, we have sourced components from off-shore sources, used cross component parts, paid for expediting and currently hold substantially larger quantities of inventory than we previously held. Each of these strategies has increased our costs and may not be sufficient to ensure against production delays. We depend on our subcontract manufacturers to produce our products efficiently while maintaining high levels of quality. Any manufacturing defects, delay in production or changes in product features will likely cause customer dissatisfaction and may harm our reputation. Moreover, any incapacitation of the manufacturing site due to destruction, natural disaster or similar events could result in a loss of product inventory. As a result of any of the foregoing, we may not be able to meet demand for our products, which could negatively affect revenues in the quarter of the disruption or longer depending upon the magnitude of the event, and could harm our reputation.

We may need to raise additional capital.

At September 30, 2010 we had cash of \$3.4 million and availability under our line of credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank of \$2.9 million. The Company has historically financed its operations primarily through cash from sales of equity securities, cash from operations, and to a limited extent, through bank credit facilities. The Company has a history of operating losses and prior to fiscal 2010 had historically used cash in operations. The Company has significantly reduced its operating expenses over the last two fiscal years, and anticipates operating expenses to grow at less than the anticipated rate of increase in revenues in fiscal 2011. The Company believes its cash position and available credit is adequate to accomplish its business plan through at least the next twelve months.

We may evaluate further operating or capital lease opportunities to finance equipment purchases in the future and may utilize the Company's revolving line of credit to support working capital needs. While the Company anticipates that it will be in compliance with all provisions of the agreement, there can be no assurance that the existing Loan Agreement will be available to the Company or that additional financing will be available or on terms acceptable to the Company.

The business environment is not currently conducive to raising additional debt or equity financing and may not improve in the near term. If we borrow money, we may incur significant interest charges, which could harm our profitability. Holders of debt would also have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our common stock. If we raise additional equity, the terms of such financing may dilute the ownership interests of current investors and cause our stock price to fall significantly. We may not be able to secure financing upon acceptable terms, if at all. If we cannot raise funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to develop or enhance our products, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, which could seriously harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We have only recently achieved profitability.

While we reached profitability during the last half of fiscal 2010 and generated cash from operations of \$593 thousand, we may not realize sufficient revenues to sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. For the year ended September 30, 2010, we had a gross margin of \$15.4 million on revenue of \$20.5 million with which to cover selling, marketing, product development and general and administrative costs. Our selling, marketing, product development and general and administration costs

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have historically been a significant percentage of our revenue, due partly to the expense of developing leads and the relatively long period required to convert leads into sales associated with selling products that are not yet considered mainstream technology investments. Fluctuations in profitability or failure to maintain profitability will likely impact the price of our stock.

We could lose revenues if there are changes in the spending policies or budget priorities for government funding of colleges, universities, schools and other education providers.

Most of our customers and potential customers are public colleges, universities, schools and other education providers who depend substantially on government funding. Accordingly, any general decrease, delay or change in federal, state or local funding for colleges, universities, schools and other education providers could cause our current and potential customers to reduce their purchases of our products and services, or to decide not to renew service contracts, either of which could cause us to lose revenues. In addition, a specific reduction in governmental funding support for products such as ours would also cause us to lose revenues. The severe economic downturn experienced in the U.S. and globally has caused many of our clients to experience severe budgetary pressures, which has and will likely continue to have a negative impact on sales of our products. Continuing unfavorable economic conditions may result in further budget cuts and lead to lower overall spending, including information technology spending, by our current and potential clients, which may cause our revenues to decrease.

If a sufficient number of customers do not accept our products, our business may not succeed.

We cannot predict how the market for our products will develop, and part of our strategic challenge will be to convince enterprise customers of the productivity, improved communications, cost savings, suitability and other benefits of our products. Our future revenue and revenue growth rates will depend in large part on our success in delivering these products effectively, creating market acceptance for these products and meeting customer's needs for new or enhanced products. If we fail to do so, our products will not achieve widespread market acceptance, and we may not generate sufficient revenue to offset our product development and selling and marketing costs, which will hurt our business.

We may not be able to innovate to meet the needs of our target market.

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

If our marketing and lead generation efforts are not successful, our business will be harmed.

We believe that continued marketing efforts will be critical to achieve widespread acceptance of our products. Our marketing campaigns may not be successful given the expense required. For example, failure to adequately generate and develop sales leads could cause our future revenue growth to decrease. In addition, our inability to generate and cultivate sales leads into large organizations, where there is the potential for significant use of our products, could have a material effect on our business. We may not be able to identify and secure the number of strategic sales leads necessary to help generate marketplace acceptance of our products. If our marketing or lead-generation efforts are not successful, our business and operating results will be harmed.

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The length of our sales and deployment cycle is uncertain, which may cause our revenue and operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year.

During our sales cycle, we spend considerable time and expense providing information to prospective customers about the use and benefits of our products without generating corresponding revenue. Our expense levels are relatively fixed in the short-term and based in part on our expectations of future revenue. Therefore, any delay in our sales cycle could cause significant variations in our operating results, particularly because a relatively small number of customer orders represent a large portion of our revenue.

Our largest potential sources of revenue are educational institutions, large corporations and government entities that often require long testing and approval processes before making a decision to purchase our products, particularly when evaluating our products for inclusion in new buildings under construction or high dollar transactions. In general, the process of selling our products to a potential customer may involve lengthy negotiations, collaborations with consultants, designers and architects, time consuming installation processes and changes in network infrastructure in excess of what we or our VARs are able to provide. As a result, our sales cycle is unpredictable. Our sales cycle is also subject to delays as a result of customer-specific factors over which we have little or no control, including budgetary constraints and internal approval procedures, particularly with customers or potential customers that rely on government funding.

Our products are aimed toward a broadened user base within our key markets and these products are relatively early in their product life cycles. We cannot predict how the market for our products will develop and part of our strategic challenge will be to convince targeted users of the productivity, improved communications, cost savings and other benefits. Accordingly, it is likely that delays in our sales cycles with these products will occur and this could cause significant variations in our operating results.

Sales of some of our products have experienced seasonal fluctuations which have affected sequential growth rates for these products, particularly in our first fiscal quarter. For example, there is generally a slowdown for sales of our products in the higher education and corporate markets in the first fiscal quarter of each year. Seasonal fluctuations could negatively affect our business, which could cause our operating results to fall short of anticipated results for such quarters. As such, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenues, operating results and cash flows may not be meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

Our operating results are hard to predict as a significant amount of our sales typically occur at the end of a quarter and the mix of product and service orders may vary significantly.

Revenue for any particular quarter is extremely difficult to predict with any degree of certainty. We typically ship products within a short time after we receive an order and therefore, we typically do not have an order backlog with which to estimate future revenue. In addition, orders from our channel partners are based on the level of demand from end-user customers. Any decline or uncertainty in end-user demand could negatively impact end-user orders, which could in turn significantly negatively affect orders from our channel partners in any given quarter. Accordingly, our expectations for both short and long-term future revenue is based almost exclusively on our own estimate of future demand based on the pipeline of sales opportunities we manage, rather than on firm channel partner orders. Our expense levels are based largely on these estimates. In addition, the majority of our orders are received in the last month of a quarter; thus, the unpredictability of the receipt of these orders could negatively impact our future results. We historically have received all or nearly all our channel partner orders in the last month of a

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quarter and often in the last few days of the quarter. Accordingly, any significant shortfall in demand for our products in relation to our expectations, even if the result was a short term delay in orders, would have an adverse impact on our operating results.

We have experienced growing demand for our hosting and event services as well as a growing preference from our corporate customers in purchasing our software as a service (SaaS). As a result, we expect that service billings as a percentage of total billings will continue to grow which we believe will ultimately lead to higher gross margins and more recurring revenue. The percentage of billings represented by service is also likely to fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to seasonality of event services and other factors. Since services are typically billed in advance of providing the service, revenue is initially deferred, leading to reduced current period revenue with a corresponding negative impact to profits or losses in periods of significant increase in the percentage of our billings for deferred services.

We are subject to risks associated with our channel partners product inventories and product sell-through.

We sell a significant amount of our products to distributors such as Synnex Corporation and Starin Marketing, Inc., as well as other channel partners who maintain their own inventory of our products for sale to dealers and end-users. If these channel partners are unable to sell an adequate amount of their inventory of our products in a given quarter to dealers and end-users or if channel partners decide to decrease their inventories for any reason, such as a long-term continuation or increase, in global economic uncertainty and downturn in technology spending, the volume of our sales to these channel partners and our revenue would be negatively affected. In addition, if channel partners decide to purchase more inventory, due to product availability or other reasons, than is required to satisfy end-user demand or if end-user demand does not keep pace with the additional inventory purchases, channel inventory could grow in any particular quarter, which could adversely affect product revenue in the subsequent quarter. In addition, we also face the risk that some of our channel partners have inventory levels in excess of future anticipated sales. If such sales do not occur in the time frame anticipated by these channel partners for any reason, these channel partners may substantially decrease the amount of product they order from us in subsequent periods, which would harm our business.

If stock balancing returns or price adjustments exceed our reserves, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We provide some of our distributors with stock balancing return rights, which generally permit our distributors to return products, subject to ordering an equal dollar amount of alternate products. We also provide price protection rights to most of our distributors. Price protection rights require that we grant retroactive price adjustments for inventories of our products held by distributors if we lower our prices for those products within a specified time period. To cover our exposure to these product returns and price adjustments, we establish reserves based on our evaluation of historical product trends and current marketing plans. However, we cannot be assured that our reserves will be sufficient to cover our future product returns and price adjustments. If we inadequately forecast reserves, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We depend in part on the success of our relationships with third-party resellers and integrators.

Our success depends on various third-party relationships, particularly with our international and events services operations. The relationships include third party resellers as well as system integrators that assist with implementations of our products and sourcing of our products and services. Identifying partners, negotiating and documenting relationships with them and maintaining their relationships require significant time and resources from us. In addition, our agreements with our resellers and integrators are

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typically non-exclusive and do not prohibit them from working with our competitors or from offering competing products or services. We have limited control, if any, as to whether these strategic partners devote adequate resources to promoting, selling and implementing our products as compared to our competitor's products. Our competitors may be effective in providing incentives to third parties to favor their products or services. If we are unsuccessful in establishing or maintaining our relationships with these third parties, our ability to compete in the marketplace or to maintain or grow our revenue could be impaired and our operating results would suffer.

Our cash flow could fluctuate due to the potential difficulty of collecting our receivables.

A significant portion of our sales are fulfilled by VARs, regional distributors or master distributors. As an example, 54% of our billings in 2010 were to Synnex Corporation and Starin Marketing Inc., two master distributors who fulfill demand from other distributors, VARs or end-users. While our distributors and VARs typically maintain payment terms consistent with other end-users, a delay in payment may occur as a result of a number of factors including changes in demand, general economic factors, financial performance, inventory levels or disputes over payments. Any delay from Synnex, Starin, or other large distributors or VARs, could have a material impact on the collections of our receivables during a particular quarter.

We have recently expanded the level of sales representation in Europe and Asia as well as other international regions. We offer credit terms to some of our international customers; however, payments tend to go beyond terms in certain countries and accounts receivable from most international customers are not eligible for borrowing under our revolving line of credit. Therefore, as Europe, Asia and other international regions grow as a percentage of our revenue, accounts receivable balances will likely increase as compared to previous years.

Accounting regulations and related interpretations and policies, particularly those related to revenue recognition, cause us to defer revenue recognition into future periods for portions of our products and services.

Revenue recognition for our products and services is complex and subject to multiple sources of authoritative guidance, some of which are new, as well as varied interpretations and implementation practices for such rules. These rules require us to apply judgment in determining revenue recognition in certain situations. Factors that are considered in revenue recognition include those such as vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE), the inclusion of other services and contingencies to payment terms. We expect that we will continue to defer portions of our product and service billings because of these factors, and to the extent that management's judgment is incorrect it could result in a significant increase in the amount of revenue deferred in any one period. The amounts deferred may also be significant and may vary from quarter to quarter depending on the mix of products sold or contractual terms.

Additional changes in authoritative guidance or changes in practice in applying such rules could also cause us to defer the recognition of revenue to future periods or recognize lower revenue.

Because most of our service contracts are renewable on an annual basis, a reduction in our service renewal rate could significantly reduce our revenues.

Our clients have no obligation to renew their content hosting agreements, customer support contracts or other annual service contracts after the expiration of the initial period, which is typically one year, and some clients have elected not to do so. A decline in renewal rates could cause our revenues to decline. We have limited historical data with respect to rates of renewals, so we cannot accurately predict future renewal rates. Our renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors,

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including client dissatisfaction with our products and services, our failure to update our products to maintain their attractiveness in the market, deteriorating economic conditions or budgetary constraints or changes in budget priorities faced by our clients.

Because we generally recognize revenues ratably over the term of our service contracts, downturns or upturns in service transactions will not be fully reflected in our operating results until future periods.

We recognize most of our revenues from service contracts monthly over the terms of their agreements, which are typically 12 months, although terms have ranged from less than one month to 48 months. As a result, much of the service revenue we report in each quarter is attributable to agreements entered into during previous quarters. Consequently, a decline in sales, client renewals or market acceptance of our products in any one quarter will not necessarily be fully reflected in the revenues in that quarter and will negatively affect our revenues and profitability in future quarters. This ratable revenue recognition also makes it difficult for us to rapidly increase our revenues through additional sales in any period, as revenues from new clients must be recognized over the applicable agreement term.

There is a great deal of competition in the market for our products, which could lower the demand for our products.

The market for our products and services is intensely competitive, dynamic and subject to rapid technological change. The intensity of the competition and the pace of change are expected to increase in the future. Increased competition is likely to result in price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share, any one of which could seriously harm our business. Competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the products and services offered, many of which have greater financial resources than we have. We encounter competition with respect to different aspects of our solution from a variety of sources including:

Web conferencing solutions (e.g. Adobe, Cisco/WebEx, Microsoft and Citrix). Although part of the overall online multimedia communications landscape, these solutions are designed primarily for collaborative communications versus one-to-many communications like Mediasite. Many organizations acknowledge that they need both technologies – one-to-many webcasting and collaborative web conferencing – to appropriately address their different communication requirements.

Video conferencing solutions (e.g. Polycom, TANDBERG (now Cisco) and Sony). These solutions are designed primarily for one-to-one or group-to-group communications with high levels of interactivity and collaboration. Like web conferencing, many organizations use both video conferencing and webcasting. Mediasite integrates with videoconferencing endpoints from Polycom and TANDBERG to record and manage interactive meetings, discussions and distance learning courses alongside other Mediasite content.

Authoring tools solutions (e.g. Accordent PresenterPLUS, Camtasia Studio and Microsoft Producer). Unlike webcasting, web conferencing or video conferencing, which are forms of online multimedia communication that capture and distribute/stream content, these solutions are production-oriented tools designed to create and edit multimedia content only. Some organizations will use these desktop tools to create training content by manually integrating existing audio, video, images, branding and other visual elements into a multimedia presentation which can then be published to a web or streaming server for distribution. This process can require a significant amount of production effort and user expertise in presentation authoring.

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Online video services and virtual meeting platforms (e.g. INXPO, Livestream, ON24, Onstream Media, InterCall, Thomson Reuters, Unisfair and Wall Street Webcasting). These companies offer services or SaaS-based platforms that either allow audio and video to be captured from a presenter's computer (often with supporting materials uploaded in advance), produced streaming video services or 2D/3D virtual environments that may or may not include rich media webcasts.

Other vendors such as Echo360, Tegrity, Accordent Technologies and Panopto, provide lecture capture or webcasting capabilities, but differ in their technology approach, particularly in the lecture capture arena. Mediasite is an appliance- or room-based platform for lecture capture. It provides a fully integrated system designed around an automated purpose-built recording appliance to capture, publish and manage rich media content. This transparent recording automation means no presenter intervention which leads to the broadest end-user adoption across campuses. Room-based appliances are capable of streaming live or on-demand and can leverage the full breadth of in-room audio/visual technology. A room-based platform like Mediasite also includes complete content management for captured multimedia presentations.

Other lecture capture solutions are implemented as software applications designed to capture and publish rich media content, but dependent upon a third-party content management platform, typically the institution's course management system. Software applications for lecture capture support on-demand streaming only and require in-room PC integration with varying levels of presenter intervention and recording knowledge which may lead to lower adoption rates throughout the campus.

Lastly, laptop-resident desktop tools capture and publish non-rich media (limited video and presentation graphics) and like software applications support only on-demand streaming and require a third-party content management platform. Desktop tools require the greatest degree of presenter intervention, technical confidence and support. While prevalent on many campuses, these three factors limit the practicality for campus-wide adoption.

If potential customers or competitors use open source software to develop products that are competitive with our products and services, we may face decreased demand and pressure to reduce the prices for our products.

The growing acceptance and prevalence of open source software may make it easier for competitors or potential competitors to develop software applications that compete with our products, or for customers and potential customers to internally develop software applications that they would otherwise have licensed from us. One of the aspects of open source software is that it can be modified or used to develop new software that competes with proprietary software applications, such as ours. Such competition can develop without the degree of overhead and lead time required by traditional proprietary software companies. As open source offerings become more prevalent, customers may defer or forego purchases of our products, which could reduce our sales and lengthen the sales cycle for our products or result in the loss of current customers to open source solutions. If we are unable to differentiate our products from competitive products based on open source software, demand for our products and services may decline, and we may face pressure to reduce the prices of our products, which would hurt our profitability.

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Our customers may use our products to share confidential and sensitive information, and if our system security is breached, our reputation could be harmed and we may lose customers.

Our customers may use our products and services to share confidential and sensitive information, the security of which is critical to their business. Third parties may attempt to breach our security for customer hosted content or the networks of our customers. Customers may take inadequate security precautions with their sensitive information and may inadvertently make that information public. We may be liable to our customers for any breach in security, and any breach could harm our reputation and cause us to lose customers. In addition, customers are vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could lead to interruptions, delays or loss of data. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to further protect against security breaches or to resolve problems caused by any breach, including litigation-related expenses if we are sued.

Operational failures in our network infrastructure could disrupt our remote hosting services, cause us to lose clients and sales to potential clients and result in increased expenses and reduced revenues.

Unanticipated problems affecting our network systems could cause interruptions or delays in the delivery of the hosting services we provide to some of our clients. We are not equipped to provide full disaster recovery to all of our hosted clients. If there are operational failures in our network infrastructure that cause interruptions, slower response times, loss of data or extended loss of service for our remotely hosted clients, we may be required to issue credits or pay penalties, current clients may terminate their contracts or elect not to renew them and we may lose sales to potential clients. If we determine that we need additional hardware and systems, we may be required to make further investments in our network infrastructure.

The technology underlying our products and services is complex and may contain unknown defects that could harm our reputation, result in product liability or decrease market acceptance of our products.

The technology underlying our products is complex and includes software that is internally developed, software licensed from third parties and hardware purchased from third parties. These products have, and will in the future, contain errors or defects, particularly when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. We may not discover defects that affect our current or new applications or enhancements until after they are sold and our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover our complete liability exposure. Any defects in our products and services could:

Damage our reputation

Cause our customers to initiate product liability suits against us

Increase our product development resources

Cause customers to cancel orders or potential customers to purchase competitive products or services

Delay market acceptance of our products

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If we are viewed only as a commodity supplier, our margins and valuations will shrink.

We need to provide value-added services in order to avoid being viewed as a commodity supplier. This entails building long-term customer relationships and developing features that will distinguish our products. Our technology is complex and is often confused with other products and technologies in the market place, including video conferencing, streaming and collaboration. If we fail to build long-term customer relationships and develop features that distinguish our products in the market place, our margins will shrink and our stock may become less valuable to investors.

Our success depends upon the proprietary aspects of our technology.

Our success and ability to compete depend to a significant degree upon the protection of our proprietary technology. We currently have two U.S. patents that have been issued to us and four U.S. patent applications that are pending. We may seek additional patents in the future. Our current patent applications cover different aspects of the technology used in our products which is important to our ability to compete. However, it is possible that:

Our pending patent applications may not result in the issuance of patents

Any patents acquired by or issued to us may not be broad enough to protect us

Any issued patent could be successfully challenged by one or more third parties, which could result in our loss of the right to prevent others from exploiting the inventions claimed in those patents

Current and future competitors may independently develop similar technology, duplicate our services or design around any of our patents

Effective patent protection, including effective legal-enforcement mechanisms against those who violate our patent-related assets, may not be available in every country in which we do or plan to do business

We may not have the resources to enforce our patents or may determine the potential benefits are not worth the cost and risk of ultimately being unsuccessful

We also rely upon trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, which may not be sufficient to protect our intellectual property.

We also rely on a combination of laws, such as copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements and licenses, to establish and protect our technology. We have registered eight U.S. and four foreign country trademarks. These forms of intellectual property protection are critically important to our ability to establish and maintain our competitive position. However, it is possible that:

Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our copyrights, trademarks and similar proprietary rights

Laws and contractual restrictions may not be sufficient to prevent misappropriation of our technology or to deter others from developing similar technologies

Effective trademark, copyright and trade secret protection, including effective legal-enforcement

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mechanisms against those who violate our trademark, copyright or trade secret assets, may be unavailable or limited in foreign countries

Contractual agreements may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure of such trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information

Other companies may claim common law trademark rights based upon state or foreign laws that precede the federal registration of our marks

Policing unauthorized use of our services and trademarks is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and we may be unable to determine the extent of any unauthorized use

Reverse engineering, unauthorized copying or other misappropriation of our proprietary technology could enable third parties to benefit from our technology without paying us for it, which would significantly harm our business.

If other parties bring infringement or other claims against us, we may incur significant costs or lose customers.

Other companies may obtain patents or other proprietary rights that would limit our ability to conduct our business and could assert that our technologies infringe their proprietary rights. We could incur substantial costs to defend any legal proceedings, even if without merit, and intellectual property litigation could force us to cease using key technology, obtain a license or redesign our products. In the course of our business, we may sell certain systems to our customers, and in connection with such sale, we may agree to indemnify these customers from claims made against them by third parties for patent infringement related to these systems, which could harm our business.

If we lose key personnel or fail to integrate replacement personnel successfully, our ability to manage our business could be impaired.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of our key management, technical, sales and other critical personnel. Our officers and other key personnel are employees-at-will, and we cannot assure that we will be able to retain them. Key personnel have left our company in the past, sometimes to accept employment with companies that sell similar products or services to existing or potential customers of ours. There will likely be additional departures of key personnel from time to time in the future and such departures could result in additional competition, loss of customers or confusion in the marketplace. As we seek to replace such departures, or expand our business, the hiring of qualified sales, technical and support personnel has been difficult due to the limited number of qualified professionals. The loss of any key employee could result in significant disruptions to our operations, including adversely affecting the timeliness of product releases, the successful implementation and completion of company initiatives and the results of our operations. In particular, the loss of the services of our Chief Executive Officer, Rimantas Buinevicius, or our co-founder and Chief Technology Officer, Monty Schmidt, would harm our business. In addition, we do not have life insurance policies on any of our key employees. If we lose the services of any of our key employees, the integration of replacement personnel could be time consuming, may cause disruptions to our operations and may be unsuccessful.

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Because our business is susceptible to risks associated with international operations, we may not be able to maintain or increase international sales of our products.

International product and service billings ranged from 19% to 28% of our total billings in each of the past three years and are expected to continue to account for a significant portion of our business in the future. However, in the future we may be unable to maintain or increase international sales of our products and services. International sales are subject to a variety of risks, including:

difficulties in establishing and managing international distribution channels;

difficulties in selling, servicing and supporting overseas products, translating products into foreign languages and compliance with local hardware requirements;

the uncertainty of laws and enforcement in certain countries relating to the protection of intellectual property or requirements for product certification or other restrictions;

multiple and possibly overlapping tax structures;

currency and exchange rate fluctuations;

difficulties in collecting accounts receivable in foreign countries, including complexities in documenting letters of credit; and

economic or political changes in international markets.

We face risks associated with government regulation of the internet and related legal uncertainties.

Currently, few existing laws or regulations specifically apply to the Internet, other than laws generally applicable to businesses. Many Internet-related laws and regulations, however, are pending and may be adopted in the United States, in individual states and local jurisdictions and in other countries. These laws may relate to many areas that impact our business, including encryption, network and information security, and the convergence of traditional communication services, such as telephone services, with Internet communications, taxes and wireless networks. These types of regulations could differ between countries and other political and geographic divisions both inside and outside the United States. Non-U.S. countries and political organizations may impose, or favor, more and different regulation than that which has been proposed in the United States, thus furthering the complexity of regulation. In addition, state and local governments within the United States may impose regulations in addition to, inconsistent with, or more strict than federal regulations. The adoption of such laws or regulations, and uncertainties associated with their validity, interpretation, applicability and enforcement, may affect the available distribution channels for, and the costs associated with, our products and services. The adoption of such laws and regulations may harm our business.

Exercise of outstanding options and warrants will result in further dilution.

The issuance of shares of common stock upon the exercise of our outstanding options and warrants will result in dilution to the interests of our stockholders, and may reduce the trading price of our common stock.

At September 30, 2010, we had 91 thousand of outstanding warrants and 765 thousand of outstanding stock options granted under our stock option plans, 556 thousand of which are immediately exercisable.

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To the extent that these stock options or warrants are exercised, dilution to the interests of our stockholders will likely occur. Additional options and warrants may be issued in the future at prices not less than 85% of the fair market value of the underlying security on the date of grant. Exercises of these options or warrants, or even the potential of their exercise may have an adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock. The holders of our options or our warrants are likely to exercise them at times when the market price of the common stock exceeds the exercise price of the securities. Accordingly, the issuance of shares of common stock upon exercise of the options and warrants will likely result in dilution of the equity represented by the then outstanding shares of common stock held by other stockholders. Holders of our options and warrants can be expected to exercise or convert them at a time when we would, in all likelihood, be able to obtain any needed capital on terms, which are more favorable to us than the exercise terms provided, by these options and warrants.

We may need to make acquisitions or form strategic alliances or partnerships in order to remain competitive in our market, and potential future acquisitions, strategic alliances or partnerships could be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business and dilute stockholder value.

We may acquire or form strategic alliances or partnerships with other businesses in the future in order to remain competitive or to acquire new technologies. As a result of these acquisitions, strategic alliances or partnerships, we may need to integrate products, technologies, widely dispersed operations and distinct corporate cultures. The products, services or technologies of the acquired companies may need to be altered or redesigned in order to be made compatible with our software products and services, or the software architecture of our customers. These integration efforts may not succeed or may distract our management from operating our existing business. Our failure to successfully manage future acquisitions, strategic alliances or partnerships could seriously harm our operating results. In addition, our stockholders would be diluted if we finance the acquisition, strategic alliances or partnerships by incurring convertible debt or issuing equity securities.

Our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited.

The use of our net operating loss carryforwards may have limitations resulting from certain future ownership changes or other factors under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

If our net operating loss carryforwards are limited, and we have taxable income which exceeds the available net operating loss carryforwards for that period, we would incur an income tax liability even though net operating loss carryforwards may be available in future years prior to their expiration. Any such income tax liability may adversely affect our future cash flow, financial position and financial results.

Our business is subject to changing regulations regarding corporate governance and public disclosure that will increase both our costs and the risk of noncompliance.

As a publicly traded company we are subject to significant regulations, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. While we have developed and instituted a corporate compliance program based on what we believe are the current best practices and continue to update the program in response to newly implemented regulatory requirements and guidance, we cannot assure that we are or will be in compliance with all potentially applicable regulations. Although our non-affiliate market capitalization was less than \$75 million at March 31, 2010 and we were therefore not required to have an auditor attestation on our internal controls over financial reporting for fiscal 2010, SEC rules may in the future require us to have such an attestation if our non-affiliate market capitalization exceeds a certain threshold. We cannot assure that in the future our management or our auditors, will not find a material weakness in connection with our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We also

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cannot assure that we could correct any such weakness to allow our management to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year in time to enable our independent registered public accounting firm to attest that such assessment will have been fairly stated in our Annual Report on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or attest that we have maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year. If we fail to comply with any of these regulations, we could be subject to a range of regulatory actions, fines, or other sanctions or litigation. In addition, if we must disclose any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, our stock price may decline.

Provisions of our charter documents and Maryland law could also discourage an acquisition of our company that would benefit our stockholders.

Provisions of our articles of incorporation and by-laws may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of our company, even if a change in control would benefit our stockholders. Our articles of incorporation authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue one or more series of preferred stock, which could have voting and conversion rights that adversely affect or dilute the voting power of the holders of common stock. Furthermore, our articles of incorporation provide for a classified board of directors, which means that our stockholders may vote upon the retention of only one or two of our seven directors each year. Moreover, Maryland corporate law restricts certain business combination transactions with interested stockholders and limits voting rights upon certain acquisitions of control shares.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the common shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are being sold by selling security holders identified in this prospectus. All of the net proceeds from the sale of the common shares issued upon the exercise of the warrants by the selling security holders will belong to the selling security holders and not to us.

The cash proceeds receivable from the exercise of the warrants included in this prospectus will be \$520,240, if all of the warrants are exercised at the respective exercise prices of between \$12.20 and \$37.10 per share, as set forth in the footnotes to the Selling Stockholder table. We intend to apply the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants to working capital. We will have broad discretion with respect to the use of such amounts. Proceeds allocated to working capital may also be reallocated to research and development expense or to general and administrative expense should such needs arise.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS

Warrants

There are outstanding warrants to purchase 33,050 shares offered by this prospectus. In addition to those warrants, we have also issued and outstanding another warrant for 24,038 shares (Other Warrant) that has terms and conditions that are different from those of the warrants included in this prospectus. We plan to issue additional warrants that also will have terms and conditions different from the warrants offered through this prospectus. The following description of the warrants does not pertain to the Other Warrant, which is separately described below.

Each warrant offered by this prospectus entitles the holder to purchase that number of common shares as set forth in the footnotes to the Selling Stockholder table, at the price set forth in the footnotes in the Selling Stockholder table. The number of common shares and exercise price will be proportionally adjusted in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, combination or similar recapitalization of the common shares. The warrants will expire on the respective dates set forth in the footnotes to the Selling Stockholder table and may not be exercised after those dates.

In order to exercise your warrants, in whole or in part, you must do all of the following:

Fill in and sign the purchase form that appears on the reverse side of the warrant certificate;

Deliver the completed and signed warrant certificate to us with your payment in full for the common shares you wish to purchase.

Make payment for your shares the method of doing so is described below under Payment for Shares.

Ensure that properly completed and executed warrant certificates are received by us at the address set forth below prior to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the respective dates set forth in the footnotes to the Selling Stockholder table.

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You should send your warrant certificate, with the purchase form completed and signed, accompanied by payment of the exercise price, to:

Sonic Foundry, Inc.

222 West Washington Avenue, Suite 775

Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Attention: Chief Financial Officer.

Payment of the exercise price of the warrants must be made in cash or by certified or bank cashier's check drawn on a United States bank, or by wire transfer. We recommend that warrant holders who do not reside in the United States make their payment by wire transfer. All wire transfers should be directed to: Silicon Valley Bank, Account # 3300556589, routing # 121140399, Swift code # SVBKUS6S.

You may not revoke the exercise of your warrants.

Other Warrant

We have issued and outstanding another warrant for 24,038 shares that has an exercise price of \$6.25, an expiration date of March 5, 2017, and other terms that are different from the warrants included in this prospectus. The Other Warrant is not offered by this prospectus.

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SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

Included in this prospectus are 5,550 shares issuable upon exercise of certain warrants issued at various times to members of the Company's former strategic advisory group (the Strategic Advisory Group). Members typically received 250 warrants, each, upon participation in a full-day strategic advisory board meeting, and 75 to 150 shares upon participation in a partial-day strategic advisory board meeting. The warrants were issued as of the date of the meeting with an exercise price equal to the closing stock price on that date and expire five years following the date of issuance.

This prospectus also includes warrants to purchase 15,000 shares of common stock issued on March 1, 2006 as compensation to Wolfe Axelrod Weinberger Associates LLC and 7,500 shares of common stock issued on March 1, 2006 as compensation to an additional investor consultant. Wolfe Axelrod Weinberger Associates LLC and the investor consultant provided investor consulting services to the Company consisting primarily of communications with current and prospective investors. Wolfe Axelrod Weinberger Associates LLC is controlled by Stephen D. Axelrod and Donald C. Weinberger, Managing Members. Wolfe Axelrod Weinberger Associates LLC and the investor consultant acquired such warrants in the normal course of business and represented to the Company that at no time did they have an agreement to distribute the underlying shares. The warrant held by the investor consultant was assigned to JMB, LLC. JMB, LLC is controlled by John McKeon.

Finally, this prospectus includes a warrant to purchase 2,625 shares of common stock issued on June 6, 2006 as compensation to Jonathon Hodson-Walker, a warrant to purchase 1,500 shares of common stock issued on June 6, 2006 to John Bowen, and a warrant to purchase 875 shares of common stock issued on June 6, 2006 to Nicolas McCoy. Messrs. Hodson-Walker, Bowen and McCoy provided strategic consulting services to the Company consisting primarily of strategic advice with respect to prospective transactions. Messrs. Hodson-Walker, Bowen and McCoy acquired such warrants in the normal course of business and represented to the Company that at no time did they have an agreement to distribute the underlying shares.

The shares issued in this offering were made in reliance upon the exemption from registration set forth in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, relating to sales by an issuer not involving a public offering. Each of the investors was accredited, and each was given information concerning the Company and represented that the securities were being acquired for investment purposes only. Appropriate restrictive legends were placed on the shares of common stock.

The following table, sets forth information, as of December 17, 2010 with respect to each selling stockholder. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Based on 3,673,987 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 17, 2010, no selling stockholder currently owns nor will any selling stockholder after the offering own more than 1% of our total common stock outstanding. The number of shares listed as being offered by the selling stockholders in the table after the offering is based on the assumptions that all of the shares being offered are sold pursuant to this offering, and that no other shares of common stock are acquired or disposed of by the selling stockholders prior to the termination of this offering. Because the selling stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares or may acquire or dispose of other shares of common stock, we cannot estimate the aggregate number of shares that will be sold in this offering or the number or percentage of shares of common stock that the selling stockholders will own upon completion of this offering.

This Prospectus covers 33,050 shares issuable upon exercise of certain warrants held by the Selling Stockholders.

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BENEFICIAL OWNERS(1)	NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED PRIOR TO OFFERING	NUMBER OF SHARES OF COMMON STOCK INCLUDED IN OFFERING	NUMBER OF SHARES OF COMMON STOCK BENEFICIALLY OWNED AFTER OFFERING (1)
<u>Warrants Issued to Strategic Advisory Group</u>			
Steve Horwitz	575(2)	575(2)	0
Tom Scott	650(3)	650(3)	0
Don Ronchi	725(4)	725(4)	0
Maurice Reissman	250(5)	250(5)	0
George Weathersby	475(6)	475(6)	0
Ian Ferrier	725(7)	725(7)	0
Charles Ansley	500(8)	500(8)	0
Len Brody	825(9)	825(9)	0
Sal Visca	250(10)	250(10)	0
Samuel Solomon	300(11)	300(11)	0
Porter Bibb	50(12)	50(12)	0
Dan Olszewski	75(13)	75(13)	0
Richard Kent	150(14)	150(14)	0
<u>Warrants Issued in Connection with Investor Consulting Services</u>			
Wolfe Axelrod			
Weinberger Associates LLC(15)	15,000(16)	15,000	0
JMB, LLC (17)	7,500(18)	7,500	0
<u>Warrants Issued in Connection with Strategic Consulting Services</u>			
Jonathon Hudson-Walker	2,625(19)	2,625(19)	0
John Bowen	1,500(20)	1,500(20)	0
Nicola McCoy	<u>875(21)</u>	<u>875(21)</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	33,050	33,050	0

(1) Except as noted in the footnotes below, none of the beneficial owners has held any position or office with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates within the last three years or has had a material relationship with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates within the past

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three years other than as a result of the ownership of our shares or other securities.

- (2) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, a warrant to purchase 50 shares at \$37.10 per share issued on December 7, 2006 and expiring on December 7, 2011, and a warrant to purchase 275 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012.
- (3) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011, a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September

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- 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, and a warrant to purchase 150 shares at \$23.50 per share issued on November 1, 2007 and expiring on November 1, 2012.
- (4) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011, a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, a warrant to purchase 75 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012, and a warrant to purchase 150 shares at \$23.50 per share issued on November 1, 2007 and expiring on November 1, 2012.
- (5) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011.
- (6) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, a warrant to purchase 75 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012, and a warrant to purchase 150 shares at \$23.50 per share issued on November 1, 2007 and expiring on November 1, 2012.
- (7) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011, a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, a warrant to purchase 75 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012, and a warrant to purchase 150 shares at \$23.50 per share issued on November 1, 2007 and expiring on November 1, 2012.
- (8) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011, and a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011.
- (9) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011, a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011, a warrant to purchase 50 shares at \$37.10 per share issued on December 7, 2006 and expiring on December 7, 2011, and a warrant to purchase 275 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012.
- (10) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on April 18, 2006 and expiring on April 18, 2011.
- (11) Consists of a warrant to purchase 250 shares at \$22.40 per share issued on September 20, 2006 and expiring on September 20, 2011 and a warrant to purchase 50 shares at \$37.10 per share issued on December 7, 2006 and expiring on December 7, 2011.
- (12) Consists of a warrant to purchase 50 shares at \$37.10 per share issued on December 7, 2006 and expiring on December 7, 2011.
- (13) Consists of a warrant to purchase 75 shares at \$36.70 per share issued on March 12, 2007 and expiring on March 12, 2012.
- (14) Consists of a warrant to purchase 150 shares at \$23.50 per share issued on November 1, 2007 and expiring on November 1, 2012.
- (15) Upon information and belief, Wolfe Axelrod Weinberger Associates LLC is controlled by Stephen D. Axelrod and Donald C. Weinberger, Managing Members.
- (16) Consists of a warrant to purchase 15,000 shares at \$12.20 per share issued on March 1, 2006 and expiring on March 1, 2011.
- (17) Upon information and belief, JMB LLC is controlled by John McKeon. By reason of such control, John McKeon may be deemed to share voting and dispositive control over the shares of our common stock beneficially owned by the selling stockholder. The shares were acquired by JMB, LLC pursuant to an assignment from an entity that was originally granted the warrant as compensation for investor consulting services.
- (18) Consists of a warrant to purchase 7,500 shares at \$12.20 per share issued on March 1, 2006 and expiring on March 1, 2011.
- (19) Consists of a warrant to purchase 2,625 shares at \$21.10 per share issued on June 6, 2006 and expiring on June 6, 2011.

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(20) Consists of a warrant to purchase 1,500 shares at \$21.10 per share issued on June 6, 2006 and expiring on June 6, 2011.

(21) Consists of a warrant to purchase 875 shares at \$21.10 per share issued on June 6, 2006 and expiring on June 6, 2011.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Resales of the Shares by the Selling Stockholders may be made on the Nasdaq Capital Market, in the over-the-counter market, in private transactions, or in a combination of such methods of sale. The Shares will be offered for sale on terms to be determined when the agreement to sell is made or at the time of sale, as the case may be. The Selling Stockholders may effect such transactions by selling some or all of the Shares through broker-dealers who may act solely as agent and or may acquire Shares as principal or in one or more underwritten offerings on a firm commitment or best efforts basis. Sales of shares may also be made pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. To the extent required under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the aggregate amount of Selling Stockholders' Shares being offered and the terms of the offering, the names of any such agents, brokers, dealers or underwriters and any applicable commission with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement. Any underwriters, dealers, brokers or agents participating in the distribution of the Shares may receive compensation in the form of underwriting discounts, concessions, commissions or fees from the Selling Stockholders and/or purchasers of Selling Stockholders' Shares, for whom they may act (which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions).

From time to time the Selling Stockholders may transfer, pledge, donate or assign his Shares to lenders or others and each of those persons will be deemed to be a Selling Stockholder for purposes of this prospectus. The number of Shares beneficially owned by the Selling Stockholder who so transfers, pledges, donates or assigns will decrease as and when he takes such actions. The plan of distribution for Selling Stockholders' Shares sold hereunder will otherwise remain unchanged, except that the transferees, pledges, donees or other successors will be deemed Selling Stockholders hereunder.

The Selling Stockholders may engage in short sales, including short sales against the box, puts and calls and other transactions in securities of the Company or derivatives of Company securities and may sell or deliver Shares in connection with these trades. Selling Stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers and the broker-dealers may engage in short sales of the Shares in the course of hedging the positions they assume with such Selling Stockholders, including, without limitation, in connection with distributions of the Shares by such broker-dealers.

The Selling Stockholders may pledge their Shares to their broker under the margin provisions of customer agreements. If the Selling Stockholders default on a margin loan, the broker may, from time to time, offer and sell the pledged Shares.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the issuance of the Shares offered in this prospectus will be passed upon for the Company by McBreen & Kopko LLP, Chicago, Illinois. Frederick H. Kopko, Jr., a member of that firm and a director of the Company, beneficially owns 28,627 shares of our Common Stock and has options to purchase 10,000 shares of our Common Stock.

EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows of Sonic Foundry, Inc. as of and for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, included in its Annual Report (Form 10-K) have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

INFORMATION CONTAINED ONLY IN PROSPECTUS

We have not authorized anyone to give information beyond what is set forth in this prospectus. Sales of the Shares described in this prospectus are not directed at anyone in any jurisdiction in which an offer or solicitation of such securities is not authorized, or in which the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The information contained in this prospectus is correct as of the date of this prospectus. Neither delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made pursuant to this prospectus shall imply that the information contained in this prospectus is correct as of any time after the date of this prospectus.

Table of Contents**PART II****INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN THE PROSPECTUS****Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following table sets forth the various expenses payable by the Registrant in connection with the sale and distribution of the securities being registered hereby. Normal commission expenses and brokerage fees are payable individually by the Selling Stockholders. All amounts are estimated except the Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee.

SEC registration fee	\$ 60
Legal fees and expenses (estimated)	10,000
Blue sky fees	12,000
Accounting fees and expenses (estimated)	5,000
Total	\$ 27,060

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Our Articles of Incorporation limit the liability of our directors, in their capacity as directors but not in their capacity as officers, to the fullest extent permitted by the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL. Accordingly, pursuant to the terms of the MGCL as presently in effect, we may indemnify any director unless it is established that:

the act or omission of the director was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

the director actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services;

or in the case of any criminal proceeding, the directors had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

In addition, our Bylaws require us to indemnify each person who is or was, a director, officer, employee or agent of ours to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of the State of Maryland in the event he is involved in legal proceedings by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of ours, or is or was serving at our request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership or other enterprise. We may also advance to such persons expenses incurred in defending a proceeding to which indemnification might apply, upon terms and conditions, if any, deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director or officer to repay all such advanced amounts if it is ultimately determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified as authorized by the laws of the State of Maryland. In addition, we carry director and officer liability insurance

In connection with this offering, certain of the Selling Stockholders have agreed to indemnify us, our directors and officers and each such person who controls us, against any and all liability arising from inaccurate information provided to us by the Selling Stockholders and contained herein.

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Item 16. Exhibits.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Document</u>
4.1(1)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation.
4.2(2)	Amended and Restated By-Laws.
4.2(3)	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.
4.4(4)	Advisory Group Warrants (Form)
4.5(5)	Investor Relations Warrants
4.6(5)	Strategic Consulting Service Warrants
5.1(5)	Opinion of McBreen & Kopko LLP, regarding the legality of the securities.
23.1(5)	Consent of McBreen & Kopko LLP (see Exhibit 5.1).
23.2(5)	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Power of Attorney (see page II-4).

- (1) Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, effective November 16, 2009, Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, effective January 26, 1998, and Articles of Amendment, effective April 9, 2000, filed as Exhibit No. 3.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2009 are hereby incorporate by reference.
- (2) Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant, filed as Exhibit No. 3.2 to Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2009, are hereby incorporate by reference.
- (3) Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement No. 333-46005 on Form SB-2 filed on February 10, 1998.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from Registration Statement No. 333-130612 on Form S-3 on December 22, 2005.
- (5) Filed herewith.

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Item 17. Undertakings.

1. The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement;
 - (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of the securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement;
 - (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.

Provided, however, that:

- (A) Paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) do not apply if the registration statement is on Form S-8, and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)) that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement; and
- (B) Paragraphs (1)(i), (1)(ii) and (1)(iii) do not apply if the registration statements is on Form S-3 or Form F-3 and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is a part of the registration statement.
- (C) Provided, further, however, that paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) do not apply if the registration statement is for an offering of asset-backed securities on Form S-1 or Form S-3, and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment is provided pursuant to Item 1100(c) of Regulation AB (§229.1100(c)).

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- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

- (4) That, for the purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser:
 - (i) If the registrant is relying on Rule 430B:
 - (A) Each prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

 - (B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by section 10(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof. *Provided, however*, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is a part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is a part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date; or

 - (ii) If the registration is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statement relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. *Provided, however*, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

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- (5) That, for purpose of determining liability of the registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser in the initial distribution of the securities:

The undersigned registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or to sell such securities to such purchaser:

- (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;
- (ii) any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned registrant;
- (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned registrant; and
- (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned registrant to the purchaser.

2. The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
3. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on to Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Madison, State of Wisconsin, on December 28, 2010.

SONIC FOUNDRY, INC.

By:

/s/ Rimas Buinevicius

Rimas P. Buinevicius, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Rimas P. Buinevicius and Kenneth A. Minor, jointly and severally, his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact, each with full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments (including post-effective amendments) to this Registration Statement, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact or any of them, or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done or by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature / Date	Title	Date
/s/ Rimas P. Buinevicius	Chief Executive Officer and	December 28, 2010
Rimas P. Buinevicius	Chairman	
/s/ Monty R. Schmidt	Chief Technology Officer and	December 28, 2010
Monty R. Schmidt	Director	
/s/ Kenneth A. Minor	Chief Accounting and Financial	December 28, 2010
Kenneth A. Minor	Officer and Secretary	
/s/ Frederick H. Kopko, Jr.	Director	December 28, 2010
Frederick H. Kopko, Jr.		
/s/ David C. Kleinman	Director	December 28, 2010
David C. Kleinman		
/s/ Gary R. Weis	Director	December 28, 2010
Gary R. Weis		
/s/ Paul S. Peercy	Director	December 28, 2010

Paul S. Peercy

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/s/ Mark D. Burish

Director

December 28, 2010

Mark D. Burish

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