

INTRUSION INC
Form 10QSB
May 15, 2007

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

x

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

OR

o

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 0-20191

INTRUSION INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

75-1911917

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1101 East Arapaho Road, Suite 200, Richardson, Texas 75081

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(972) 234-6400

(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

Former name, if changed since last report)

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:

Yes No

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, on May 4, 2007 was 9,222,139.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

INTRUSION INC.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRUSION INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except par value amounts)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 682	\$ 933
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$76 in 2007 and \$90 in 2006	809	844
Inventories, net	209	209
Prepaid expenses	152	198
Total current assets	1,852	2,184
Property and equipment, net	172	162
Other assets	45	41
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,387
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 899	\$ 1,099
Line of credit	125	200
Deferred revenue	351	367
Total current liabilities	1,375	1,666
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized Shares 5,000		
Series 1 shares issued and outstanding 260		
Liquidation preference of \$1,331 as of March 31, 2007	918	918
Series 2 shares issued and outstanding 460		
Liquidation preference of \$1,155 as of March 31, 2007	724	724
Series 3 shares issued and outstanding 469		
Liquidation preference of \$1,026 as of March 31, 2007	667	667
Common stock, \$0.01 par value:		
Authorized shares 80,000		
Issued shares 9,232 in 2007 and 8,306 in 2006		
Outstanding shares 9,222 in 2007 and 8,296 in 2006	92	83
Common stock held in treasury, at cost 10 shares	(362)	(362)
Additional paid-in capital	54,403	53,947
Accumulated deficit	(55,569)	(55,077)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(179)	(179)
Total stockholders' equity	694	721
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,387

See accompanying notes.

INTRUSION INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006
Net product revenue	\$ 898	\$ 418
Net customer support and maintenance revenue	194	433
Total revenue	1,092	851
Cost of product revenue	403	257
Cost of customer support and maintenance revenue	18	130
Total cost of revenue	421	387
Gross profit	671	464
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	515	817
Research and development	423	792
General and administrative	227	348
Operating loss	(494)	(1,493)
Interest income, net	2	18
Loss before income tax provision	(492)	(1,475)
Income tax provision		
Net loss	\$ (492)	\$ (1,475)
Preferred stock dividends accrued	(43)	(45)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (535)	\$ (1,520)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.22)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	8,471	6,981

See accompanying notes.

INTRUSION INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	March 31,
	2007	2006
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (492)	\$ (1,475)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	17	36
Provision for doubtful accounts	(14)	(13)
Stock-based compensation	8	198
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	49	(123)
Inventories		25
Prepaid expenses and other assets	42	6
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(216)	(159)
Deferred revenue	(16)	(174)
Net cash used in operating activities	(622)	(1,679)
Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(27)	
Financing Activities:		
Net activity under line of credit	(75)	
Proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options		1
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(27)	(47)
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	500	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	398	(46)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(251)	(1,725)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	933	2,844
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 682	\$ 1,119
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Preferred stock dividends accrued but not paid	\$ 43	\$ 42

See accompanying notes.

INTRUSION INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business

We develop, market, and support a family of network intrusion prevention, intrusion detection, regulated information compliance, data privacy protection and entity identification products. Our product families include the Compliance Commander for regulated information and data privacy protection, Intrusion SpySnare for real-time inline blocking of spyware and unwanted peer-to-peer (P2P) applications, Intrusion SecureNet for network intrusion prevention and detection and TraceCop for identity identification. Intrusion's products help protect critical information assets by quickly detecting, protecting, analyzing and reporting attacks or misuse of classified, private and regulated information for government and enterprise networks.

We market and distribute our products through a direct sales force to end-users, distributors and numerous system integrators, managed service providers and value-added resellers. Our end-user customers include banks, credit unions, other financial institutions, U.S. federal government entities, foreign government entities and local government entities, high technology, e-commerce and telecommunication companies, hospital and other healthcare providers and academic institutions. Essentially, our end-users can be defined as any end-user requiring network security solutions for protecting their mission critical data.

We were organized in Texas in September 1983 and reincorporated in Delaware in October 1995. For more than 15 years, we provided local area networking equipment and were known as Optical Data Systems or ODS Networks. On June 1, 2000, we changed our name from ODS Networks, Inc. to Intrusion.com, Inc., and our ticker symbol from ODSI to INTZ to reflect our focus on intrusion prevention and detection solutions, along with information compliance and data privacy protection products. On November 1, 2001, we changed our name from Intrusion.com, Inc. to Intrusion Inc.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1101 East Arapaho Road, Suite 200, Richardson, Texas 75081, and our telephone number is (972) 234-6400. Our website URL is www.intrusion.com. Information contained in or linked to our website is not a part of this report. References to we, us and our in this report refer to Intrusion Inc. and its subsidiaries.

As of March 31, 2007, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$0.7 million, down from approximately \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2006. We expect our net operating losses and operating cash outflows to continue through at least the second quarter of 2007 and possibly throughout the remainder of fiscal year 2007. In addition, we are obligated to make payments of accrued dividends on all our outstanding shares of preferred stock that will reduce our available cash resources. Of the \$0.7 million in cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2007, \$0.5 million was derived from a private investment by our Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers which closed on March 15, 2007. As of March 31, 2007 we had approximately \$42,000 in available funding under our existing credit lines. If necessary, we expect to fund our operations through additional investments of private equity, which, if we are able to obtain, will have the effect of diluting our existing common stockholders, perhaps significantly. On March 15, 2007, the Company received a written commitment from our Chief Executive Officer to invest up to an additional \$750,000 in the Company through March 2008, should such funding be required by the Company, on terms and conditions yet to be determined. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may be on terms which are not favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, may result in dilution to our stockholders. If our operations do not generate positive cash flow in the next few months, or if we are not able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on terms and conditions acceptable to us, if at all, we may be unable to implement our business plan, fund our liquidity needs or even continue our operations.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Item 310 of Regulation S-B. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The December 31, 2006 balance sheet was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all the disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. However, we believe that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. In our opinion, all the adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. The results of operations for the three month period ending March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year or for any future period. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006.

3. Inventories (In thousands)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Inventories consist of:		
Finished goods	\$ 186	\$ 180
Work in progress	8	8
Demonstration systems	15	21
Net inventory	\$ 209	\$ 209

4. Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

At March 31, 2007, we had three stock-based compensation plans, which are described below. These plans were developed to retain and attract key employees and directors.

In 1995, we adopted our 1995 Stock Option Plan (the 1995 Plan), which provides for the issuance of up to 400,000 shares of common stock upon exercise of options granted pursuant to the 1995 Plan. On April 26, 2001, our stockholders increased the overall number of shares available for issuance pursuant to the plan to 825,000 shares of common stock. The 1995 Plan provided for the issuance of both non-qualified and incentive stock options to our employees, officers, and employee-directors. The 1995 Plan expired by its terms on March 21, 2005 and no options were available for future issuance after the expiration. At March 31, 2007, 67,365 employee options have been exercised and employee options to purchase a total of 382,748 shares of common stock are outstanding. A total of 2,290,295 options have been granted pursuant to the 1995 Plan, of which, 1,840,182 have been cancelled.

In 1995, we adopted the 1995 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan). The 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan provided for the issuance of non-qualified stock options to non-employee directors. The 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan was amended in April 2002 to increase the number of shares available for issuance to 65,000 from 40,000 shares. The 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan expired by its terms on March 21, 2005 and no options were available for future issuance after the expiration. No options have been exercised under the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan. Non-employee options to purchase a total of 32,500 shares of common stock are outstanding at March 31, 2007. A total of 62,500 options have been granted to directors pursuant to the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan, of which, 30,000 have been cancelled.

On March 17, 2005, the Board approved the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2005 Plan), which was approved by the stockholders on June 14, 2005. The 2005 Plan serves as a replacement for the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan and the 1995 Option Plan which expired by their terms on March 21, 2005. The approval of the 2005 Plan had no effect on the 1995 Plans or any options granted pursuant to either plan. All options will continue with their existing terms and will be subject to the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan or the 1995 Plan, as applicable. Further, the Company will not be able to re-issue any option which is cancelled or terminated under the 1995 Non-Employee Director Plan or the 1995 Option Plan. The 2005 Plan provides for the issuance of up to 750,000 shares of common stock upon exercise of options granted pursuant to the 2005 Plan. The 2005 Plan consists of three (3) separate equity incentive programs: the Discretionary Option Grant Program; the Stock Issuance Program; and the Automatic Option Grant Program for non-employee Board members. Officers and employees, non-employee Board members and independent contractors are eligible to participate in the Discretionary Option Grant and Stock Issuance Programs. Participation in the Automatic Option Grant Program is limited to non-employee members of the Board. Each non-employee Board member will receive an option grant for 10,000 shares of Common Stock upon initial election or appointment to the Board, provided that individual has not previously been employed by the Company in the preceding six (6) months. In addition, on the date of each annual stockholders meeting, each Board member will automatically be granted an option to purchase 5,000 shares of Common Stock, provided he or she has served as a non-employee Board member for at least six (6) months. At March 31, 2007, no 2005 Plan options have been exercised and employee and non-employee Board member options to purchase a total of 639,834 shares of common stock are outstanding. A total of 736,500 options have been granted under the 2005 Plan, of which 96,666 have been cancelled and options for 110,166 shares remain available for future grant. No shares have been issued pursuant to the Stock Issuance Program.

The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors determines for all employee options, the term of each option, option exercise price within limits set forth in the plans, number of shares for which each option is granted and the rate at which each option is exercisable (generally ratably over one, three or five years from grant date). However, the exercise price of any incentive stock option may not be less than the fair market value of the shares on the date granted (or less than 110% of the fair market value in the case of optionees holding more than 10% of our voting stock of the Company), and the term cannot exceed ten years (five years for incentive stock options granted to holders of more than 10% of our voting stock).

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The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) for the three months ended March 31, 2007 (in thousands, except per share data) which was allocated as follows:

	For Three Months Ended March 31, 2007(1)	March 31, 2006
Cost of revenue	\$ (1)	\$ 24
Research and development	8	43
Sales and marketing		69
General and administrative	1	62
Effect on net loss	\$ 8	\$ 198
Effect on basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$	\$ (0.03)

(1) Represents an increase of the estimated forfeiture rate for January 2007 to 20% from 15%. The increase in the forfeiture rate is due to greater than expected option terminations due to higher employee turnover than in the past.

Valuation Assumptions

The fair values of option awards were estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For Three Months Ended March 31, 2007		March 31, 2006	
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$	0.49	\$	1.29
Weighted average assumptions used:				
Expected dividend yield	0.0	%	0.0	%
Risk-free interest rate	4.75	%	4.3	%
Expected volatility	108.0	%	97.4	%
Expected life (in years)	5.0		5.0	

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options.

Expected volatility is based on historical volatility and in part on implied volatility. The expected term considers the contractual term of the option as well as historical exercise and forfeiture behavior. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rates in effect on the grant date for U.S. Treasury instruments with maturities matching the relevant expected term of the award.

Stock Incentive Plan Activity

Stock option activity under the Company's various long-term incentive and director compensation plans during the three months ended March 31, 2007, were as follows:

	Number of Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,086	\$ 3.23
Granted	10	0.62
Exercised		
Cancelled		
Forfeited	(33)	1.42
Expired	(8)	3.19
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	1,055	\$ 3.26

Summarized information about outstanding stock options as of March 31, 2007, that are fully vested and those that are expected to vest in the future as well as stock options that are fully vested and currently exercisable, are as follows:

As of March 31, 2007	Outstanding Stock Options (Fully Vested and Expected to Vest)*	Options that are Exercisable
Number of outstanding options*	1,053	597
Weighted average remaining contractual life	7.69	6.90
Weighted average exercise price per share	\$ 3.27	\$ 5.26
Intrinsic value	\$ 88	\$

* Includes effects of expected forfeitures

As of March 31, 2007, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options not yet recognized in the statement of operations totaled approximately \$96 thousand (including estimated forfeitures) and the weighted period over which these awards are expected to be recognized was 1.49 years.

5. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding for the period. Our common stock equivalents include all common stock issuable upon conversion of preferred stock and the exercise of outstanding options and warrants. The aggregate number of common stock equivalents excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are 3,920,674 and 3,764,187, respectively. Our common stock equivalents are not included in the diluted loss per share for the three month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, as they are antidilutive.

6. New Accounting Pronouncement

In January 2007, we adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. FIN 48 requires companies to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities before any part of the benefit can be recorded in the financial statements. It also provides

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guidance on the recognition, measurement and classification of income tax uncertainties, along with any related interest and penalties. We did not recognize any adjustments to our financial statements as a result of our implementation of FIN 48.

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7. Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the outcome of those matters will have a material adverse affect on our consolidated financial position, operating results or cash flows. However, there can be no assurance such legal proceedings will not have a material impact.

8. Common Stock

On March 15, 2007, we completed a private placement of 925,926 shares of our common stock for gross proceeds totaling \$500,000.

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

This report contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements concerning: the difficulties in forecasting future sales caused by current economic and market conditions, the effect of military actions on government and corporate spending on information security products, spending patterns of, and appropriations to, U.S. government departments, the impact of our cost reduction programs and our refocused product line, the difficulties and uncertainties in successfully developing and introducing new products, market acceptance of our products, the impact of sustained losses on our ability to successfully operate and grow our business, our stock price, the highly competitive market for our products, the effects of sales and implementation cycles for our new products on our quarterly results, difficulties in accurately estimating market growth, the consolidation of the information security industry, the impact of changing economic conditions, business conditions in the information security industry, our ability to manage acquisitions effectively, our ability to manage discontinued operations effectively, the impact of market peers and their products as well as risks concerning future technology and others identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and other Securities and Exchange Commission filings. Such forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as plan, estimate, expect, believe, should, would, could, anticipate, may or other words that convey uncertainty of future outcomes. These forward-looking statements and other statements made elsewhere in this report are made in reliance on the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The section below entitled "Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations" sets forth and incorporates by reference certain factors that could cause actual future results of the Company to differ materially from these statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to product returns, bad debts, inventories, income taxes, warranty obligations, restructuring, maintenance contracts and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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

Revenue Recognition

We generally recognize product revenue upon shipment of product. We accrue for estimated warranty costs and sales returns at the time of shipment based on our experience. Revenue from maintenance contracts is deferred and recognized over the contractual period the services are performed, generally one year. There is a risk that technical issues on new products could result in unexpected warranty costs and returns. However, as we migrate to more of a software-based business model, the warranty costs should continue to decline. To the extent that they do decline, our warranty reserve from current sales will decrease. To the extent that our warranty costs exceed our expectations, we will increase our warranty reserve to compensate for the additional expense expected to be incurred. We review these estimates periodically and determine the appropriate reserve percentage. However, to date, warranty costs and sales returns have not been material. Historically, our estimates for these items have not differed materially from actual results. Significant or subjective estimates associated with our revenue recognition policy include our estimate of warranty cost and sales returns.

We recognize software revenue from the licensing of our software products in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) No. 97-2 "Software Revenue Recognition", SOP 98-9 "Modification of 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, with respect to certain transactions" and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, "Revenue Recognition" whereby revenue from the licensing of our products is not recognized until all four of the following criteria have been met: i) execution of a written agreement; ii) delivery of the product has occurred; iii) the fee is fixed and determinable; and iv) collectibility is probable. Bundled hardware and perpetual software product sales are recognized at time of delivery, as our licenses are not sold on a subscription basis. In the case of multiple product and service sales, we perform a Vendor Specific Objective Evidence analysis to appropriately determine the amount of revenue derived from each deliverable. If our license strategy changes and we begin to offer licenses on a subscription basis, we would perform this analysis in a similar manner. Under these circumstances, the revenue related to the license would be recognized ratably over the subscription period. Market values are easily obtained for all of our product offerings, as we have historical sales information on our product offerings. We defer and recognize maintenance and support revenue over the term of the contract period, which is generally one year.

We have signed distribution agreements with distributors in the United States, Europe and Asia. In general, these relationships are non-exclusive. Distributors typically maintain an inventory of our products. Under these agreements, we provide certain protection to the distributors for their inventory of our products for price reductions as well as products that are slow moving or have been discontinued by us. Historically, returns from our distributors and charges related to price reductions on inventory held by distributors have not been material. Recognition of sales to distributors and related gross profits are deferred until the distributors resell the merchandise. However, since we have legally sold the inventory to the distributor and we no longer have care, custody or control over the inventory, we recognize the trade accounts receivable and reduce inventory related to the sale at the time of shipment to the distributor. Revenue, offset by deferred cost of sales, is included in deferred revenue in the accompanying financial statements. Since the net balance in deferred revenue represents the sales price less the cost of the product maintained by the distributors, the deferred costs of these products are included in our obsolescence and slow-moving analysis and are written down according to their estimated current value. This transaction effectively recognizes expense for the write-down, if any, and increases the net liability in the deferred revenue account.

We generally recognize service revenue upon delivery of the contracted service. Service revenue, primarily including maintenance, training and installation, are recognized upon delivery of the service and typically are unrelated to product sales. These services are not essential to the functionality of the delivered product. To date, training and installation revenue has not been material.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Returns

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Our receivables are uncollateralized and we expect to continue this policy in the future. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. Historically, our estimates for sales returns and doubtful accounts have not differed materially from actual results.

Inventory

We write down our inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required. Historically, our estimates for inventory obsolescence have not differed materially from actual results.

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Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data as a percentage of net revenues. The period-to-period comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2006	
Net product revenue	82.3	%	49.2	%
Net customer support and maintenance revenue	17.7		50.8	
Total revenue	100.0		100.0	
Cost of product revenue	36.9		30.2	
Cost of customer support and maintenance revenue	1.7		15.3	
Total cost of revenue	38.6		45.5	
Gross profit	61.4		54.5	
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	47.1		96.0	
Research and development	38.7		93.1	
General and administrative	20.8		40.9	
Operating loss	(45.2))	(175.4))
Interest income, net	0.1		2.1	
Loss before income tax provision	(45.1))	(173.3))
Income tax provision				
Net loss	(45.1))%	(173.3))%
Preferred stock dividends accrued	(3.9))	(5.3))
Beneficial conversion feature on preferred stock				
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(49.0))%	(178.6))%

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2006	
Domestic revenues	88.0	%	85.8	%
Export revenues to:				
Europe	11.1		8.1	
Canada	0.1		3.4	
Asia	0.8		2.5	
Latin America	0.0		0.2	
Net revenues	100.0	%	100.0	%

Net Revenues. Net revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 were \$1.1 million, compared to \$0.9 million for the same period in 2006. Product revenues increased \$0.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006. Customer support and maintenance revenue decreased \$0.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006.

Concentration of Revenues. Revenues from sales to various U.S. government entities totaled \$0.8 million, or 70.5 % of revenues, for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$0.6 million, or 66.8% of revenues, for the same period in 2006. Although we expect our concentration of revenues to vary among customers in future quarters depending upon the timing of certain sales, we anticipate that sales to government customers will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues in future quarters. Sales to the government present risks in addition to those involved in sales to commercial customers which could adversely affect our revenues, including potential disruption to appropriation and spending patterns and the government's reservation of the right to cancel contracts and purchase orders for its convenience. Although we do not believe that that any of our revenues with government customers are

subject to renegotiation, a large number of cancelled or renegotiated government orders could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. Currently, we are not aware of any proposed cancellation or renegotiation of any of our existing arrangement with government entities and, historically, government entities have not cancelled or renegotiated orders which had a material adverse effect on our business.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$0.7 million or 61.4% of net revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$0.5 million or 54.5% of net revenues for the same period in 2006. Gross profit margins as a percentage of net revenues increased from the same period in the prior year due to a favorable shift in product mix. Gross profit on product revenues for the quarter ended March 31, increased from 38.5% in 2006 to 55.1% in 2007 due to an increase in sales volume and favorable product mix. Gross profit on customer support and maintenance revenues for the quarter ended March 31, increased from 70.0% in 2006 to 90.7% in 2007.

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues is impacted by several factors, including shifts in product mix, changes in channels of distribution, revenue volume, fluctuations in third-party assembly costs, pricing strategies, and fluctuations in revenues of integrated third-party products.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses decreased to \$0.5 million or 47.1% of net revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$0.8 million or 96.0% of net revenues in 2006 primarily due to a planned reduction in sales related expenses. Sales and marketing expenses may vary in the future. However, we believe that these costs will remain relatively constant through the end of 2007.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses decreased to \$0.4 million or 38.7% on net revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 from \$0.8 million or 93.1% of net revenues for the same period in 2006. Research and development costs are expensed in the period incurred. Research and development expenses decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to the same period in 2006 primarily due to shifts from R&D expenses to cost of sales in relation to engineering contract jobs. Research and development expenses may vary in the future; however, we believe that these costs will remain relatively constant through the end of 2007.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased to \$0.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$0.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 primarily due to stock-based compensation expense totaling \$62 thousand recognized in 2006 under SFAS123(R). It is expected that general and administrative expenses will remain relatively constant throughout the remainder of 2007, as no further cost reductions are anticipated. General and administrative expense may vary in the future.

Interest. Net interest income decreased to \$2 thousand for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$18 thousand for the same period in 2006. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to a decrease of cash and short-term investment balances when compared to the prior year. Net interest income may vary in the future based on our cash flow and rate of return on investments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity at March 31, 2007 is approximately \$0.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. At March 31, 2007 working capital was \$0.5 million compared to \$1.4 million at March 31, 2006.

Cash used in operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$0.6 million, primarily due to a net loss of \$0.5 million, a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$216 thousand, a reduction in deferred revenue of \$16 thousand, and a reduction in the provision for doubtful accounts of \$14 thousand. This cash decrease was partially offset by stock-based compensation of \$8 thousand, depreciation expense of \$17 thousand, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$49 thousand, and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$42 thousand. Cash used in operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$1.7 million, primarily due to a net loss of \$1.5 million, a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$0.2 million, a reduction in deferred revenue of \$0.2 million, an increase in accounts receivable of \$0.1 million and a reduction in the provision for doubtful accounts of \$13 thousand. This cash decrease was partially offset by stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million, depreciation expense of \$36 thousand, a decrease in inventories of \$25 thousand and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$6 thousand. Future fluctuations in inventory balances, accounts receivable and accounts payable will be dependent upon several factors, including, but not limited to, quarterly sales, our strategy in building inventory in advance of receiving orders from customers, and the accuracy of our forecasts of product demand and component requirements.

There was \$27 thousand of cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2007 for net purchases of property and equipment, compared to no cash used in investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2006.

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Cash provided in financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$0.4 million, primarily consisting of the proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$0.5 million, payment of dividends on preferred stock of \$27 thousand and net activity under the line of credit of \$75 thousand, compared to cash used in financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$46 thousand, primarily consisting of the payment of dividends on preferred stock.

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At March 31, 2007, the Company did not have any material commitments for capital expenditures.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company funded its operations through the use of cash and cash equivalents.

On March 15, 2007, we completed a private placement of 925,926 shares of our Common Stock for gross proceeds of \$500,000.

On March 29, 2006, we established a \$1,000,000 line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank. Under the terms of this agreement, we may borrow an amount equal up to 80% of eligible accounts receivable balances. In addition, we may obtain inventory advances equal to 35% of finished good inventory, capped at the lesser of the inventory availability, \$300,000 or 35% of our total borrowing base. If our credit line increases to \$2,000,000, inventory advances will be capped at the lesser of the inventory availability, \$600,000 or 35% of our borrowing base. Amounts we borrow under the credit line accrue interest at an annual rate of prime plus 1% and are secured by a lien on all of our assets. Accrued interest on all outstanding amounts is payable monthly in arrears and all outstanding principal and accrued but unpaid interest on the amounts we borrow are due on March 28, 2008. Our ability to receive advances under this credit line will increase if we generate additional receivables and inventory. We have a current balance due under this credit line of \$125,000 at March 31, 2007. Also, assuming receivables and inventory equal to the \$809,000 of net accounts receivable and the \$186,000 of finished goods inventory we had at March 31, 2007, we could borrow up to an additional \$42,000 under our credit line at March 31, 2007. The line of credit was renewed on March 29, 2007, accrued interest on all outstanding amounts is payable monthly in arrears and all outstanding principal and accrued but unpaid interest on the amounts we borrow are due on March 28, 2008.

We expect our net operating losses and operating cash outflows to continue through at least the second quarter of 2007 and possibly throughout the remainder of fiscal year 2007. The sufficiency of our cash resources may depend to a certain extent on general economic, financial, competitive or other factors beyond our control. In addition, we are obligated to make payments of accrued dividends on all our outstanding shares of preferred stock that will reduce our available cash resources. Of the \$0.7 million in cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2006, \$0.5 million was derived from a private investment by our Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers which closed on March 15, 2007. As of March 31, 2007 we had approximately \$42,000 in available funding under our existing credit line. Based on projections for increased revenues in 2007, the closing of the \$0.5 million private placement on March 15, 2007 and a commitment from the Company's CEO to advance the Company up to \$0.75 million in funding should it be necessary, we believe that our available credit line and available cash resources will provide sufficient cash resources to finance our operations and expected capital expenditures for the next twelve months. It is possible that we may need to fund our operations through additional investments of private equity, which, if we are able to obtain, will have the effect of diluting our existing common stockholders, perhaps significantly. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may be on terms which are not favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, may result in dilution to our stockholders. If our operations do not generate positive cash flow in the next few months, or if we are not able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on terms and conditions acceptable to us, if at all, we may be unable to implement our business plan, fund our liquidity needs or even continue our operations.

We may explore the possible acquisitions of businesses, products and technologies that are complementary to our existing business. We are continuing to identify and prioritize additional security technologies, which we may wish to develop, either internally or through the licensing, or acquisition of products from third parties. While we may engage from time to time in discussions with respect to potential acquisitions, there can be no assurances that any such acquisitions will be made or that we will be able to successfully integrate any acquired business. In order to finance such acquisitions and working capital it may be necessary for us to raise additional funds through public or private financings. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may be on terms, which are not favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, may result in dilution to our stockholders.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

As of March 31, 2007, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined by Item 303(c)(2) of Regulation S-B.

Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations

Numerous factors may affect our business and future results of operations. These factors include current economic and market conditions, the effect of military actions on government and corporate spending on information security products, spending patterns of, and appropriations to, U.S. government departments, technological changes, competition and market acceptance, acquisitions, product transitions, timing of orders, manufacturing and suppliers, reliance on outsourcing vendors and other partners, intellectual property and licenses, third-party products, dependence on government customers, international operations, intellectual property issues, liquidity and cash resources and effects of restructuring plans and cost reductions. The discussion below addresses

some of these and other factors. For a more thorough discussion of these and other factors that may affect our business and future results, see the discussion under the caption "Factors That May Affect Future Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Our cash and cash equivalents decreased from \$0.9 million at December 31, 2006 to \$0.7 million at March 31, 2007. As a result of our expected continuing net cash outflows, we may not have sufficient cash to operate our business and may not be able to maintain certain liquidity requirements.

As of March 31, 2007, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$0.7 million, down from approximately \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2006. We expect our net operating losses and operating cash outflows to continue through at least the second quarter of 2007 and possibly throughout the remainder of fiscal year 2007. In addition, we are obligated to make payments of accrued dividends on all our outstanding shares of preferred stock that will reduce our available cash resources. Of the \$0.7 million in cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2007, \$0.5 million was derived from a private investment by our Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers which closed on March 15, 2007. As of March 31, 2007 we had approximately \$42,000 in available funding under our existing credit lines. If necessary, we expect to fund our operations through additional investments of private equity, which, if we are able to obtain, will have the effect of diluting our existing common stockholders, perhaps significantly. On March 15, 2007, the Company received a written commitment from our Chief Executive Officer to invest up to an additional \$750,000 in the Company through March 2008, should such funding be required by the Company, on terms and conditions yet to be determined. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may be on terms which are not favorable to us and, in the case of equity financings, may result in dilution to our stockholders. If our operations do not generate positive cash flow in the next few months, or if we are not able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on terms and conditions acceptable to us, if at all, we may be unable to implement our business plan, fund our liquidity needs or even continue our operations.

Our revenues declined from \$6.0 million in 2005 to \$5.2 million in 2006 in connection with a shift in focus from SecureNet products to Compliance Commander and TraceCop products. If our newer products do not achieve market acceptance, our revenues will continue to suffer.

We have transitioned our sales strategy focus from SecureNet to Compliance Commander and TraceCop. During this transition, sales of our newer products have not offset the losses in sales associated with our older products. As a result, our net revenues declined from \$6.0 million in 2005 to \$5.2 million in 2006 and only increased by \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2007. We can provide no assurances that sales of our newer products will ever offset the losses in sales of older products or generate sufficient revenues to sustain our business.

Our new network security products, regulated information compliance systems and entity identification products have only been in the market place for a limited period of time and may have longer sales cycles than our previous products. Accordingly, we may not achieve the meaningful revenue growth needed to sustain operations. If we are unable to recognize revenues due to longer sales cycles or other problems, our results of operations will be adversely affected, perhaps materially.

We have not yet received broad market acceptance for our newer products. We cannot assure you that our present or future products will achieve market acceptance on a sustained basis. In order to achieve market acceptance and achieve future revenue growth, we must introduce complementary security products, incorporate new technologies into our existing product lines and design, develop and successfully commercialize higher performance products in a timely manner. We cannot assure you that we will be able to offer new or complementary products that gain market acceptance quickly enough to avoid decreased revenues during current or future product introductions or transitions.

We had a net loss of \$0.5 million and an accumulated deficit of \$55.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. As a result, we must generate substantially greater revenues from sales in order to achieve profitability.

We incurred significant operating losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 and have incurred operating losses in previous quarters. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we incurred a net loss of \$3.0 million and had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$55.1 million. We need to generate and sustain substantially greater revenues from the sales of our products if we are to achieve profitability. If we are unable to achieve these greater revenues, our losses will continue for the near term and possibly longer, and we may never achieve or sustain profitability or generate positive cash flow from operations.

A large percentage of our revenues are received from U.S. government entities, and the loss of one of these customers could reduce our revenues and materially harm our business and prospects.

A large percentage of our revenues result from sales to U.S. government entities. If we were to lose one or more of these key relationships, our revenues could decline and our business and prospects may be materially harmed. We expect that even if we are successful in developing relationships with non-governmental customers, our revenues will continue to be concentrated among government entities. For the quarter ended March 31, 2007, sales to U.S. government entities collectively accounted for 70.5% of our total net revenues. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, sales to U.S. government entities collectively accounted for 53.6%, 70.7% and 73.6% of our total net revenues, respectively. The loss of any of these key relationships may send a negative message to other U.S. government entities or non-governmental customers concerning our product offering. We cannot assure you that U.S. government entities will be customers of ours in future periods or that we will be able to diversify our customer portfolio to adequately mitigate the risk of loss of any of these customers.

Government customers involve unique risks, which could adversely impact our revenues.

We expect to continue to derive a substantial portion of our revenues from U.S. government customers in the future. Sales to the government present risks in addition to those involved in sales to commercial customers, including potential disruption due to appropriation and spending patterns, delays in approving a federal budget and the government's right to cancel contracts and purchase orders for its convenience. General political and economic conditions, which we cannot accurately predict, directly and indirectly may affect the quantity and allocation of expenditures by federal departments. In addition, obtaining government contracts may involve long purchase and payment cycles, competitive bidding, qualification requirements, delays or changes in funding, budgetary constraints, political agendas, extensive specification development and price negotiations and milestone requirements. Each government entity also maintains its own rules and regulations with which we must comply and which can vary significantly among departments. As a result, cutbacks or re-allocations in the federal budget or losses of government sales due to other factors could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and operating results.

We are highly dependent on sales made through indirect channels, the loss of which would materially adversely affect our operations.

For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, we derived 36.9%, 36.2% and 17.3% of our revenues from sales through indirect sales channels, such as distributors, value-added resellers, system integrators, original equipment manufacturers and managed service providers. We derived 18.3% of our revenues in the first quarter of 2007 from such sales channels. We must expand our sales through these indirect channels in order to increase our revenues. We cannot assure you that our products will gain market acceptance in these indirect sales channels or that sales through these indirect sales channels will increase our revenues. Further, many of our competitors are also trying to sell their products through these indirect sales channels, which could result in lower prices and reduced profit margins for sales of our products.

International sales comprise a material portion of our overall revenues. Our ability to sell our products internationally is subject to certain risks, which could harm our business.

Revenues from foreign customers for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 accounted for approximately 19.2%, 10.7% and 9.4%, respectively, of our revenues. Foreign revenues in the first quarter 2007 were 12.0% of revenues. We expect sales to foreign customers to continue to represent a significant portion of our revenues in the future. Our international operations are subject to many inherent risks that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results, including:

- political, social and economic instability;
- trade restrictions;
- increases in duty rates and other potentially adverse tax consequences;
- exposure to different legal standards, particularly with respect to the protection of intellectual property;
- burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- import and export license requirements and restrictions of the United States and each other country where we operate;

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and
- changes in local purchasing practices, including seasonal fluctuations in demand.

Any interruptions or declines in our international sales would result in a significant adverse impact on our results of operations and business.

The payment of accrued dividends on our preferred stock may strain our cash resources.

On March 25, 2004, we completed a \$5,000,000 private placement pursuant to which we issued 1,000,000 shares of our 5% Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series 1 Preferred Stock) and warrants to acquire 556,619 shares of our common stock. The conversion price for the Series 1 Preferred Stock and the exercise price of the warrants is \$3.144 per share. We also issued our placement agent a warrant for 64,408 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$3.144 per share. As of April 30, 2007, there were 259,696 shares of the Series 1 Preferred Stock outstanding, representing approximately 413,003 shares of common stock upon conversion, and warrants to purchase 621,027 shares of common stock outstanding.

On March 28, 2005, we completed a \$2,663,000 private placement pursuant to which we issued 1,065,200 shares of our Series 2 5% Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series 2 Preferred Stock) and warrants to acquire 532,600 shares of our common stock. We also issued two affiliates of our placement agent warrants to purchase an aggregate of 60,390 shares of common stock. The conversion price for the Series 2 Preferred Stock is \$2.50 per share and the exercise price of the warrants is \$2.77 per share. As of April 30, 2007, there were 460,000 shares of the Series 2 Preferred Stock outstanding, representing 460,000 shares of common stock upon conversion, and warrants to purchase 592,990 shares of common stock outstanding.

On December 2, 2005, we completed a \$1,230,843 private placement pursuant to which we issued 564,607 shares of our Series 3 5% preferred stock (the Series 3 Preferred Stock) and warrants to acquire 282,306 shares of our common stock. We also issued two affiliates of our placement agent warrants to purchase an aggregate of 27,531 shares of common stock. The conversion price of the Series 3 Preferred Stock is \$2.18 per share and the exercise price of the warrants is \$2.58 per share. As of April 30, 2007, there were 468,735 shares of Series 3 Preferred Stock outstanding, representing 468,735 shares of common stock upon conversion, and warrants to purchase 309,837 shares of common stock outstanding.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, we paid \$66,000 in dividends to the holders of our 5% Preferred Stock, \$74,000 in dividends to the holders of our Series 2 5% Preferred Stock and \$53,000 in dividends to the holders of our Series 3 5% Preferred Stock. At March 31, 2007, we have dividends accrued of \$32,373 related to our 5% Preferred Stock, \$4,884 related to our Series 2 5% Preferred Stock and \$4,339 related to our Series 3 5% Preferred Stock.

Delaware law provides that we may only pay dividends out of our capital surplus or, if no surplus is available, out of our net profits for the fiscal year the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. We have not had net profits for the last two fiscal years ended as of December 31, 2006. However, we did have sufficient capital surplus, defined as the amount by which our net assets exceed our stated capital, based on par value of our outstanding shares as provided by Delaware law. We cannot assure you that our net assets will continue to exceed our stated capital or that we will have net profits in order to pay these dividends in the future. These dividends continue to accrue on all our outstanding shares of preferred stock, regardless of whether we are legally able to pay them. The accrual of these dividends may adversely affect our operating results. Moreover, the payment of these dividends could strain our available cash resources, which could adversely affect our ability to operate or grow our business.

If we are unable to pay dividends on our preferred stock, we could be required to redeem the outstanding shares of Series 2 Preferred Stock and Series 3 Preferred Stock for shares of our common stock issued at a price equal to 75% of the average of the volume weighted average price of our common stock for the ten days ending on the day immediately preceding an election to redeem, subject, in the case of the Series 3 Preferred Stock, to a floor of \$0.87. As a result, the issuance or potential issuance of these additional shares of common stock could cause our stock price to decline. Furthermore, our inability to pay dividends could adversely affect our ability to raise equity financing in the future if required.

You will experience substantial dilution upon the conversion or redemption of the shares of preferred stock and the exercise of warrants that we issued in our recent private placements or in the event we raise additional funds through the issuance of new shares of our common stock or securities convertible or exercisable into shares of common stock.

On April 30, 2007, we had 9,222,139 shares of common stock outstanding. Upon conversion of all outstanding shares of our preferred stock and exercise of the warrants, we would have 12,087,731 shares of common stock outstanding, an increase of approximately 31.1% in the number of shares of our common stock outstanding.

Further, the occurrence of certain events entitles holders of our Series 2 Preferred Stock and Series 3 Preferred Stock to require us to redeem their shares for a certain number of shares of our common stock. Assuming (i) we have paid all liquidated damages and other amounts to the holders, (ii) incurred accrued but unpaid dividends on April 30, 2007 of \$23,484, (iii) a volume weighted average price of \$0.48, which was the ten-day volume weighted average closing price of our common stock on April 30, 2007, and (iv) our 9,222,139 shares of common stock outstanding on April 30, 2007, upon exercise of their redemption right by the holders of the Series 3 Preferred Stock and the Series 2 Preferred Stock, we would be obligated to issue approximately 13,107,243 shares of our common stock. This would represent an increase of approximately 158.0% in the number of shares of our common stock as of April 30, 2007.

In addition, management may issue additional shares of common stock or securities exercisable or convertible into shares of common stock in order to finance the Company's continuing operations. Any future issuances of such securities would have additional dilutive effects on the existing holders of our Common Stock.

The conversion of preferred stock or exercise of warrants we issued in the private placements may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

The holders of the shares of our 5% Preferred Stock and warrants we issued in connection with the sale of our 5% Preferred Stock may convert their shares of preferred stock and exercise their warrants and sell the underlying shares of common stock. As of April 30, 2007, 740,304 shares of our 5% Preferred Stock had converted into 1,177,327 shares of common stock.

The holders of the shares of Series 2 5% Preferred Stock and warrants we issued in connection with the sale of our Series 2 Preferred Stock may convert their shares of preferred stock and exercise their warrants and sell the underlying shares of common stock. As of April 30, 2007, 605,200 shares of Series 2 Preferred Stock had converted into 605,200 shares of common stock.

The holders of the shares of Series 3 5% Preferred Stock and warrants we issued in connection with the sale of our Series 3 Preferred Stock, may convert their shares of Series 3 Preferred Stock and exercise their warrants and sell the underlying shares of common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement we filed with the Commission on April 26, 2007. As of April 30, 2007, 95,872 shares of Series 3 Preferred Stock had converted into 95,872 shares of common stock.

For the four weeks ended on April 27, 2007, the average daily trading volume of our common stock on The OTCBB was 12,618 shares. Consequently, if holders of preferred stock or warrants elect to convert their remaining shares or exercise their warrants and sell a material amount of their underlying shares of common stock on the open market, the increase in selling activity could cause a decline in the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, these sales, or the potential for these sales, could encourage short sales, causing additional downward pressure on the market price of our common stock.

Certain rights of the holders of our preferred stock and the terms of our secured credit line may hinder our ability to raise additional financing.

Under the terms of our preferred stock instruments, we cannot issue shares of capital stock with rights senior to those of our existing 5% Preferred Stock, Series 2 5% Preferred Stock or Series 3 5% Preferred Stock without the approval of at least a majority of the holders of our 5% Preferred Stock, all of the holders of our Series 2 5% Preferred Stock, and holders of at least 75% of our Series 3 5% Preferred Stock voting or acting as separate classes. We also cannot incur certain indebtedness without the approval of at least a majority of the holders of our Preferred Stock. Furthermore, the terms of our secured credit line with Silicon Valley Bank include covenants which restrict our ability to incur additional debt and pay certain dividends. The combination of these provisions could hinder or delay our ability to raise additional debt or equity financing.

Our failure to realize the expected benefits of our recent restructuring efforts could adversely affect our operating results.

Since we began restructuring in 2002, we have incurred approximately \$1.1 million in restructuring charges, severance, and related expenses. We have also implemented other strategic initiatives, such as reductions in our work force and facilities and aligning our organization around our business objectives. Any further work force reductions could result in temporary reduced productivity of our remaining employees. Additionally, our customers and prospects may delay or forgo purchasing our products due to a perceived uncertainty caused by our restructuring and other changes. Failure to achieve the desired results of our initiatives could seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We resemble a developmental stage company and our business strategy may not be successful.

From our founding in 1983 until 2000, we derived substantially all of our revenue from the design, manufacture and sale of local area networking equipment. In order to permit us to focus our resources solely on developing and marketing our network security products, we sold our local area networking assets and related networking divisions. We now depend exclusively on revenues generated from the sale of our network security products, which have received limited market acceptance. We have also introduced our regulated information compliance systems, entity identification products and spyware products, and the market for these products has only begun to emerge. We can provide no assurances that our newly introduced products will ever achieve widespread market acceptance or that an adequate market for these products will ever emerge. Consequently, we resemble a developmental stage company and will face the following inherent risks and uncertainties:

- the need for our network security products, regulated information compliance systems, entity identification products and spyware products to achieve market acceptance and produce a sustainable revenue stream;
- our ability to manage costs and expenses;
- our dependence on key personnel;
- our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms; and
- our ability to offer greater value than our competitors.

Our business strategy may not successfully address these risks. If we fail to recognize significant revenues from the sales of our network security products, regulated information compliance systems, entity identification products and spyware products, our business, financial condition and operating results would be materially adversely affected.

Our management and larger stockholders exercise significant control over our company and have the ability approve or take actions that may be adverse to your interests.

As of April 30, 2007, our executive officers, directors and preferred stockholders beneficially own approximately 41.7% of our voting power. As a result, these stockholders will be able to exercise significant control over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, which could delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us. These stockholders may use their influence to approve or take actions that may be adverse to your interests. Further, the Company contemplates the possible issuance of shares of our Common Stock or of securities exercisable or convertible into shares of our Common Stock in connection with a future investment by our Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to his written commitment to fund in an amount up to \$750,000, should the Company require such funds. Any such issuance will increase the percentage of stock our Chief Executive Officer and our management group beneficially holds.

We face intense competition from both start-up and established companies that may have significant advantages over us and our products.

The market for network security solutions is intensely competitive. There are numerous companies competing with us in various segments of the data security markets, and their products may have advantages over our products in areas such as conformity to existing and emerging industry standards, interoperability with networking and other security products, management and security capabilities, performance, price, ease of use, scalability, reliability, flexibility, product features and technical support.

Our principal competitors in the network intrusion prevention and detection market include Internet Security Systems, Inc. (IBM), Cisco Systems, Inc., Symantec, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., McAfee Inc., Tipping Point Technologies, a division of 3Com Corporation, and NFR Security, Inc. Our competitors in the regulated information compliance market include Vontu, Port Authority (Websense), Vericept, Reconnex, Tablus and a small number of start-up companies that entered the space within the last two years. Regarding the spyware prevention market, we currently directly and indirectly compete with a number of host-based spyware detection systems, such as Ad-Aware, Spybot S&D and Spy Sweeper and some inline proxy solutions such as Blue Coat Systems, Inc. Our current and potential competitors may have one or more of the following significant advantages over us:

- greater financial, technical and marketing resources;
- better name recognition;

- more comprehensive security solutions;

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- better or more extensive cooperative relationships; and
- larger customer base.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully with our existing or new competitors. Some of our competitors may have, in relation to us, one or more of the following: longer operating histories, longer-standing relationships with OEM and end-user customers and greater customer service, public relations and other resources. As a result, these competitors may be able to more quickly develop or adapt to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products. Additionally, it is likely that new competitors or alliances among existing competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share.

If we fail to respond to rapid technological changes in the network security industry, we may lose customers or our products may become obsolete.

The network security industry is characterized by frequent product introductions, rapidly changing technology and continued evolution of new industry standards. We must also introduce upgrades to our products rapidly in response to customer needs such as new computer viruses or other novel external attacks on computer networks. In addition, the nature of the network security industry requires our products to be compatible and interoperable with numerous security products, networking products, workstation and personal computer architectures and computer and network operating systems offered by various vendors, including our competitors. As a result, our success depends upon our ability to develop and introduce in a timely manner new products and enhancements to our existing products that meet changing customer requirements and evolving industry standards. The development of technologically advanced network security products is a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation, rapid response and accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify, develop, manufacture, market or support new or enhanced products successfully in a timely manner. Further, we or our competitors may introduce new products or product enhancements that shorten the life cycle of our existing products or cause our existing products to become obsolete.

Our products are highly technical and if they contain undetected errors, our business could be adversely affected and we might have to defend lawsuits or pay damages in connection with any alleged or actual failure of our products and services.

Our products are highly technical and complex, are critical to the operation of many networks and, in the case of our security products, provide and monitor network security and may protect valuable information. Our products have contained and may contain one or more undetected errors, defects or security vulnerabilities. Some errors in our products may only be discovered after a product has been installed and used by end customers. Any errors or security vulnerabilities discovered in our products after commercial release could result in loss of revenues or delay in revenue recognition, loss of customers and increased service and warranty cost, any of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, we could face claims for product liability, tort or breach of warranty. Defending a lawsuit, regardless of its merit, is costly and may divert management's attention. In addition, if our business liability insurance coverage is inadequate or future coverage is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, our financial condition could be harmed.

A breach of network security could harm public perception of our security products, which could cause us to lose revenues.

If an actual or perceived breach of network security occurs in the network of a customer of our security products, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to our products, the market perception of the effectiveness of our products could be harmed. This could cause us to lose current and potential end customers or cause us to lose current and potential value-added resellers and distributors. Because the techniques used by computer hackers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques.

If our products do not interoperate with our customers' networks, installations will be delayed or cancelled and could harm our business.

Our products are designed to interface with our customers' existing networks, each of which have different specifications and utilize multiple protocol standards and products from other vendors. Many of our customers' networks contain multiple generations of products that have been added over time as these networks have grown and evolved. Our products will be required to interoperate with many or all of the products within these networks as well as future products in order to meet our customers' requirements. If we find errors in the existing software or defects in the hardware used in our customers' networks, we may have to modify our software or hardware to fix or overcome these errors so that our products will interoperate and scale with the existing software and hardware, which could be costly and negatively impact our operating results. In addition, if our products do not interoperate with those of our customers' networks, demand for our products could be adversely affected, orders for our products could be cancelled or our products could be returned. This could hurt our operating results, damage our reputation and seriously harm our business and prospects.

While we believe that we currently have adequate internal control over financial reporting, we are exposed to risks from recent legislation requiring companies to evaluate those internal controls.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires our management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We have an ongoing program to perform the system and process evaluation and testing necessary to comply with these requirements. We have and will continue to incur significant expenses and devote management resources to Section 404 compliance on an ongoing basis. In the event that our chief executive officer, chief financial officer or independent registered public accounting firm determine in the future that our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective as defined under Section 404, investor perceptions may be adversely affected and could cause a decline in the market price of our stock.

Our products can have long sales and implementation cycles, which may result in us incurring substantial expenses before realizing any associated revenues.

The sale and implementation of our products to large companies and government entities typically involves a lengthy education process and a significant technical evaluation and commitment of capital and other resources. This process is also subject to the risk of delays associated with customers' internal budgeting and other procedures for approving capital expenditures, deploying new technologies within their networks and testing and accepting new technologies that affect key operations. As a result, sales and implementation cycles for our products can be lengthy, and we may expend significant time and resources before we receive any revenues from a customer or potential customer. Our quarterly and annual operating results could be materially harmed if orders forecasted for a specific customer for a particular period are not realized.

Consolidation in the network security industry may limit market acceptance of our products.

Several of our competitors have acquired security companies with complementary technologies in the past. We expect consolidation in the network security industry to continue in the future. These acquisitions may permit our competitors to accelerate the development and commercialization of broader product lines and more comprehensive solutions than we currently offer. Acquisitions of vendors or other companies with which we have a strategic relationship by our competitors may limit our access to commercially significant technologies. Further, business combinations in the network security industry are creating companies with larger market shares, customer bases, sales forces, product offerings and technology and marketing expertise, which may make it more difficult for us to compete.

We must adequately protect our intellectual property in order to prevent loss of valuable proprietary information.

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and non-disclosure agreements to protect our proprietary technology. However, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or reverse-engineer aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. This is particularly true in foreign countries where the laws may not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States and may not provide us with an effective remedy against unauthorized use. If our protection of our intellectual property proves to be inadequate or unenforceable, others may be able to use our proprietary developments without compensation to us, resulting in potential cost advantages to our competitors.

We may incur substantial expenses defending ourselves against claims of infringement.

There are numerous patents held by many companies relating to the design and manufacture of network security systems. Third parties may claim that our products infringe on their intellectual property rights. Any claim, with or without merit, could consume our management's time, result in costly litigation, cause delays in sales or implementations of our products or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Royalty and licensing agreements, if required and available, may be on terms unacceptable to us or detrimental to our business. Moreover, a successful claim of product infringement against us or our failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology on commercially reasonable terms could seriously harm our business.

Fluctuations in our quarterly revenues may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our operating results have varied significantly from quarter to quarter in the past, and we expect our operating results to vary from quarter to quarter in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Significant portions of our expenses are not variable in the short term and we cannot reduce them quickly to respond to unexpected decreases in revenues. Therefore, if revenues are below our expectations, this shortfall is likely to adversely and disproportionately affect our operating results. Accordingly, we may not attain positive operating margins in future quarters. Any of these factors could cause our operating results to be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which likely would negatively affect the price of our common stock.

The price of our common stock has been volatile in the past and may continue to be volatile in the future due to factors outside of our control.

The market price of our common stock has been highly volatile in the past and may continue to be volatile in the future. For example, in fiscal year 2006, the market price of our common stock on The OTCBB and The Nasdaq Capital Market fluctuated between \$0.22 and \$2.87 per share. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, many of which are outside our control, including:

- variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in estimates of our financial performance by securities analysts;
- changes in market valuations of our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- product or design flaws, product recalls or similar occurrences;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- sales of common stock in the future; and
- fluctuations in stock market prices and volume, which can be particularly common among network security and other high technology companies.

Our past reductions in our work force may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain the personnel necessary to successfully operate our business.

We rely upon the continued service of a relatively small number of key technical, sales and senior management personnel. Our future success depends on retaining our key employees and our continuing ability to attract, train and retain other highly qualified technical, sales and managerial personnel. We do not have employment agreements with our key technical, sales and senior management personnel. As a result, our employees could resign with little or no prior notice. We may not be able to attract, assimilate or retain other highly qualified technical, sales and managerial personnel in the future. The loss of any of our key technical, sales and senior management personnel or our inability to attract, train and retain additional qualified personnel could seriously harm our business.

Our acquisition of complementary products or businesses may adversely affect our financial condition.

We have made acquisitions in the past and, in the future we may acquire or invest in additional companies, business units, product lines or technologies to accelerate the development of products and sales channels complementary to our existing products and sales channels. Negotiation of potential acquisitions and integration of acquired products, technologies or businesses could divert our management's time and resources. Future acquisitions could cause us to issue equity securities that would dilute your ownership of us, incur debt or contingent liabilities, amortize intangible assets or write off in-process research and development, goodwill and other acquisition-related expenses that could seriously harm our financial condition and operating results. Further, if we are not able to properly integrate acquired products, technologies or businesses with our existing products and operations, train, retain and motivate personnel from the acquired business or combine potentially different corporate cultures, we may not receive the intended benefits of our acquisitions, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Compliance with export regulations may hinder our sales to foreign customers.

Certain of our data security products incorporate encryption and other technology that may require clearance and export licenses from the U.S. Department of Commerce under United States export regulations. Any inability to obtain these clearances or licenses or any foreign regulatory approvals, if required, on a timely basis could delay sales and have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law may have anti-takeover effects.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, such as our ability to offer blank check preferred stock and the inability of our stockholders to act by written consent, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. We are also subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restricts certain business combinations with interested stockholders and could inhibit a non-negotiated merger or other business combination.

Military actions may disrupt our business by reducing spending on our products, increasing our costs and affecting our international operations.

United States military actions or other events occurring in response to or in connection with them, including future terrorist attacks, actual conflicts involving the United States or its allies or military or trade disruptions could impact our operations by:

- reducing or delaying government, military or corporate spending on network security products;
- increasing the cost and difficulty in obtaining materials or shipping products; and
- affecting our ability to conduct business internationally.

Should these events occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Item 3. **CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and we necessarily are required to apply our judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures.

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2007 and concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

At the end of 2007, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will require our management to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and at the end of 2008, our independent registered public accountants will be required to audit management's assessment. We are in the process of performing the system and process documentation, evaluation and testing required for management to make this assessment and for its independent registered public accountants to provide their attestation report. We have not completed this process or its assessment, and this process will require significant amounts of management time and resources. In the course of evaluation and testing, management may identify deficiencies that will need to be addressed and remediated.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the outcome of those matters will have a material adverse affect on our consolidated financial position, operating results or cash flows. However, there can be no assurance such legal proceedings will not have a material impact.

Item 6. **EXHIBITS**

The following Exhibits are filed with this report form 10-QSB:

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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

INTRUSION INC.

Date: May 15, 2007

/s/ G. Ward Paxton
G. Ward Paxton
Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 15, 2007

/s/ Michael L. Paxton
Michael L. Paxton
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer & Secretary
(Principal Financial & Accounting Officer)