

COMMVAULT SYSTEMS INC

Form 10-K

May 19, 2009

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

Form 10-K

- o** **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009
- or**
- o** **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number: 1-33026

CommVault Systems, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

2 Crescent Place

Oceanport, New Jersey

(Address of principal executive offices)

22-3447504

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

07757

(Zip Code)

(732) 870-4000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par Value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of September 30, 2008, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (based upon the closing price of the common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Stock Market) was approximately \$468 million.

As of April 30, 2009, there were 41,618,983 shares of the registrant's common stock (\$0.01 par value) outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) is incorporated by reference to portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Proxy Statement), which is expected to be filed not later than 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Except as expressly incorporated by reference, the Proxy Statement shall not be deemed to be part of this report on Form 10-K.

COMMVault SYSTEMS, INC.

FORM 10-K

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The discussion throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by our use of forward-looking words such as may, will, should, anticipate, estimate, expect, plan, believe, predict, potential, project, intend, could or similar expressions. In particular, statements regarding our plans, strategies, prospects and expectations regarding our business are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You should be aware that these statements and any other forward-looking statements in this document reflect only our expectations and are not guarantees of performance. These statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions are beyond our control and may cause actual results and performance to differ materially from our expectations. Important factors that could cause our actual results to be materially different from our expectations include the risks and uncertainties set forth under the heading Risk Factors. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which the statements were made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Company Overview

CommVault is a leading provider of data and information management software applications and related services. CommVault was incorporated in 1996 as a Delaware corporation. We develop, market and sell a unified suite of data and information management software applications under the Simpana® brand. Our Simpana software is designed to work together seamlessly from the ground up, sharing a single code and common function set, to deliver Backup & Recovery, Archive, Replication, Search and Resource Management capabilities. With a single platform approach, Simpana is specifically designed to protect and manage data throughout its lifecycle in less time, at lower cost and with fewer resources than alternative solutions. Simpana provides our customers with:

- high-performance data protection, including backup and recovery;
- data migration and archiving;
- replication of data;
- software embedded data deduplication;
- creation and management of copies of stored data;
- storage resource discovery and usage tracking;
- data classification;
- enterprise-wide search capabilities; and
- management and operational reports, remote services and troubleshooting tools.

Our products and capabilities enable our customers to deploy solutions for data protection, business continuance, corporate compliance and centralized management and reporting. We also provide our customers with a broad range of professional services that are delivered by our worldwide support and field operations.

Simpana enables our customers to simply and cost effectively protect and manage their enterprise data throughout its lifecycle, from the mobile worker to the remote office to the data center, covering the leading operating systems, relational databases, virtualized environments and applications. In addition to addressing today's data management challenges, our customers can realize lower capital costs through more efficient use of their enterprise-wide storage infrastructure assets, including the automated movement of data from higher cost to lower cost storage devices throughout its lifecycle and through sharing and better utilization of storage resources across the enterprise. Simpana also can provide our customers with reduced operating costs through a variety of features, including fast application deployment, reduced training time, lower cost of storage media consumables, proactive monitoring and analysis, and lower administrative overhead.

Simpana is built upon an innovative architecture and a single, underlying code base that consists of:

an indexing engine that systematically identifies and organizes all data, users and devices accessible to our software products;

a cataloging engine that contains a global database describing the nature of all data, such as the users, applications and storage with which it is associated;

a policy engine that enables customers to set rules to automate the management of data;

a data movement engine that transports data using network communication protocols; and

a media management engine that controls and catalogs disk, tape and optical storage devices, as well as the data written to them.

We refer to this single, unified code base underlying each of our Simpana applications as our Common Technology Engine. Each data management software application within our Simpana suite is designed to be

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best-in-class and is fully integrated into our Common Technology Engine. Our single platform architectural design is unique and differentiates our products from those of our competitors, some of whom offer similar applications built upon disparate underlying software architectures, which we refer to as point products. We believe the disparate, underlying software architectures of their products inhibit our competitors' ability to match the seamless management, interoperability and scalability of our internally-developed, single platform approach and common user interface.

We have established a worldwide, multi-channel distribution network to sell our software and services to large global enterprises, small and medium sized businesses and government agencies, both directly through our sales force and indirectly through our global network of value-added reseller partners, systems integrators, corporate resellers and original equipment manufacturers. Our original equipment manufacturer partners primarily include Dell, Inc. (Dell), Hitachi Data Systems and Bull SAS (Bull). As of March 31, 2009, we had licensed our data management software to approximately 10,100 registered customers.

CommVault's executive management team has led the growth of our business, including the development and release of all our software, since its introduction as Galaxy backup and recovery in February 2000. Under the guidance of our management team, we have sustained technical leadership with the introduction of new data management applications and have garnered numerous industry awards and recognition for our innovative solutions.

Certain financial information with respect to geographic segments is contained in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements set forth in Item 8.

Our internet address is www.commvault.com. On this website, we post the following filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, our proxy statements related to our annual stockholders' meetings and any amendment to those reports or statements filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All such filings are available on the Investors Relations portion of our web site free of charge. The contents of our web site are not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or in any other report, statement or document we file with the SEC.

Industry Background

The driving forces for the growth of the data management software industry are the rapid growth of data and the need to reliably protect, quickly access and cost-effectively manage that data.

Data is widely considered to be one of an organization's most valued assets. The increasing reliance on critical enterprise software applications such as e-mail, relational databases, enterprise resource planning, customer relationship management and workgroup collaboration tools is resulting in the rapid growth of data across all enterprises. New government regulations, such as those issued under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel II), as well as company policies requiring data preservation, are expanding the proportion of data that must be archived and easily accessible for future use. In addition, ensuring the security, availability and integrity of the data has become a critical task as regulatory compliance and corporate governance objectives affecting many organizations mandate the creation of multiple copies of data with longer and more complex retention requirements.

In addition to rapid data growth, data storage has transitioned from being server-attached to becoming widely distributed across local and global networked storage systems. Data previously stored on primary disk and backed up on tape is increasingly being backed up, managed and stored on a broader array of storage tiers ranging from high-cost, high-performance disk systems to lower-cost mid-range and low-end disk systems to tape libraries. This transition has been driven by the growth of data, the pervasive use of distributed critical enterprise software

applications, the decrease in disk cost and the demand for 24/7 business continuity.

The recent innovations in storage and networking technologies, coupled with the rapid growth of data, have caused information technology managers to redesign their data and storage infrastructures to deliver greater efficiency, broaden access to data and reduce costs. The result has been the wide adoption of virtualized

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environments coupled with larger and more complex networked data and storage solutions, such as storage area networks (SANs) and network-attached storage (NAS).

We believe that these trends are increasing the demand for software applications that can simplify data management, provide secure and reliable access to all data across a broad spectrum of tiered storage and computing systems and seamlessly scale to accommodate growth, while reducing the total cost of ownership to the customer.

Our Software

We provide our customers with a single platform, scalable suite of data and information management software modules that are fully integrated into our Common Technology Engine. Our software enables centralized protection and management of globally distributed data while reducing the total cost of managing, moving, storing and assuring secure access to that data from a single, browser-based interface. We provide our customers with high-performance data protection, including backup and recovery, data migration and archiving, replication of data, creation and management of copies of stored data, software embedded data deduplication, storage resource discovery and usage tracking, enterprise-wide search capabilities, data classification, management and operational reports, remote services and troubleshooting tools.

Our software fully interoperates with a wide variety of operating systems, applications, network devices, protocols, storage arrays, storage formats and tiered storage infrastructures, providing our customers with the flexibility to purchase and deploy a combination of hardware and software from different vendors. As a result, our customers can purchase and use the optimal hardware and software for their needs, rather than being restricted to the offerings of a single vendor. Key benefits of our software and related services include:

Dynamic Management of Widely Distributed and Networked Data. Our software is specifically designed to optimize management of data on tiered storage and widely distributed data environments, including SAN and NAS. Our architecture enables the creation of policies that automate the movement of data based on business goals for availability, recoverability and disaster tolerance. User-defined policies determine the storage media on which data should reside based on its assigned value.

Single Platform Suite of Applications Built upon a Common Technology Engine. All of our software applications share common components of our underlying software code, which drives significant cost savings versus the point products or loosely integrated solutions offered by our competitors. In addition, we believe that each of the individual data management applications in our suite of software applications delivers superior performance, functionality and total cost of ownership benefits. These solutions can be delivered to our customers either as part of our unified suite or as stand-alone applications. We also believe that our architecture will allow us to more rapidly introduce new applications that will enable us to expand beyond our current addressable market.

Global Scalability and Seamless Centralized Data Management. Our software is highly scalable, enabling our customers to keep pace with the growth of data and technologies deployed in their enterprises. We use the same underlying software architecture for large global enterprise, small and medium sized business and government agency deployments. We offer a centralized, browser-based management console from which policies automatically move data according to users' needs for data access, availability and cost objectives. With Simpana, our customers can automate the discovery, management and monitoring of enterprise-wide storage resources and applications.

Global Deduplication. Our software brings a global approach to deduplication by integrating and embedding deduplication throughout a customer's data infrastructure: from clients to disk to tape, across all data types,

sources and platforms, and across all backup and archive data sets and storage tiers, including VMware and Microsoft Hyper-V virtualized environments. Our unique and flexible data management architecture ensures that deduplication capabilities scale with an organizations enterprise data growth with minimal footprint.

State-of-the-Art Customer Support Services. We offer 24/7 global technical support. Our support operations center at our Oceanport, New Jersey headquarters is complemented by local support resources, including centers in Europe, Australia, India and China. Our worldwide customer support organization

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provides comprehensive local and remote customer care to effectively address issues in today’s complex storage networking infrastructures. Our customer support process includes the expertise of product development, field and customer support engineers. In addition, we incorporate into our software many self-diagnostic and troubleshooting capabilities and provide automated web-based support capabilities to our customers. Furthermore, we have implemented a voice-over-IP telephony system to tie our worldwide support centers together with an integrated call center messaging and trouble ticket management system.

Superior Professional Services. We are committed to providing high-value, superior professional services to our customers. Our Global Professional Services group provides complete business solutions that complement our software sales and improve the overall user experience. Our end-to-end services include assessment and design, implementation, post-deployment and training services. These services help our customers improve the protection, disaster recovery, availability, security and regulatory compliance of their global data assets while minimizing the overall cost and complexity of their data infrastructures.

Lower Total Cost of Ownership. Our software solutions built on our common architecture enable our customers to realize compelling total cost of ownership benefits, including reduced capital costs, operating expenses and support costs.

Products

Simpana is comprised of five distinct data and information management software application modules. Simpana software modules share a common platform that provides back-end services and advanced capabilities, like encryption, reporting, deduplication, and content indexing. Our technology is shared by all Simpana software modules and breaks through traditional data silos to allow a complete view of all managed data and enables shared servers, networks and devices. The following table summarizes the primary modules of our Simpana software suite:

Simpana Suite of Software Application Modules	Functionality
Backup and Recovery	High-performance backup and restoration of enterprise data for file systems, applications, databases and virtual machine systems
Archive	Enterprise-wide compliance and e-discovery with solutions for email, collaboration, file system and NAS data Enterprise-wide storage optimization for email and files reducing space on primary storage
Replication	Protection of critical applications and remote office data with snapshots and real-time replication
Resource Management	Solutions to monitor storage utilization, data growth, operational costs and service-level attainment
Search	Web browser allows search, sort, select and retrieval of corporate files and information from online, archive, and backup data copies

Backup and Recovery

CommVault Backup and Recovery application module delivers reliable data protection, multiple recovery options and sophisticated data retention capabilities for both enterprise protection as well as small- and medium-business protection. Our Backup and Recovery solution is designed for fast, easy deployment within an existing infrastructure. CommVault Backup and Recovery software products allow users to easily browse and find data, and then recover it

reliably, rapidly and efficiently. Compatible with a wide variety of applications and platforms, our Backup and Recovery software provides easy-to-use data protection and retention that supports corporate and federal policies. Inherent point-and-click reporting targets critical issues so they can be quickly resolved without negatively impacting a data protection environment.

Archive

CommVault Archive application module enables enterprise-wide storage management and e-Discovery with solutions for email, collaboration, file system and NAS data. With built-in tiered storage and multi-platform support

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including Microsoft Exchange servers, IBM Lotus systems, and Microsoft SharePoint data, comprehensive archive management is simplified. Active migration of NAS, e-mail and file system data reduces primary storage use, extending the life of storage systems and reducing the time required for data protection. Active archive of e-mail data preserves it for compliance and e-Discovery purposes.

Replication

CommVault Replication application module helps meet service level agreements for protection and recovery by enabling the creation of secondary copies of production data quickly and efficiently, using a combination of host-based replication and snapshot technologies. These copies can be immediately accessed for fast recovery, used to create multiple recovery points or to perform traditional backups without impacting server performance. Our Replication software reliably protects remote or branch office data and applications by enabling centralized or local backup and restore operations. In addition, our Replication software is designed to meet recovery point and recovery time objectives (RPO/RTO) without taking production systems offline by leveraging continuous capture byte-level replication to continuously protect data.

Resource Management

CommVault Resource Management provides solutions to monitor and manage storage utilization, data growth, operational costs and service-level attainment. We provide two primary products under our Resource Management application module. We offer Storage Manager for resource, application and file system analysis of data residing on primary storage. Our Storage Manager software provides insight into data on primary storage through discovery, trending and analysis. Storage Manager's value lies in its ability to improve storage utilization, identify assets and increase visibility into data growth. Secondly, we offer CommNet Service Manager for enterprise wide monitoring and analysis of primary storage utilization and secondary storage operations. Our CommNet software provides consolidated monitoring and analysis of CommVault managed data movement operations across one or more locations. CommNet's value lies in its ability to monitor service-level attainment, optimize data management services, align data protection policies across storage tiers and minimize costs across the life cycle.

Search

CommVault Search software lets users search a number of different sources with a single query, allowing a more comprehensive search experience. Our Search software provides a front to back approach to information access through the use of online (application and file system) and offline (archive, backup and replicated data) indexing. The interface operates against the single, virtual pool of managed data created by CommVault's approach to data and information management. The result is a complete perspective on where information is, the number of copies, relevancy, ownership, classification and above all, access, view and retrieval.

Our Search interface services the growing demands of business, compliance and legal teams as well as end-users. It includes capabilities designed to assist organizations in responding to legal discovery actions and compliance audits, including classification and preservation features as well as data analytics, review, filtering and workflow. All these capabilities enable higher levels of business productivity and competitiveness by offering users direct access to data.

Services

A comprehensive global offering of customer support and other professional services is critical to the successful marketing, sale and deployment of our software. From planning to deployment to operations, we offer a complete set of technical services, training and support options that maximize the operational benefits of our suite of software applications. Our commitment to superior customer support is reflected in the breadth and depth of our services

offerings as well as in our ongoing initiatives to engineer resiliency, automation and serviceability features directly into our products.

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We have established a global customer support organization built specifically to handle our expanding customer base. We offer multiple levels of customer support that can be tailored to the customer's response needs and business sensitivities. Our customer support services consist of:

Real-Time Support. Our support staff is available 24/7 by telephone to provide first response and manage the resolution of customer issues. In addition to phone support, our customers have access to an online product support database for help with troubleshooting and operational questions. Innovative use of web-based diagnostic tools provides problem analysis and resolution. Our software design is also an important element in our comprehensive customer support, including root cause problem analysis, intelligent alerting and troubleshooting assistance. Our software is directly linked to our online support database allowing customers to analyze problems without engaging our technical support personnel.

Significant Network and Hardware Expertise. Our support engineers have extensive knowledge of complex applications, servers and networks. We proactively take ownership of the customer's problem, regardless of whether the issue is directly related to our products or to those of another vendor. We have also developed and maintain a knowledge library of storage systems and software products to further enable our support organization to quickly and effectively resolve customer problems.

Global Operations. Our global customer support headquarters is located at our state-of-the-art technical support center in Oceanport, NJ. We also have established key support operations in Hyderabad, India, Oberhausen, Germany, Sydney, Australia and Shanghai, China, which are complemented by regional support centers in other worldwide locations. Furthermore, we have implemented a voice-over-IP telephony system to tie our worldwide support centers together with an integrated call center messaging and trouble ticket management system. We have designed our support infrastructure to be able to scale with the increasing globalization of our customers.

Enhanced Support Options. We offer several enhanced customer support services such as Business Critical Support (BCS), Remote Operations Management Service (ROMS) and Residency Services. Our BCS service is for customers with critical support needs and builds on our 24/7 real-time support deliverables and includes various levels of enhanced services to ensure dedicated support and customized reporting. Our ROMS services provide an innovative web-based integrated support automation system that provides customers with overnight, weekend and holiday monitoring. Through a user-friendly, intuitive web dashboard, users can access and track real-time alert, trend and storage usage reports anytime, anywhere. Our Residency Services offer customers staff-augmentation options to assist with the rapid expert deployment of the Simpana software suite.

We also provide a wide range of other professional services that consist of:

Assessment and Design Services. Our assessment and design services assist customers in determining data and storage management requirements, designing solutions to meet those requirements and planning for successful implementation and deployment.

Implementation and Post-deployment Services. Our professional services team helps customers efficiently configure, install and deploy our Simpana suite based on specified business objectives. Our SystemCare Review Services group assists our customers with assessing the post-deployment operational performance of our Simpana suite.

Training Services. We provide global onsite training, offsite training and self-paced online alternatives for our products. Packaged or customized customer training courses are available in instructor-led or computer-based formats. We offer in-depth training and certification for our resellers in pre- and post-sales support

methodologies, including web access to customizable documentation and training materials.

Strategic Relationships

An important element of our strategy is to establish relationships with third parties to assist us in developing, marketing, selling and implementing our software and services. We believe that strategic and technology-based relationships with industry leaders are fundamental to our success. We have forged numerous relationships with

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software application and hardware vendors to enhance our combined capabilities and to create the optimal combination of data management applications. This approach enhances our ability to expand our product offerings and customer base and to enter new markets. We have established the following types of strategic relationships:

Product and Technology Relationships. We maintain strategic product and technology relationships with major industry leaders to ensure that our software applications are integrated with, supported by and add value to our partners' hardware and software products. Collaboration with these market leaders allows us to provide applications that enable our customers to improve data management efficiency.

Our significant strategic relationships include Dell, Hitachi Data Systems and Microsoft. In addition to these relationships, we maintain relationships with a broad range of industry vendors to verify and demonstrate the interoperability of our software applications with their equipment and technologies. These vendors include Brocade Communications Systems, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc., EMC Corporation (EMC), Hewlett-Packard Company (Hewlett-Packard), International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Network Appliance, Inc., Novell, Inc., Oracle Corporation, SAP AG, VMware, Inc. and McAfee, Inc.

Distributors, Value-Added Reseller, Systems Integrator, Corporate Reseller and Original Equipment Manufacturer Relationships. Our corporate resellers bundle or sell our software applications together with their own products, and our value-added resellers resell our software applications independently. As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately 450 reseller partners and systems integrators distributing our software worldwide.

In order to broaden our market coverage, we have original equipment manufacturer distribution agreements primarily with Dell, Hitachi Data Systems and Bull. Under these agreements, the original equipment manufacturers sell, market and support our software applications and services independently and/or incorporate our software applications into their own hardware products. Our original equipment manufacturer agreements do not contain any minimum purchase or sale commitments. In addition to our original equipment manufacturer agreement with Dell, we also have a corporate reseller agreement with the Dell Software and Peripherals division.

Additionally, we have a distribution agreement with Alternative Technologies, Inc. (ATI), a subsidiary of Arrow Electronics, Inc., covering our North American commercial and U.S. federal government markets. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, ATI's primary role is to enable a more efficient and effective distribution channel for our products and services by managing our reseller partners and leveraging their own industry experience.

Customers

We sell Simpana software applications and related services directly to large global enterprises, small and medium sized businesses and government agencies, and indirectly through value-added resellers, systems integrators, corporate resellers and original equipment manufacturer partners. As of March 31, 2009, we had licensed our software applications to approximately 10,100 registered customers in a broad range of industries, including banking, insurance and financial services, government, healthcare, pharmaceuticals and medical services, technology, legal, manufacturing, utilities and energy.

Sales through our reseller agreement and original equipment manufacturer agreement with Dell accounted for approximately 23% of our total revenues for fiscal 2009 and 24% for fiscal 2008. Dell is an original equipment manufacturer and a reseller that purchases software from us for resale to its customers, but is not the end-user of our software. Sales generated through our distribution agreement with ATI accounted for approximately 21% of our total revenue in fiscal 2009 and 13% in fiscal 2008. Sales to the U.S. federal government accounted for approximately 8% of our total revenues in fiscal 2009 and 7% in fiscal 2008.

Technology

Our Common Technology Engine serves as a major differentiator versus our competitors' data management software products. Our Common Technology Engine's unique indexing, cataloging, data movement, media management and policy technologies are the source of the performance, scale, management, cost of ownership benefits and seamless interoperability inherent in all of our data management software applications. Additional options enable content search, data encryption and auditing features to support data discovery and compliance requirements. Each of these applications shares a common architecture consisting of three core components:

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intelligent agent software, data movement software and command and control software. These components may be installed on a single host server, or each may be distributed over many servers in a global network. Additionally, the modularity of our software provides deployment flexibility. The ability to share storage resources across multiple data management applications provides easier data management and lower total cost of ownership. We participate in industry standards groups and activities that we believe will have a direct bearing on the data management software market.

Our software architecture consists of integrated software components that are grouped together to form a CommCell. Components of a CommCell are as follows:

one CommServe;

one or more MediaAgents; and

one or more iDataAgents.

Each highly scalable CommCell may be configured to reflect a customer's geographic, organizational or application environment. Multiple CommCells can be aggregated into a single, centralized view for policy-based management across a customer's local or global information technology environment.

CommServe. The CommServe acts as the command and control center of the CommCell and handles all requests for activity between MediaAgent and iDataAgent components. The CommServe contains the centralized event and job managers and the index catalog. This database includes information about where data resides, such as the library, media and content of data. The centralized event manager logs all events, providing unified notification of important events. The job manager automates and monitors all jobs across the CommCell.

MediaAgent. The MediaAgent is a media independent module that is responsible for managing the movement of data between the iDataAgents and the physical storage devices. Our MediaAgents communicate with a broad range of storage devices, generating an index for use by each of our software applications. The MediaAgent software supports most storage devices, including automated magnetic tape libraries, tape stackers and loaders, standalone tape drives and magnetic storage devices, magneto-optical libraries, virtual tape libraries, DVD-RAM and CD-RW devices.

iDataAgent. The iDataAgent is a software module that resides on the server or other computing device and controls the data being protected, replicated, migrated or archived, often referred to simply as the client software. iDataAgents communicate with most open and network file systems and enterprise relational databases and applications, such as Microsoft Exchange, Microsoft SharePoint, Notes Domino Server, GroupWise, Oracle, Informix, Sybase, DB2 and SAP, to generate application aware indexes pertinent to granular recovery of application objects. The agent software contains the logic necessary to extract (or recover) data and send it to (or receive it from) the MediaAgent software.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our data and information management software applications and related services to large global enterprises, small and medium sized businesses and government agencies. We sell through our worldwide direct sales force and our global network of distributors, value-added resellers, systems integrators, corporate resellers and original equipment manufacturer partners. As of March 31, 2009, we had 298 employees in sales and marketing. These employees are primarily located in the Americas, Europe, Australia, Africa and Asia.

We have a variety of marketing programs designed to create brand recognition and market awareness for our product offerings and for sales lead generation. Our marketing efforts include active participation at trade shows, technical conferences and technology seminars; advertising; public relations; publication of technical and educational articles in industry journals; sales training; and preparation of competitive analyses. In addition, our strategic partners augment our marketing and sales campaigns through seminars, trade shows and joint public relations and advertising campaigns. Our customers and strategic partners provide references and recommendations that we often feature in our advertising and promotional activities.

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Research and Development

Our research and development organization is responsible for the design, development, testing and certification of our data and information management software applications. As of March 31, 2009, we had 291 employees in our research and development group, of which 90 are located at our Hyderabad, India development center. Our engineering efforts support product development across all major operating systems, databases, applications and network storage devices. A substantial amount of our development effort goes into certification, integration and support of our applications to ensure interoperability with our strategic partners' hardware and software products. We have also made substantial investments in the automation of our product test and quality assurance laboratories. We spent \$30.7 million on research and development activities in fiscal 2009, \$26.9 million in fiscal 2008 and \$23.4 million in fiscal 2007.

Competition

The data storage management market is intensely competitive, highly fragmented and characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving standards. We currently compete with other providers of data management software as well as large storage hardware manufacturers that have developed or acquired their own data management software products. These manufacturers have the resources and capabilities to develop their own data management software applications, and many have been making acquisitions and broadening their efforts to include broader data management and storage products. These manufacturers and/or our other current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, creating new competitors or alliances. Large operating system and application vendors, including Microsoft, have introduced products or functionality that includes some of the same functions offered by our software applications. In the future, further development by these vendors could cause some features of our software applications to become redundant.

The following are our primary competitors in the data management software applications market, each of which has one or more products that compete with a part of or our entire software suite:

CA;

EMC;

Hewlett-Packard;

IBM;

Data Domain; and

Symantec.

The principal competitive factors in our industry include product functionality, product performance, product integration, platform coverage, ability to scale, price, worldwide sales infrastructure, global technical support, name recognition and reputation. The ability of major system vendors to bundle hardware and software solutions is also a significant competitive factor in our industry. Although many of our competitors have greater resources, a larger installed customer base and greater name recognition, we believe we compete favorably on the basis of these competitive factors.

Our unique product architecture is one of the primary reasons why we compete so successfully. Where other competitive solutions in the market are based on multiple, disparate products, our modular offering is based on a

single, unified, underlying code base resulting in favorable efficiencies in functionality, integration, scalability and support. Our focused approach to information management and our ability to respond to customer feedback also drives the functionality and features of our products, which we believe lead the industry in terms of performance and usability, as evidenced by numerous industry awards we have received in the past 12 months such as the 2008 ServerWatch Product Excellence Awards Automation or Compliance Tool winner; the 2008 Diogenes Labs Storage Magazine Quality Award for Enterprise Backup Software; the 2008 eWEEK Excellence Award Storage Software Winner; and the 2009 Datamation Product of the Year award in the network and systems management category.

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From a customer perspective, highly integrated products such as ours, which are based on a single, unified, underlying code base, are easier and less expensive to deploy, operate and manage. This, in turn, makes it significantly easier to scale our products over a customer's entire IT environment. Supporting and enhancing our products is made more efficient due to this single, unified, underlying code base, unlike our competitors who are required to support and enhance multiple disparate products, most of which are based on differing underlying software codes. Supporting multiple disparate products places larger demands on our competitors' internal human and operational capital. We believe our Simpna product, because of its unique architecture, creates a compelling functional, integration, scalability and support advantage. We continue to expand our worldwide sales infrastructure and increase our distribution throughout the Americas, Europe, Australia and Asia to meet the needs of our business.

Some of our competitors have greater financial resources and may have the ability to offer their products at lower prices than ours. In addition, some of our competitors have greater name recognition than us, which could provide them a competitive advantage at some customers. Some of our competitors also have longer operating histories, have substantially greater technical, sales, marketing and other global resources than we do, as well as a larger installed customer base and broader product offerings, including hardware. As a result, these competitors can devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products than we can.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

Our success and ability to compete depend on our continued development and protection of our proprietary software and other technologies. We rely primarily on a combination of trade secret, patent, copyright and trademark laws, as well as contractual provisions, to establish and protect our intellectual property rights. We provide our software to customers pursuant to license agreements that impose restrictions on use. These license agreements are primarily in the form of shrink-wrap or click-wrap licenses, which are not negotiated with or signed by our end user customers. These measures may afford only limited protection of our intellectual property and proprietary rights associated with our software. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with employees and consultants involved in product development. We routinely require our employees, customers and potential business partners to enter into confidentiality agreements before we disclose any sensitive aspects of our software, technology or business plans.

As of March 31, 2009, we had 40 issued patents and 155 pending patent applications in the United States, as well as 29 issued patents in foreign countries and 80 pending foreign patent applications. Pending patent applications may receive unfavorable examination and are not guaranteed allowance as issued patents. We may elect to abandon or otherwise not pursue prosecution of certain pending patent applications due to patent examination results, economic considerations, strategic concerns or other factors. We will continue to assess appropriate occasions to seek patent and other intellectual property protection for innovative aspects of our technology that we believe provide us a significant competitive advantage.

Despite our efforts to protect our trade secrets and proprietary rights through patents and license and confidentiality agreements, unauthorized parties may still attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our software and technology. In addition, we intend to expand our international operations and effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may not be available or may be limited in foreign countries. If we fail to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business could be harmed.

We currently resell certain software from Microsoft, including Microsoft SQL Server, used in conjunction with our software applications pursuant to an independent software vendor royalty license and distribution agreement that we have and plan to continue renewing annually. We also currently resell certain other software from Microsoft, including Windows Pre-installation Environment software, used in conjunction with our software applications, pursuant to an agreement with Microsoft that expires March 31, 2010. We have entered into and expect to enter into agreements with additional third parties to license their technology for use with our software applications.

Some of the products or technologies acquired, licensed or developed by us may incorporate so-called open source software and we may incorporate open source software into other products in the future. The use of such open source software may ultimately subject some products to unintended conditions, which may negatively affect

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our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow and ability to commercialize our products or technologies.

From time to time, we are participants or members of various industry standard-setting organizations or other industry technical organizations. Our participation or membership in such organizations may, in some circumstances, require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements with third parties regarding our intellectual property under terms established by those organizations, which we may find unfavorable.

In the United States, we own federal registrations for or have common law trademark rights in the following marks: CommVault, CommVault and logo, the CV logo, CommVault Systems, Solving Forward, SIM, Singular Information Management, Simpana, CommVault Galaxy, Unified Data Management, QiNetix, Quick Recovery, QR, CommNet, GridStor, Vault Tracker, InnerVault, Quick Snap, QSnap, Recovery Director, CommServe, CommCell, ROMS and CommValue. We also have several other trademarks and have obtained or are actively pursuing trademark registrations in several foreign jurisdictions.

Employees

As of March 31, 2009, we had 1,070 employees worldwide, including 298 in sales and marketing, 291 in research and development, 117 in general and administration and 364 in customer services and support. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We have never experienced a work stoppage and believe our relationship with our employees is good.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table presents information with respect to our executive officers as of May 15, 2009:

Name	Age	Position
N. Robert Hammer	67	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Alan G. Bunte	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Louis F. Miceli	59	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Ron Miiller	42	Vice President of Sales, Americas
Anand Prahlad	41	Vice President, Product Development
Suresh P. Reddy	46	Vice President, Services & Support, EMEA, Asia & India Operations
Steven Rose	51	Vice President, EMEA & ASEAN
David West	43	Vice President, Marketing and Business Development

N. Robert Hammer has served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since March 1998. Mr. Hammer was also a venture partner from 1997 until December 2003 of the Sprout Group, the venture capital arm of Credit Suisse's asset management business. Prior to joining the Sprout Group, Mr. Hammer served as the chairman, president and chief executive officer of Norand Corporation, a portable computer systems manufacturer, from 1988 until its acquisition by Western Atlas, Inc. in 1997. Mr. Hammer led Norand following its leveraged buy-out from Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. and through its initial public offering in 1993. Prior to joining Norand, Mr. Hammer also served as chairman, president and chief executive officer of publicly-held Telequest Corporation from 1987 until 1988 and of privately-held Material Progress Corporation from 1982 until 1987. Prior to joining Material Progress Corporation, Mr. Hammer spent 15 years in various sales, marketing and management positions with Celanese Corporation, rising to the level of vice president and general manager of the structural composites

materials business. Mr. Hammer obtained his bachelor's degree and master's degree in business administration from Columbia University.

Alan G. Bunte has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since October 2003 and served as our senior vice president from December 1999 until October 2003. Since January 2008, Mr. Bunte has also served as a director of CommVault. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Bunte was with Norand Corporation from

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1986 to January 1998, serving as its senior vice president of planning and business development from 1991 to January 1998. Mr. Bunte obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from the University of Iowa.

Louis F. Miceli has served as our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since April 1997 and has over 30 years of experience in various finance capacities for several high-technology companies. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Miceli served as chief financial officer of University Hospital, part of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ), from 1994 until 1997 and as the corporate controller of UMDNJ from 1992 until 1994. Prior to joining UMDNJ, Mr. Miceli served as the chief financial officer of Syntrex, Inc., a word processing software and hardware manufacturer, from 1985 until 1992, and as its controller from 1980 until 1985. Mr. Miceli began his career as a staff auditor at Ernst & Young LLP, where he served five years. Mr. Miceli obtained his bachelor's degree, *cum laude*, in accounting from Seton Hall University and is a certified public accountant in the State of New Jersey.

Ron Miiller has served as our Vice President of Sales, Americas since January 2005. Prior to his current role, Mr. Miiller served as our Central Region Sales Manager from March 2000 to December 2004. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Miiller served as Director, Central Region Sales for Softworks, Inc., an EMC company, from March 1997 through March 2000, and prior to that Mr. Miiller was with Moore Corporation, a diversified print and electronic communications company from 1989 through March 1997 in various leadership roles. Mr. Miiller received his bachelor of science degree in marketing from Ball State University in 1989.

Anand Prahlad has served as our Vice President, Product Development since May 2001 and has been with our company since 1994 as a software development and software developer manager, and from February 1999 to May 2001, as our senior director of product development. As a software developer, Mr. Prahlad oversaw the development of our QiNetix Galaxy software applications. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Prahlad was a software engineer with Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation, a provider of private mortgage insurance coverage. Mr. Prahlad obtained his bachelor's degree from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in India and his master's degree in electrical and computer engineering from Marquette University.

Suresh P. Reddy has served as our Vice President, Services & Support, EMEA, Asia & India Operations since July 2008. Mr. Reddy also served our company from 1990 through June 2008, serving as our Vice President, Worldwide Technical Services & Technical Support from April 2005 to June 2008, as our Vice President, Worldwide Technical Services from September 2001 through March 2005, as our Western Regional Manager, Technical Services from March 1994 through July 1995 and again from March 1998 until August 2001, as our Director of Technical Services, Europe, Middle East and Asia from August 1995 to February 1998 and as a Systems Engineer from February 1990 to February 1994. Mr. Reddy obtained his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in India and his master's degree in computer sciences from the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

Steven Rose has served as our Vice President, EMEA & ASEAN since June 2006. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Rose served as Vice President, United Kingdom and Ireland of Veritas Software Corp. from 2003 to July 2005 and after Veritas' merger with Symantec in July of 2005, as the United Kingdom Managing Director for the combined entity. Prior to joining Veritas, Mr. Rose served as Chief Executive Officer of CopperEye, a United Kingdom based software company, from 2002 to 2003, and prior to that served as Managing Director, Europe for FatWire Corporation, a New York based software company, from 2001 to 2002. Prior to joining FatWire, Mr. Rose served as the Managing Director, Europe of NEON Systems (UK) Ltd., a United Kingdom based company selling software products for systems integration, from 1997 to 2001. Prior to joining NEON Systems, Mr. Rose held several sales, marketing and general management positions with several software and systems companies, including TCAM Systems (UK) Ltd., Royal Blue Technologies, Ltd., and Network Systems Corporation. Mr. Rose attended the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and served as an officer in the British Army for six years.

David West has served as our Vice President, Marketing and Business Development since September 2005 and our Vice President, Business Development from August 2000 to September 2005. Prior to joining our company, Mr. West served as a director of strategic alliances from April 1999 to July 2000 and vice president of storage solutions in July 2000 at Legato Systems, Inc., which was subsequently acquired by EMC Corporation. Prior to joining Legato Systems, Mr. West served as vice president of sales at Intelliguard Software, Inc., which was also

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subsequently acquired by EMC Corporation, from 1990 to April 1999. Mr. West obtained his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Villanova University.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should consider each of the following factors as well as the other information in this Annual Report in evaluating our business and our prospects. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business and financial results could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline. You should also refer to the other information set forth in this Annual Report, including our financial statements and the related notes.

Risks Related to Our Business

A continued downturn in the global economy could adversely impact our continued growth, results of operations and our ability to forecast future business.

As our business has expanded globally, we have become increasingly subject to the risks arising from adverse changes in domestic and global economic and political conditions. Global economic conditions have deteriorated over the past several quarters resulting in slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns. There has also been increased volatility in foreign exchange markets. We believe that our sales and results of operations were impacted by these economic factors. These factors make it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities. In addition, these factors could cause customers to slow or defer spending on our software and services products, which would delay and lengthen sales cycles and negatively affect our results of operations. We cannot predict the timing or duration of any economic slowdown or the timing or strength of a subsequent economic recovery on either a worldwide basis or in our industry.

Our industry is intensely competitive, and most of our competitors have greater financial, technical and sales and marketing resources and larger installed customer bases than we do, which could enable them to compete more effectively than we do.

The data management software market is intensely competitive, highly fragmented and characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving standards, changing customer requirements and frequent new product introductions. Competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the products and services offered. Our primary competitors include CA, Inc., EMC, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Data Domain and Symantec Corporation.

The principal competitive factors in our industry include product functionality, product integration, platform coverage, ability to scale, price, worldwide sales infrastructure, global technical support, name recognition and reputation. The ability of major system vendors to bundle hardware and software solutions is also a significant competitive factor in our industry. If we are unable to address these competitive factors, our competitive position could weaken and we could experience a decline in revenues that could adversely affect our business.

Most of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we do, as well as larger installed customer bases, greater name recognition and broader product offerings, including hardware. These competitors can devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products than we can and have the ability to bundle their hardware and software products in a combined offering. As a result, these competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements.

It is also costly and time-consuming to change data management systems. Most of our new customers have installed data management software, which gives an incumbent competitor an advantage in retaining a customer because it already understands the network infrastructure, user demands and information technology needs of the customer, and also because some customers are reluctant to change vendors.

Our current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties. If so, new competitors or alliances that include our competitors may emerge that could acquire significant

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market share. In addition, large operating system and application vendors, such as Microsoft Corporation, have introduced products or functionality that includes some of the same functions offered by our software applications. In the future, further development by these vendors could cause our software applications and services to become redundant, which could seriously harm our sales, results of operations and financial condition.

New competitors entering our markets can have a negative impact on our competitive positioning. In addition, we expect to encounter new competitors as we enter new markets. Furthermore, many of our existing competitors are broadening their operating systems platform coverage. We also expect increased competition from original equipment manufacturers, including those we partner with, and from systems and network management companies, especially those that have historically focused on the mainframe computer market and have been making acquisitions and broadening their efforts to include data management and storage products. We expect that competition will increase as a result of future software industry consolidation. Increased competition could harm our business by causing, among other things, price reductions of our products, reduced profitability and loss of market share.

We may not be able to respond to rapid technological changes with new software applications and services offerings, which could have a material adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

The markets for our software applications are characterized by rapid technological changes, changing customer needs, frequent new software product introductions and evolving industry standards. The introduction of software applications embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards could make our existing and future software applications obsolete and unmarketable. As a result, we may not be able to accurately predict the lifecycle of our software applications, and they may become obsolete before we receive the amount of revenues that we anticipate from them. If any of the foregoing events were to occur, our ability to retain or increase market share in the data management software market could be materially adversely affected.

To be successful, we need to anticipate, develop and introduce new software applications and services on a timely and cost-effective basis that keep pace with technological developments and emerging industry standards and that address the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers. We may fail to develop and market software applications and services that respond to technological changes or evolving industry standards, experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and marketing of these applications and services or fail to develop applications and services that adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace or achieve market acceptance. Our failure to develop and market such applications and services on a timely basis, or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

We rely on indirect sales channels, such as value-added resellers, systems integrators, corporate resellers, distributors and original equipment manufacturers, for the distribution of our software applications, and the failure of these channels to effectively sell our software applications could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

We rely significantly on our value-added resellers, systems integrators and corporate resellers, which we collectively refer to as resellers, for the marketing and distribution of our software applications and services. Resellers are our most significant distribution channel. However, our agreements with resellers are generally not exclusive, are generally renewable annually, generally do not contain minimum sales requirements and in many cases may be terminated by either party without cause. Many of our resellers carry software applications that are competitive with ours. These resellers may give a higher priority to other software applications, including those of our competitors, or may not continue to carry our software applications at all. If a number of resellers were to discontinue or reduce the sales of our products, or were to promote our competitors' products in lieu of our own, it would have a material adverse effect on our future revenues. Events or occurrences of this nature could seriously harm our sales and results of operations. If we fail to manage our resellers successfully, there may be conflicts between resellers, or they could

fail to perform as we anticipate, which could reduce our sales. In addition, we expect that a significant portion of our sales growth will depend upon our ability to identify and attract new reseller partners. We believe that our competitors also use reseller arrangements. Our competitors may be more successful in attracting reseller partners and could enter into exclusive relationships with resellers that make it difficult to expand our reseller network. Any failure on our part to expand our network of resellers could impair our ability to

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grow revenues in the future. Sales through Dell as a result of our reseller agreement and as well our original equipment manufacturer agreement which is discussed below accounted for approximately 23% of total revenues for fiscal 2009 and approximately 24% of total revenues for fiscal 2008. Dell also accounted for a total of approximately 30% of our accounts receivable balance as of March 31, 2009. If we were to see an impairment of our receivable balance from Dell, it could have a significant adverse effect on our results of operations.

Some of our resellers possess significant resources and advanced technical abilities. These resellers, particularly our corporate resellers, may, either independently or jointly with our competitors, develop and market software applications and related services that compete with our offerings. If this were to occur, these resellers might discontinue marketing and distributing our software applications and services. In addition, these resellers would have an advantage over us when marketing their competing software applications and related services because of their existing customer relationships. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

In addition, we have a distribution agreement with Alternative Technologies, Inc. (ATI), a subsidiary of Arrow Electronics, Inc., covering our North American commercial and U.S. federal government markets. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, ATI s primary role is to enable a more efficient and effective distribution channel for our products and services by managing our reseller partners and leveraging their own industry experience. Many of our North American resellers were transitioned to ATI throughout fiscal 2008. Sales through our distribution agreement with ATI accounted for approximately 21% of our total revenues for fiscal 2009 and approximately 13% for fiscal 2008. ATI accounted for a total of approximately 22% of our accounts receivable balance as of March 31, 2009 as a result of our reseller agreement. If ATI were to discontinue or reduce the sales of our products or if our agreement with ATI was terminated, and if we were unable to take back the management of our reseller channel or find another North American distributor to replace ATI, then it could have a material adverse effect on our future revenues.

Our original equipment manufacturer agreements are primarily with Dell and Hitachi Data Systems. Our original equipment manufacturers sell our software applications and in some cases incorporate our data management software into systems that they sell. A material portion of our revenues is generated through these arrangements. However, we have no control over the shipping dates or volumes of systems these original equipment manufacturers ship and they have no obligation to ship systems incorporating our software applications. They also have no obligation to recommend or offer our software applications exclusively or at all, and they have no minimum sales requirements and can terminate our relationship at any time. These original equipment manufacturers also could choose to develop their own data management software internally and incorporate those products into their systems instead of our software applications. The original equipment manufacturers that we do business with also compete with one another. If one of our original equipment manufacturer partners views our arrangement with another original equipment manufacturer as competing with its products, it may decide to stop doing business with us. Any material decrease in the volume of sales generated by original equipment manufacturers we do business with, as a result of these factors or otherwise, would have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations in future periods. Sales through our original equipment manufacturer agreements accounted for approximately 12% of our total revenues for both fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008.

We may experience a decline in revenues or volatility in our operating results, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We cannot predict our future revenues or operating results with certainty because of many factors outside of our control. A significant revenue or profit decline, lowered forecasts or volatility in our operating results could cause the market price of our common stock to decline substantially. Factors that could affect our revenues and operating results include the following:

the unpredictability of the timing and magnitude of orders for our software applications in recent fiscal years, a majority of our quarterly revenues was earned and recorded near the end of each quarter;

the possibility that our customers may cancel, defer or limit purchases as a result of reduced information technology budgets;

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the possibility that our customers may defer purchases of our software applications in anticipation of new software applications or updates from us or our competitors;

the ability of our original equipment manufacturers and resellers to meet their sales objectives;

market acceptance of our new applications and enhancements;

our ability to control expenses;

changes in our pricing and distribution terms or those of our competitors;

the demands on our management, sales force and services infrastructure as a result of the introduction of new software applications or updates.

Our expense levels are relatively fixed and are based, in part, on our expectations of our future revenues. If revenue levels fall below our expectations and we are profitable at the time, our net income would decrease because only a small portion of our expenses varies with our revenues. Therefore, any significant decline in revenues for any period could have an immediate adverse impact on our results of operations for that period. We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. In addition, our results of operations could be below expectations of public market analysts and investors in future periods, which would likely cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We encounter long sales and implementation cycles, particularly for our larger customers, which could have an adverse effect on the size, timing and predictability of our revenues.

Potential or existing customers, particularly larger enterprise customers, generally commit significant resources to an evaluation of available software and require us to expend substantial time, effort and money educating them as to the value of our software and services. Sales of our core software products to these larger customers often require an extensive education and marketing effort.

We could expend significant funds and resources during a sales cycle and ultimately fail to win the customer. Our sales cycle for all of our products and services is subject to significant risks and delays over which we have little or no control, including:

our customers' budgetary constraints;

the timing of our customers' budget cycles and approval processes;

our customers' willingness to replace their current software solutions;

our need to educate potential customers about the uses and benefits of our products and services; and

the timing of the expiration of our customers' current license agreements or outsourcing agreements for similar services.

If we are unsuccessful in closing sales, it could have a material adverse effect on the size, timing and predictability of our revenues.

We depend on growth in the data management software market, and lack of growth or contraction in this market or could have a material adverse effect on our sales and financial condition.

Demand for data management software is linked to growth in the amount of data generated and stored, demand for data retention and management (whether as a result of regulatory requirements or otherwise) and demand for and adoption of new storage devices and networking technologies. Because our software applications are concentrated within the data management software market, if the demand for storage devices, storage software applications, storage capacity or storage networking devices declines, our sales, profitability and financial condition would be materially adversely affected. Segments of the computer and software industry have in the past experienced significant economic downturns. The occurrence of any of these factors in the data management software market could materially adversely affect our sales, profitability and financial condition.

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Furthermore, the data management software market is dynamic and evolving. Our future financial performance will depend in large part on continued growth in the number of organizations adopting data management software for their computing environments. The market for data management software may not continue to grow at historic rates, or at all. If this market fails to grow or grows more slowly than we currently anticipate, our sales and profitability could be adversely affected.

Sales of one of our software applications make up a substantial portion of our revenues, and a decline in demand for this software application could have a material adverse effect on our sales, profitability and financial condition.

We derive the majority of our software revenue from our Backup and Recovery software application. Sales of Backup and Recovery represented approximately 72% of our total software revenue for fiscal 2009 and 77% for fiscal 2008. In addition, we derive the majority of our services revenue from customer and technical support associated with our Backup and Recovery software application. As a result, we are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in demand for this software application, whether as a result of competition, product obsolescence, technological change, budgetary constraints of our customers or other factors. If demand for this software application declines significantly, our sales, profitability and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Our software applications are complex and contain undetected errors, which could adversely affect not only our software applications performance but also our reputation and the acceptance of our software applications in the market.

Software applications as complex as those we offer contain undetected errors or failures, especially when products are first introduced or new versions are released. Despite extensive testing by us and by our customers, we have in the past discovered errors in our software applications and will do so in the future. As a result of past discovered errors, we experienced delays and lost revenues while we corrected those software applications. In addition, customers in the past have brought to our attention bugs in our software created by the customers' unique operating environments, which are often characterized by a wide variety of both standard and non-standard configurations that make pre-release testing very difficult and time consuming. Although we have been able to fix these software bugs in the past, we may not always be able to do so. Our software products may also be subject to intentional attacks by viruses that seek to take advantage of these bugs, errors or other weaknesses. Any of these events may result in the loss of, or delay in, market acceptance of our software applications and services, which would seriously harm our sales, results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, we believe that our reputation and name recognition are critical factors in our ability to compete and generate additional sales. Promotion and enhancement of our name will depend largely on our success in continuing to provide effective software applications and services. The occurrence of errors in our software applications or the detection of bugs by our customers may damage our reputation in the market and our relationships with our existing customers, and as a result, we may be unable to attract or retain customers.

In addition, because our software applications are used to manage data that is often critical to our customers, they may have a greater sensitivity to defects in our products than to defects in other, less critical, applications. As a result, the licensing and support of our software applications involve the risk of product liability claims. Any product liability insurance we carry may not be sufficient to cover our losses resulting from product liability claims. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We develop software applications that interoperate with operating systems and hardware developed by others, and if the developers of those operating systems and hardware do not cooperate with us or we are unable to devote the necessary resources so that our applications interoperate with those systems, our software development efforts may be delayed or foreclosed and our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our software applications operate primarily on the Windows, UNIX, Linux and Novell Netware operating systems and the hardware devices of numerous manufacturers. When new or updated versions of these operating systems and hardware devices are introduced, it is often necessary for us to develop updated versions of our software applications so that they interoperate properly with these systems and devices. We may not accomplish these development efforts quickly or cost-effectively, and it is not clear what the relative growth rates of these

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operating systems and hardware will be. These development efforts require the cooperation of the developers of the operating systems and hardware, substantial capital investment and the devotion of substantial employee resources. For some operating systems, we must obtain some proprietary application program interfaces from the owner in order to develop software applications that interoperate with the operating system. Operating system owners have no obligation to assist in these development efforts. If they do not provide us with assistance or the necessary proprietary application program interfaces on a timely basis, we may experience delays or be unable to expand our software applications into other areas.

We may not receive significant revenues from our current research and development efforts for several years, if at all.

Developing software is expensive, and the investment in product development may involve a long payback cycle. Our research and development expenses were \$30.7 million, or approximately 13% of our total revenues in fiscal 2009, and \$26.9 million, or 14% of our total revenues in fiscal 2008. Our future plans include significant investments in software research and development and related product opportunities. We believe that we must continue to dedicate a significant amount of resources to our research and development efforts to maintain our competitive position. However, we do not expect to receive significant revenues from these investments for several years, if at all.

The loss of key personnel or the failure to attract and retain highly qualified personnel could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our future performance depends on the continued service of our key technical, sales, services and management personnel. We rely on our executive officers and senior management to execute our existing business operations and identify and pursue new growth opportunities. The loss of key employees could result in significant disruptions to our business, and the integration and training of replacement personnel could be time consuming, cause additional disruptions to our business and be unsuccessful. We do not carry key person life insurance covering any of our employees.

Our future success also depends on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified technical, sales, services and management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we may fail to retain our key technical, sales, services and management employees or attract or retain other highly qualified technical, sales, services and management personnel in the future. The volatility of our stock price may from time to time adversely affect our ability to attract or retain employees. If we are unable to hire or retain qualified employees, or conversely, if we fail to manage employee performance or reduce staffing levels when required by market conditions, our personnel costs would be excessive and our business and profitability could be adversely affected.

Our international sales and operations are subject to factors that could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have significant sales and services operations outside the United States, and derive a substantial portion of our revenues from these operations. We also plan to continue to expand our international operations. We generated approximately 39% of our revenues from outside the United States in fiscal 2009 and approximately 36% in fiscal 2008.

In addition to facing risks similar to the risks faced by our domestic operations, our international operations are also subject to risks related to the differing legal, political, social and regulatory requirements and economic conditions of many countries, including:

difficulties in staffing and managing our international operations;

foreign countries may impose additional withholding taxes or otherwise tax our foreign income, impose tariffs or adopt other restrictions on foreign trade or investment, including currency exchange controls;

difficulties in coordinating the activities of our geographically dispersed and culturally diverse operations;

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general economic conditions in the countries in which we operate, including seasonal reductions in business activity in the summer months in Europe and in other periods in other countries, could have an adverse effect on our earnings from operations in those countries;

imposition of, or unexpected adverse changes in, foreign laws or regulatory requirements may occur, including those pertaining to export restrictions, trade and employment restrictions and intellectual property protections;

longer payment cycles for sales in foreign countries and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

competition from local suppliers;

costs and delays associated with developing software in multiple languages; and

political unrest, war or acts of terrorism.

Our business in emerging markets requires us to respond to rapid changes in market conditions in those markets. Our overall success in international markets depends, in part, upon our ability to succeed in differing legal, regulatory, economic, social and political conditions. We may not continue to succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies that will be effective in each location where we do business. Furthermore, the occurrence of any of the foregoing factors may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our international sales are generally denominated in foreign currencies, and this revenue could be materially affected by currency fluctuations. Our primary exposures are to fluctuations in exchange rates for the U.S. dollar versus the Euro and, to a lesser extent, the Australian dollar, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, Indian rupee and Singapore dollar. Changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect our reported revenues and could require us to reduce our prices to remain competitive in foreign markets, which could also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Throughout fiscal 2009 we have selectively hedged our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the balance sheet. In the future, we may enter into additional foreign currency based hedging contracts to reduce our exposure to significant fluctuations in currency exchange rates on the balance sheet, although there can be no assurances that we will do so.

Our ability to sell our software applications is highly dependent on the quality of our services offerings, and our failure to offer high quality support and professional services would have a material adverse effect on our sales of software applications and results of operations.

Our services include the assessment and design of solutions to meet our customers' storage management requirements and the efficient installation and deployment of our software applications based on specified business objectives. Further, once our software applications are deployed, our customers depend on us to resolve issues relating to our software applications. A high level of service is critical for the successful marketing and sale of our software. If we or our partners do not effectively install or deploy our applications, or succeed in helping our customers quickly resolve post-deployment issues, it would adversely affect our ability to sell software products to existing customers and could harm our reputation with prospective customers. As a result, our failure to maintain high quality support and professional services would have a material adverse effect on our sales of software applications and results of operations.

Our services revenue produces lower gross margins than our software revenue, and an increase in services revenue relative to software revenue would harm our overall gross margins.

Our services revenue, which includes fees for customer support, assessment and design consulting, implementation and post-deployment services and training, has lower gross margins than our software revenue. An increase in the percentage of total revenues represented by services revenue would adversely affect our overall gross margins. The volume and profitability of services can depend in large part upon competitive pricing pressure on the rates that we can charge for our services; the complexity of our customers' information technology environments and the existence of multiple non-integrated legacy databases; the resources directed by our customers to their implementation projects; and the extent to which outside consulting organizations provide services directly to

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customers. Any erosion of our margins for our services revenue or any adverse change in the mix of our license versus services revenue would adversely affect our operating results.

Our ability to sell to the U.S. federal government is subject to uncertainties, which could have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations.

Our ability to sell software applications and services to the U.S. federal government is subject to uncertainties related to the government's future funding commitments and our ability to maintain certain security clearances complying with the Department of Defense and other agency requirements. For fiscal 2009, approximately 8% and for fiscal 2008 approximately 7% of our revenues were derived from sales where the U.S. federal government was the end-user. The future prospects for our business are also sensitive to changes in government policies and funding priorities. Changes in government policies or priorities, including funding levels through agency or program budget reductions by the U.S. Congress or government agencies, could materially adversely affect our ability to sell our software applications to the U.S. federal government, causing our business prospects to suffer.

In addition, our U.S. federal government sales require our employees to maintain various levels of security clearances. Obtaining and maintaining security clearances for employees involves a lengthy process, and it is difficult to identify, retain and recruit qualified employees who already hold security clearances. To the extent that we are not able to obtain security clearances or engage employees with security clearances, we may not be able to effectively sell our software applications and services to the U.S. federal government, which would have an adverse effect on our sales and results of operations.

If we are unable to manage our growth, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, the quality of our products and services and our ability to retain key personnel.

We have experienced a period of significant growth in recent years. Our revenues increased 18% for fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 and 31% for fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. The number of our customers increased significantly during these periods. Our growth has placed increased demands on our management and other resources and will continue to do so in the future. We may not be able to maintain or accelerate our current growth rate, manage our expanding operations effectively or achieve planned growth on a timely or profitable basis. Managing our growth effectively will involve, among other things:

- continuing to retain, motivate and manage our existing employees and attract and integrate new employees;
- continuing to provide a high level of services to an increasing number of customers;
- maintaining the quality of product and services offerings while controlling our expenses;
- developing new sales channels that broaden the distribution of our software applications and services; and
- developing, implementing and improving our operational, financial, accounting and other internal systems and controls on a timely basis.

If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, there could be a material adverse effect on our ability to maintain or increase revenues and profitability, the quality of our data management software, the quality of our services offerings and our ability to retain key personnel. These factors could adversely affect our reputation in the market and our ability to generate future sales from new or existing customers.

We may be subject to information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches in data security.

Information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches of data security could disrupt our operations by causing delays or cancellation of customer orders, impeding the shipment of software products, negatively affecting our service offerings, preventing the processing transactions and reporting of financial results. Information technology system failures, network disruptions and breaches of data security could also result in the unintentional disclosure of customer or our information as well as damage to our reputation. While management has taken steps to address these concerns by implementing sophisticated network security and internal control

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measures, there can be no assurance that a system failure or data security breach will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

Protection of our intellectual property is limited, and any misuse of our intellectual property by others could materially adversely affect our sales and results of operations.

Our success depends significantly upon proprietary technology in our software, documentation and other written materials. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of:

patents;

copyright and trademark laws;

trade secrets;

confidentiality procedures; and

contractual provisions.

These methods afford only limited protection. Despite this limited protection, any issued patent may not provide us with any competitive advantages or may be challenged by third parties, and the patents of others may seriously impede our ability to conduct our business. Further, our pending patent applications may not result in the issuance of patents, and any patents issued to us may not be timely or broad enough to protect our proprietary rights. We may also develop proprietary products or technologies that cannot be protected under patent law.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our software applications or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our software applications is difficult, and we expect software piracy to continue to be a persistent problem. In licensing our software applications, we typically rely on shrink wrap or click wrap licenses that are not signed by licensees. We may have difficulty enforcing these licenses in some jurisdictions. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. Our attempts to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate. Our competitors may independently develop similar technology, duplicate our software applications or design around patents issued to us or other intellectual property rights of ours. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. In addition, from time to time we are participants or members of various industry standard-setting organizations or other industry technical organizations. Our participation or membership in such organizations may, in some circumstances, require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements with third parties regarding our intellectual property under terms established by those organizations, which we may not find favorable.

Claims that we misuse the intellectual property of others could subject us to significant liability and disrupt our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Because of the nature of our business, we may become subject to material claims of infringement by competitors and other third parties with respect to current or future software applications, trademarks or other proprietary rights. We expect that software developers will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of software applications and competitors in our industry segment grows and the functionality of software applications in different industry segments overlaps. Any such claims, whether meritorious or not, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements with third parties, which

may not be available on terms that we deem acceptable, if at all. Any of these claims could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we license and use software from third parties in our business. These third-party software licenses may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms or at all, and may expose us to additional liability. This

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liability, or our inability to use any of this third-party software, could result in shipment delays or other disruptions in our business that could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We are currently unable to accurately predict what our long-term effective tax rates will be in the future.

We are subject to income taxes in both the United States and the various foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes, and in the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our long-term effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities or changes in tax laws, as well as other factors. Our judgments may be subject to audits or reviews by local tax authorities in each of these jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our income tax provisions. As of March 31, 2009, we have net deferred tax assets of approximately \$46.6 million, which are comprised primarily of net operating losses and tax credits in the United States. Consequently, our cash tax rate in the United States will be significantly lower than our effective tax rate for the next one or two fiscal years. However, we expect our cash taxes to continue to increase over time as our cash tax rate approaches our effective tax rate.

We cannot predict our future capital needs and we may be unable to obtain additional financing, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future in order to acquire complementary businesses, technologies, products or services. Any required additional financing may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, you may experience significant dilution of your ownership interest, and the newly-issued securities may have rights senior to those of the holders of our common stock. If we raise additional funds by obtaining loans from third parties, the terms of those financing arrangements may include negative covenants or other restrictions on our business that could impair our operational flexibility, and would also require us to fund additional interest expense. If additional financing is not available when required or is not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop or enhance our software and services through acquisitions in order to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, which could have a material adverse effect on our software and services offerings, revenues, results of operations and financial condition. We have no plans, nor are we currently considering any proposals or arrangements, written or otherwise, to acquire a business, technology, product or service.

Our use of open source software could negatively affect our business and subjects us to possible litigation.

Some of the products or technologies acquired, licensed or developed by us may incorporate so-called open source software, and we may incorporate open source software into other products in the future. Such open source software is generally licensed by its authors or other third parties under open source licenses, including, for example, the GNU General Public License, the GNU Lesser General Public License, the Common Public License, Apache-style licenses, Berkley Software Distribution or BSD-style licenses and other open source licenses. We monitor our use of open source software to avoid subjecting our products to conditions we do not intend. Although we believe that we have complied with our obligations under the various applicable licenses for open source software that we use, there is little or no legal precedent governing the interpretation of many of the terms of certain of these licenses, and therefore the potential impact of these terms on our business is somewhat unknown and may result in unanticipated obligations regarding our products and technologies. The use of such open source software may ultimately subject some of our products to unintended conditions, which may negatively affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow and ability to commercialize our products or technologies.

Some of these open source licenses may subject us to certain conditions, including requirements that we offer our products that use the open source software for no cost, that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon, incorporating or using the open source software and/or that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of the particular open source license. If an author or other third-party that distributes such open source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of these licenses, we could be required to incur significant legal expenses defending against such

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allegations. If our defenses were not successful, we could be enjoined from the distribution of our products that contained the open source software and required to make the source code for the open source software available to others, to grant third parties certain rights of further use of our software or to remove the open source software from our products, which could disrupt the distribution and sale of some of our products. In addition, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, under some open source licenses we could be required to release the source code of our proprietary software. If an author or other third-party that distributes open source software were to obtain a judgment against us based on allegations that we had not complied with the terms of any such open source licenses, we could also be subject to liability for copyright infringement damages and breach of contract for our past distribution of such open source software.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be highly volatile and may decline regardless of our operating performance.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to:

variations in our quarterly or annual operating results;

changes in financial estimates, treatment of our tax assets or liabilities or investment recommendations by securities analysts following our business or our competitors;

the public's response to our press releases, rumors, our other public announcements and our filings with the SEC;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance or interpretations or principles;

sales of common stock by our directors, officers and significant stockholders;

announcements of technological innovations or enhanced or new products by us or our competitors;

our failure to achieve operating results consistent with securities analysts' projections;

the operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors may deem comparable to us;

broad market and industry factors; and

other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to such events.

The market prices of software companies have been extremely volatile. Stock prices of many software companies have often fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of such companies. In the past, following periods of market volatility, stockholders have often instituted securities class action litigation. If we were involved in securities litigation, it could have a substantial cost and divert resources and the attention of management from our business.

Future sales of our common stock, or the perception that such future sales may occur, may cause our stock price to decline and impair our ability to obtain capital through future stock offerings.

A substantial number of shares of our common stock are available for sale into the public market. The occurrence of such sales, or the perception that such sales could occur, could materially and adversely affect our stock price and

could impair our ability to obtain capital through an offering of equity securities.

Certain provisions in our charter documents and agreements and Delaware law, as well as our stockholder rights plan, may inhibit potential acquisition bids for CommVault and prevent changes in our management.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could depress the trading price of our common stock by acting to discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in

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management that our stockholders might deem advantageous. Specific provisions in our certificate of incorporation include:

our ability to issue preferred stock with terms that the board of directors may determine, without stockholder approval;

a classified board in which only a third of the total board members will be elected at each annual stockholder meeting;

advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations; and

limitations on convening stockholder meetings.

In addition to the provision described above, on November 13, 2008, our board of directors adopted a stockholders rights plan and declared a dividend distribution of one Right for each outstanding share of our common stock to shareholders of record on November 24, 2008. Each Right, when exercisable, entitles the registered holder to purchase from us one one-thousandth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, at a purchase price of \$80 per one one-thousandth of a share, subject to adjustment. The Rights may discourage a third party from making an unsolicited proposal to acquire us, as exercise of the Rights would cause substantial dilution to such third party attempting to acquire us.

As a result of the provisions in our certificate of incorporation and our stockholder rights plan, the price investors may be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock may be limited.

Also, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which imposes certain restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15% or more of our common stock. Further, certain of our employment agreements and incentive plans provide for vesting of stock options and/or payments to be made to the employees there under if their employment is terminated in connection with a change of control, which could discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition at a premium price.

We do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Consequently, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

We will continue to incur significant costs as a result of being a public company.

As a public company, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and new NASDAQ rules promulgated in response to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regulate corporate governance practices of public companies. Compliance with these public company requirements has increased our costs and we expect that it will continue to increase our costs and make some activities more time consuming. For example, in recent fiscal years we created a new internal Disclosures and Controls Committee and adopted new internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, we will continue to incur expenses associated with our SEC reporting requirements. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we include in our Annual Report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and our audited financial statement as of the end of each fiscal year. Furthermore, our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP,

(E&Y), is required to report on whether it believes we maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the year. Our continued compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial expenses and expend significant management time on compliance related issues. In future years, if we fail to timely complete this assessment, or if E&Y cannot timely attest, there may be a loss of public confidence in our internal controls, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to regulatory sanctions or investigations by the NASDAQ Stock Market, the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources. In addition, any

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failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to timely meet our regulatory reporting obligations.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our principal administrative, sales, marketing, customer support and research and development facility is located at our headquarters in Oceanport, New Jersey. We currently occupy approximately 134,000 square feet of office space in the Oceanport facility under the terms of an operating lease expiring in July 2013. We believe that our current facility is adequate to meet our needs for at least the next 12 months. We believe that suitable additional facilities will be available as needed on commercially reasonable terms. In addition, we have offices in the United States in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Washington; and outside the United States in Kanata, Ontario; Mississauga, Ontario; Toronto, Ontario; Calgary, Alberta; Montreal, Quebec; Vancouver, British Columbia; Reading, United Kingdom; Oberhausen, Germany; Utrecht, Netherlands; Beijing, China; Shanghai, China; Guangzhou, China; Sydney, Australia; Melbourne, Australia; Mexico City, Mexico; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mumbai, India and Hyderabad, India.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, we are subject to claims in legal proceedings arising in the normal course of our business. We do not believe that we are currently party to any pending legal action that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business or operating results.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

PART II**Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*****Market for our Common Stock**

Our common stock is listed and traded on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol CVLT. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and the low closing sales prices of our common stock, as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market.

	Common Stock			
	2009		2008	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 18.61	\$ 11.20	\$ 17.60	\$ 15.35
Second Quarter	\$ 17.54	\$ 10.95	\$ 19.17	\$ 16.98
Third Quarter	\$ 13.41	\$ 7.94	\$ 22.87	\$ 17.58

Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.02	\$ 10.23	\$ 20.42	\$ 12.40
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On April 30, 2009, the last reported sale price of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$12.45 per share.

Stockholders

As of April 30, 2009, there were approximately 108 holders of our common stock. The number of record holders does not represent the actual number of beneficial owners of shares of our common stock because shares are

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frequently held in street name by securities dealers and others for the benefit of individual owners who have the right to vote their shares.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock, and we intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the growth of our business. We therefore do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Our future decisions concerning the payment of dividends on our common stock will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition and capital expenditure plans, as well as any other factors that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may consider relevant.

Table of Contents**Stock Performance Graph**

The graph set forth below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock between September 22, 2006 (the date our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market) and March 31, 2009, with the cumulative total return of (i) the NASDAQ Computer Index and (ii) the NASDAQ Composite Index, over the same period. This graph assumes the investment of \$100,000 on September 22, 2006 in our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index, and assumes the reinvestment of dividends, if any. The graph assumes the initial value of our common stock on September 22, 2006 was the closing sales price of \$17.00 per share.

The comparisons shown in the graph below are based upon historical data. The stock price performance shown in the graph below is not necessarily indicative of, nor is it intended to forecast, the future performance of our common stock. Information used in the graph was obtained from NASDAQ, a source we believe to be reliable, but we are not responsible for any errors or omissions in such information.

The performance graph shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of CommVault under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

	9/22/06	12/29/06	3/30/07	6/29/07	9/28/07	12/31/07	3/31/08	6/30/08	9/30/08	12/31/08	3/31/09
CommVault	100.0	117.7	95.3	101.6	108.9	124.6	72.9	97.9	70.9	78.9	61.1
NASDAQ Composite	100.0	108.8	109.1	117.3	121.7	119.5	102.7	103.3	94.3	71.1	61.1
NASDAQ Computer	100.0	108.7	108.0	119.0	125.3	132.5	105.8	110.9	94.9	70.6	61.1

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2009. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, we repurchased 1.8 million shares of our common stock. As of March 31, 2009, we have repurchased \$40.2 million of common stock (2,853,305 shares) out of the \$80.0 million in total that is authorized under our stock repurchase program. As a result, we may repurchase an additional \$39.8 million of our common stock under the current program, which has been extended by the Board of Directors until March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes,

Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected statements of operations and the selected balance sheet data are derived from our audited financial statements. The historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	Year Ended March 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
Software	\$ 121,685	\$ 108,959	\$ 83,870	\$ 62,422	\$ 49,598
Services	112,834	89,344	67,237	47,050	33,031
Total revenues	234,519	198,303	151,107	109,472	82,629
Cost of revenues:					
Software	2,469	2,398	1,640	1,764	1,497
Services	28,177	24,586	20,044	13,231	9,975
Total cost of revenues	30,646	26,984	21,684	14,995	11,472
Gross margin	203,873	171,319	129,423	94,477	71,157
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing	122,957	93,959	68,240	51,326	43,248
Research and development	30,669	26,855	23,398	19,301	17,239
General and administrative	26,159	23,812	18,610	12,275	8,955
Depreciation and amortization	3,582	3,019	2,603	1,623	1,390
Income from operations	20,506	23,674	16,572	9,952	325
Interest expense	(175)	(114)	(326)	(7)	(14)
Interest income	1,639	3,591	2,600	1,262	346
Income before income taxes	21,970	27,151	18,846	11,207	657
Income tax (expense) benefit(1)	(9,642)	(6,347)	45,408	(451)	(174)
Net income	12,328	20,804	64,254	10,756	483
Less: accretion of preferred stock dividends			(2,818)	(5,661)	(5,661)
Less: accretion of fair value of preferred stock upon conversion			(102,745)		
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ (41,309)	\$ 5,095	\$ (5,178)

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Net income (loss) attributable to common
stockholders per share:(2)

Basic	\$	0.29	\$	0.48	\$	(1.35)	\$	0.18	\$	(0.28)
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Diluted	\$	0.28	\$	0.46	\$	(1.35)	\$	0.17	\$	(0.28)
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Weighted average shares used in
computing per share amounts:

Basic	41,983	43,188	30,670	18,839	18,712
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Diluted	44,013	45,699	30,670	30,932	18,712
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	2009	2008	As of March 31, 2007 (In thousands)	2006	2005
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,205	\$ 91,661	\$ 65,001	\$ 48,039	\$ 24,795
Working capital	84,590	77,513	34,889	24,139	13,441
Total assets	206,987	200,830	148,039	72,568	47,513
Cumulative redeemable convertible preferred stock:					
Series A through E, at liquidation value				99,168	93,507
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	111,289	109,535	78,322	(73,664)	(81,010)

- (1) The income tax benefit in fiscal 2007 primarily reflects a \$52.2 million reversal of our deferred income tax valuation allowance, partially offset by the recognition of \$5.0 million for certain tax reserves.
- (2) See Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of the basic and diluted per share calculation.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis along with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The statements in this discussion regarding our expectations of our future performance, liquidity and capital resources, and other non-historical statements are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading provider of data and information management software applications and related services in terms of product breadth and functionality and market penetration. We develop, market and sell a unified suite of data and information management software applications under the Simpna brand name. Our Simpna software is designed to work together seamlessly from the ground up, sharing a single code and common function set (which we refer to as our Common Technology Engine), to deliver Data Protection, Archive, Replication, Search and Resource Management capabilities. With a single platform approach, Simpna is specifically designed to protect and manage data throughout its lifecycle in less time, at lower cost and with fewer resources than alternative solutions. Our products and capabilities enable our customers to deploy solutions for data protection, business continuance, corporate compliance and centralized management and reporting. We also provide our customers with a broad range of highly effective services that are delivered by our worldwide support and field operations. As of March 31, 2009, we had licensed our software applications to approximately 10,100 registered customers.

History and Background

In early 2000, we launched CommVault Galaxy for backup and recovery, a storage industry award winner. In the years since, CommVault has forged numerous alliances with top software application and hardware vendors, such as Dell, EMC, HP, Hitachi Data Systems, Microsoft, Network Appliance, Novell and Oracle, to enhance capabilities and to create a premiere suite of data management solutions. In 2002, we launched our single-platform technology that provides the foundation of our information management approach to storing, managing, and accessing data.

Our Simpana software suite is comprised of the following five distinct data and information management software application modules: Data Protection (Back-up and Recovery), Archive, Replication, Resource Management and Search. All of our software application modules share our Common Technology Engine. In addition to Back-up and Recovery, the subsequent release of our other software application modules has substantially increased

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our addressable market. Each application module can be used individually or in combination with other application modules from our single platform suite.

In July 2007, we released our CommVault Simpana 7.0 software suite (Simpana 7), which significantly expanded the breadth and depth of our existing data management suite at that time. We believe that Simpana 7 provided us the foundation to shift to providing information management solutions. Simpana 7 provided major enhancements to our existing Backup, Archiving and Replication products and also delivered new product features that are non backup related including Single Instancing, Advanced Archiving, Enterprise-wide Search and Discovery and Data Classification.

In January 2009, our CommVault Simpana 8.0 software suite (Simpana 8) was made available for public release. We believe that Simpana 8, which builds on and significantly expands Simpana 7, will continue to create competitive differentiation in the data management related markets. Simpana 8 is the largest software release in our history and includes advances in recovery management, data reduction, virtual server protection and content organization. We believe that Simpana 8 can meet a broad spectrum of customer s discovery and recovery management requirements and eliminate the need for a myriad of point level products.

We currently derive the majority of our software revenue from our Backup and Recovery software application. Sales of Backup and Recovery represented approximately 72% of our total software revenue for fiscal 2009 and 77% of our total software revenue for fiscal 2008. In addition, we derive the majority of our services revenue from customer and technical support associated with our Backup and Recovery software application. The increase in software revenue generated by our non-Backup and Recovery software products, or Advanced Data and Information Management Products (ADIM), was primarily driven by new components and enhancements related to Simpana 7 and Simpana 8 software suites. We anticipate that ADIM software revenue as an overall percentage of our total software revenue will increase in the future as we expand our domestic and international sales activities and continue to build brand awareness. However, we anticipate that we will continue to derive a majority of our software and services revenue from our Backup and Recovery software application for the foreseeable future.

Given the nature of the industry in which we operate, our software applications are subject to obsolescence. We continually develop and introduce updates to our existing software applications in order to keep pace with technological developments, evolving industry standards, changing customer requirements and competitive software applications that may render our existing software applications obsolete. For each of our software applications, we provide full support for the current generally available release and one prior release. When we declare a product release obsolete, a customer notice is delivered twelve months prior to the effective date of obsolescence announcing continuation of full product support for the first six months. We provide an additional six months of extended assistance support in which we only provide existing workarounds or fixes that do not require additional development activity. We do not have existing plans to make any of our software products permanently obsolete.

We completed our initial public offering in September 2006 in which we sold 6,148,148 shares and certain of our stockholders sold 4,962,963 shares of common stock to the public at a price of \$14.50 per share. After deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and the other offering expenses, our net proceeds from the initial public offering were approximately \$80.2 million. In conjunction with the initial public offering, we also sold 102,640 shares of common stock in a concurrent private placement at the initial public offering price pursuant to preemptive rights that arose as a result of the initial public offering. Our net proceeds from the concurrent private placement were approximately \$1.5 million. We used the net proceeds of the offering and the private placement, together with borrowings under our term loan and \$10.1 million of our existing cash and cash equivalents, to pay \$101.8 million in satisfaction of amounts due on our Series A, B, C, D and E preferred stock upon its conversions into common stock, which occurred upon the closing of the offering. In conjunction with the offering, all of our outstanding shares of preferred stock were converted into 16,019,480 shares of our common stock.

Effect of Recent Market Conditions and Uncertain Economic Environment on our Business

During fiscal 2009, our overall financial performance remained strong. We increased total revenue by \$36.2 million, or 18%, as compared to fiscal 2008. While our revenue increased, our income from operations decreased by \$3.2 million, or 13%, as compared to fiscal 2008. This decrease is primarily related to revenue growing in fiscal 2009 at a slower rate than expenses, which we believe is primarily due to the economic downturn.

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During the second half of fiscal 2009, we began to experience the effects of worsening economic conditions and the significant disruptions in the financial and credit markets globally. We experienced order delays, lengthening sales cycles and slowing deployments worldwide, which resulted in a software revenue decrease from the third quarter to the fourth quarter. As a result of these conditions, the revenue in the second half of fiscal 2009 grew 9% over the second half of fiscal 2008 as compared to revenue growth of 29% in the first half of fiscal 2009 over the first half of fiscal 2008.

While we expect the near term market conditions to be challenging, we continue to believe in our ability to execute our business plan in the near term and our longer term market opportunities. We believe the need for organizations to protect, recover and maintain their data will require our current customers as well as new customers to continue to invest in their infrastructure. As a result, we intend to continue to prudently invest in our business, through continued product development as well as sales and marketing efforts. While our sales pipeline continues to be strong, the predictability of closure on those potential deals in the pipelines is uncertain. Therefore financial performance for fiscal 2010 is difficult to predict, including the predictability of the extent of any revenue growth and the extent of net income.

Sources of Revenues

We derive the majority of our total revenues from sales of licenses of our software applications. We do not customize our software for a specific end-user customer. We sell our software applications to end-user customers both directly through our sales force and indirectly through our global network of value-added reseller partners, systems integrators, corporate resellers and original equipment manufacturers. Our software revenue was 52% of our total revenues for fiscal 2009, 55% for fiscal 2008 and 56% for fiscal 2007.

Software revenue generated through indirect distribution channels was approximately 81% of total software revenue in fiscal 2009, 80% in fiscal 2008 and 69% in fiscal 2007. Software revenue generated through direct distribution channels was approximately 19% of total software revenue in fiscal 2009, 20% in fiscal 2008 and 31% in fiscal 2007. The continued shift in software revenue generated through indirect distribution channels compared to our direct sales force is primarily the result of higher growth rates in software revenue from our international operations (which is almost exclusively transacted through indirect distribution). In addition, deals initiated by our direct sales force in the United States are sometimes transacted through indirect channels based on end-user customer requirements, which are not always in our control. As such, there may be fluctuations in the dollars and percentage of software revenue generated through our direct distribution channels from time to time. We believe that the growth of our software revenue, derived from both our indirect channel partners and direct sales force, are key attributes to our long-term growth strategy. We will continue to invest in both our channel relationships and direct sales force in the future, but would expect more revenue to be generated through indirect distribution over the long term. The failure of our indirect distribution channels or our direct sales force to effectively sell our software applications could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

We have a worldwide reseller and an original equipment agreement with Dell. Our reseller agreement with Dell provides them the right to market, resell and distribute certain of our products to their customers. Our original equipment manufacturer agreement with Dell is discussed more fully below. Sales through our agreements with Dell accounted for 23% of our total revenues for fiscal 2009, 24% of our total revenues for fiscal 2008 and 19% of our total revenues in fiscal 2007.

We have original equipment manufacturer agreements with Dell and Hitachi Data Systems for them to market, sell and support our software applications and services on a stand-alone basis and/or incorporate our software applications into their own hardware products. Dell and Hitachi Data Systems have no obligation to recommend or offer our software applications exclusively or at all, and they have no minimum sales requirements and can terminate our

relationship at any time. In addition, during fiscal 2008 we signed an original equipment manufacturer agreement with Bull SAS (Bull) pursuant to which they have agreed to market, sell, and support our software applications and services. A material portion of our software revenue is generated through these arrangements, and we expect this contribution to grow in the future. Sales through our original equipment manufacturer agreements accounted for 12% of our total revenues for both fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 and 13% of our total revenues in fiscal 2007.

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In February 2007, we signed a wide-ranging distribution agreement with Alternative Technologies, Inc. (ATI), a subsidiary of Arrow Electronics, Inc., covering our North American commercial markets. In July 2007, we amended our agreement with ATI to include our U.S. federal government market. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, ATI's primary role is to enable a more efficient and effective distribution channel for our products and services by managing our reseller partners and leveraging their own industry experience. Many of our North American resellers have now been transitioned to ATI. We generated approximately 21% of our total revenue through ATI in fiscal 2009 and approximately 13% of our total revenue through ATI in fiscal 2008. If ATI were to discontinue or reduce the sales of our products or if our agreement with ATI was terminated, and if we were unable to take back the management of our reseller channel or find another North American distributor to replace ATI, then it could have a material adverse effect on our future revenues.

In recent fiscal years, we have generated approximately two-thirds of our software revenue from our existing customer base and approximately one-third of our software revenue from new customers. In addition, our total software revenue in any particular period is, to a certain extent, dependent upon our ability to generate revenues from large customer software deals. We expect the number of software transactions over \$0.1 million to increase throughout fiscal 2010, although the size and timing of any particular software transaction is more difficult to forecast. Such software transactions represented approximately 40% of our total software revenue in fiscal 2009, approximately 35% of our total software revenue in fiscal 2008 and approximately 29% of our total software revenue in fiscal 2007.

Our services revenue is made up of fees from the delivery of customer support and other professional services, which are typically sold in connection with the sale of our software applications. Customer support agreements provide technical support and unspecified software updates on a when-and-if-available basis for an annual fee based on licenses purchased and the level of service subscribed. Other professional services include consulting, assessment and design services, implementation and post-deployment services and training, all of which to date have predominantly been sold in connection with the sale of software applications. Our services revenue was 48% of our total revenues for fiscal 2009, 45% for fiscal 2008 and 44% for fiscal 2007. The gross margin of our services revenue was 75.0% for fiscal 2009, 72.5% for fiscal 2008 and 70.2% for fiscal 2007. The increase in the gross margin of our services revenue in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 was primarily due to a higher percentage of our services revenue being derived from customer support agreements as a result of sales to new customers and renewal agreements with our installed customer base. Overall, our services revenue has lower gross margins than our software revenue. The gross margin of our software revenue was 98.0% for fiscal 2009, 97.8% for fiscal 2008 and 98.0% for fiscal 2007. An increase in the percentage of total revenues represented by services revenue may adversely affect our overall gross margins.

Description of Costs and Expenses

Our cost of revenues is as follows:

Cost of Software Revenue, consists primarily of third-party royalties and other costs such as media, manuals, translation and distribution costs; and

Cost of Services Revenue, consists primarily of salary and employee benefit costs in providing customer support and other professional services.

Our operating expenses are as follows:

Sales and Marketing, consists primarily of salaries, commissions, employee benefits, stock-based compensation and other direct and indirect business expenses, including travel and related expenses, sales promotion expenses, public relations expenses and costs for marketing materials and other marketing events (such as trade shows and advertising);

Research and Development, which is primarily the expense of developing new software applications and modifying existing software applications, consists principally of salaries, stock-based compensation and benefits for research and development personnel and related expenses; contract labor expense and consulting fees as well as other expenses associated with the design, certification and testing of our software applications; and legal costs associated with the patent registration of such software applications;

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General and Administrative, consists primarily of salaries, stock-based compensation and benefits for our executive, accounting, human resources, legal, information systems and other administrative personnel. Also included in this category are other general corporate expenses, such as outside legal and accounting services, compliance costs and insurance; and

Depreciation and Amortization, consists of depreciation expense primarily for computer equipment we use for information services and in our development and test labs.

We anticipate that each of the above categories of operating expenses will increase in dollar amounts, but will decline as a percentage of total revenues in the long-term.

Critical Accounting Policies

In presenting our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we are required to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported therein. Some of the estimates and assumptions we are required to make relate to matters that are inherently uncertain as they pertain to future events. We base these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable and appropriate. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates. The following is a description of our accounting policies that we believe require subjective and complex judgments, which could potentially have a material effect on our reported financial condition or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9, and related interpretations. Our revenue recognition policy is based on complex rules that require us to make significant judgments and estimates. In applying our revenue recognition policy, we must determine which portions of our revenue are recognized currently (generally software revenue) and which portions must be deferred and recognized in future periods (generally services revenue). We analyze various factors including, but not limited to, the sales of undelivered services when sold on a stand-alone basis, our pricing policies, the credit-worthiness of our customers and resellers, accounts receivable aging data and contractual terms and conditions in helping us to make such judgments about revenue recognition. Changes in judgment on any of these factors could materially impact the timing and amount of revenue recognized in a given period.

Currently, we derive revenues from two primary sources, or elements: software licenses and services. Services include customer support, consulting, assessment and design services, installation services and training. A typical sales arrangement includes both of these elements.

For sales arrangements involving multiple elements, we recognize revenue using the residual method as described in SOP 98-9. Under the residual method, we allocate and defer revenue for the undelivered elements based on relative fair value and recognize the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered elements as revenue. The determination of fair value of the undelivered elements in multiple-element arrangements is based on the price charged when such elements are sold separately, which is commonly referred to as vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE).

Software licenses typically provide for the perpetual right to use our software and are sold on a per copy basis or as site licenses. Site licenses give the customer the additional right to deploy the software on a limited basis during a specified term. We recognize software revenue through direct sales channels upon receipt of a purchase order or other

persuasive evidence and when the other three basic revenue recognition criteria are met as described in the revenue recognition section in Note 2 of our *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*. We recognize software revenue through all indirect sales channels on a sell-through model. A sell-through model requires that we recognize revenue when the basic revenue recognition criteria are met and these channels complete the sale of our software products to the end-user. Revenue from software licenses sold through an original equipment manufacturer partner is recognized upon the receipt of a royalty report or purchase order from that original equipment manufacturer partner.

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Services revenue includes revenue from customer support and other professional services. Customer support includes software updates on a when-and-if-available basis, telephone support and bug fixes or patches. Customer support revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the customer support agreement, which is typically one year. To determine the price for the customer support element when sold separately, we primarily use historical renewal rates and, in certain cases, we use stated renewal rates. Historical renewal rates are supported by a rolling 12-month VSOE analysis in which we segregate our customer support renewal contracts into different classes based on specific criteria including, but not limited to, dollar amount of software purchased, level of customer support being provided and distribution channel. The purpose of such an analysis is to determine if the customer support element that is deferred at the time of a software sale is consistent with how it is sold on a stand-alone renewal basis.

Our other professional services include consulting, assessment and design services, installation services and training. Other professional services provided by us are not mandatory and can also be performed by the customer or a third-party. In addition to a signed purchase order, our consulting, assessment and design services and installation services are, in some cases, evidenced by a Statement of Work, which defines the specific scope of the services to be performed when sold and performed on a stand-alone basis or included in multiple-element sales arrangements. Revenues from consulting, assessment and design services and installation services are based upon a daily or weekly rate and are recognized when the services are completed. Training includes courses taught by our instructors or third-party contractors either at one of our facilities or at the customer's site. Training fees are recognized after the training course has been provided. Based on our analysis of such other professional services transactions sold on a stand-alone basis, we have concluded we have established VSOE for such other professional services when sold in connection with a multiple-element sales arrangement.

In summary, we have analyzed all of the undelivered elements included in our multiple-element sales arrangements and determined that we have VSOE of fair value to allocate revenues to services. Our analysis of the undelivered elements has provided us with results that are consistent with the estimates and assumptions used to determine the timing and amount of revenue recognized in our multiple-element sales arrangements. Accordingly, assuming all basic revenue recognition criteria are met, software revenue is recognized upon delivery of the software license using the residual method in accordance with SOP 98-9. We are not likely to materially change our pricing and discounting practices in the future.

Our sales arrangements generally do not include acceptance clauses. However, if an arrangement does include an acceptance clause, we defer the revenue for such an arrangement and recognize it upon acceptance. Acceptance occurs upon the earliest of receipt of a written customer acceptance, waiver of customer acceptance or expiration of the acceptance period.

Stock-Based Compensation

As of March 31, 2009, we maintain two stock incentive plans, which are described more fully in Note 8 of our *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*. We account for our stock incentive plans under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which we adopted on April 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method. Under this transition method, our stock-based compensation costs beginning April 1, 2006 are based on a combination of the following: (1) all options granted prior to, but not vested as of April 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 and (2) all options and restricted stock units granted subsequent to April 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with SFAS 123(R).

Under SFAS 123(R), we estimated the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes formula. The fair value of restricted stock units awarded is determined based on the number of shares granted and the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. Compensation for all share-based payment awards is recognized on a

straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. Forfeitures are estimated based on a historical analysis of our actual stock award forfeitures.

The average expected life was determined according to the simplified method as described in SAB 107 and 110, which is the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term. We currently use the simplified method to estimate the expected term for share option grants as we do not have enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate due to the limited period our equity shares have been publicly traded.

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We will continue to use the simplified method until we have enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate of expected term in accordance with SAB 110. The risk-free interest rate is determined by reference to U.S. Treasury yield curve rates with a remaining term equal to the expected life assumed at the date of grant. We anticipate that future grants under our stock incentive plans will include both non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units.

Expected volatility through the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was calculated based on reported data for a peer group of publicly traded companies for which historical information was available. During the quarter ended December 31, 2008, we began to incorporate our own data into the expected volatility assumption. We modified our expected volatility calculation because our common stock has now been publically traded for 2 years and we believe that CommVault specific volatility inputs should now be included in the calculation of expected volatility. As a result, expected volatility during the quarters ended December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009 were calculated based on a blended approach that included historical volatility of a peer group, the implied volatility of our traded options with a remaining maturity greater than six months and the historical realized volatility of our common stock from the date of our initial public offering to the respective stock option grant date.

The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Dividend yield	None	None
Expected volatility	40% - 44%	42% - 47%
Weighted average expected volatility	43%	44%
Risk-free interest rates	1.54% - 3.84%	2.76% - 5.18%
Expected life (in years)	6.37	6.25

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted was \$5.14 during the year ended March 31, 2009, and \$7.71 during the year ended March 31, 2008. In addition, the weighted average fair value of restricted stock units awarded was \$11.92 per share during the year ended March 31, 2009, and \$15.86 per share during the year ended March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2009, there was approximately \$29.1 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock option and restricted stock unit awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.88 years. The intrinsic value of the options outstanding as of March 31, 2009 was \$26.6 million, of which \$24.5 million related to vested options and \$2.1 million related to unvested options.

All stock options granted subsequent to the completion of our initial public offering on September 27, 2006 were granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock based on the publically traded price as reported by The NASDAQ Stock Market. In establishing estimates of fair value of our common stock from January 1, 2005 through May 31, 2006, we performed a retrospective determination of fair value of our common stock utilizing the probability weighted expected returns (PWER) method described in the AICPA Technical Practice Aid, *Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation*, which is more fully described in our prospectus dated September 12, 2006. We estimated the fair value of our common stock from June 1, 2006 through September 26, 2006 based on a contemporaneous valuation using the PWER method for stock options granted on July 27, 2006 and based on the midpoint of the estimated offering range contained in our prospectus for options granted on September 12, 2006.

Accounting for Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We record this amount as a provision or benefit for taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure, including assessing the risks associated with tax audits, and assessing temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. As of March 31, 2009, we had deferred tax assets of approximately \$46.6 million, which were primarily

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related to federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards and federal and state research tax credit carryforwards. We assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and to the extent that we believe recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. As of March 31, 2009, we do not maintain a valuation allowance against any of our deferred tax assets.

At March 31, 2009, we have federal and state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$28.2 million and \$29.0 million, respectively. The federal NOL carryforwards expire from 2021 through 2024, and the state NOL carryforwards expire from 2017 to 2019. At March 31, 2009, we also have NOL carryforwards for foreign tax purposes of approximately \$8.1 million.

At March 31, 2009, we have federal and state research tax credit (R&D) carryforwards of approximately \$10.8 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. The federal research tax credit carryforwards expire from 2012 through 2029, and the state research tax credit carryforwards expire through 2023. At March 31, 2009, we have federal Alternative Minimum Tax credit carryforwards of \$1.3 million.

On April 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48)*. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, we recognized a charge of \$1.1 million to the April 1, 2007 accumulated deficit balance. As of March 31, 2009, we had unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.5 million, all of which, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate. In addition, we have accrued interest and penalties of \$1.2 million related to the unrecognized tax benefits. Interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in income tax expense. We do not anticipate any material changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits (exclusive of interest) within the next twelve months. Components of the reserve are classified as either current or long-term in the consolidated balance sheet based on when we expect each of the items to be settled. Accordingly, our unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.5 million and the related accrued interest and penalties of \$1.2 million are included in Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

We conduct business globally and as a result, file income tax returns in the United States and in various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world, including such major jurisdictions as the United States, Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom. We are not currently under audit in any tax jurisdiction. The following table summarizes the tax years in the major tax jurisdictions that remain subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities as of March 31, 2009. The years subject to income tax examination in our foreign jurisdictions cover the maximum time period with respect to these jurisdictions. Due to NOL carryforwards, in some cases the tax years continue to remain subject to examination with respect to such NOLs.

Tax Jurisdiction	Years Subject to Income Tax Examination
U.S. Federal	2001 - Present
New Jersey	2002 - Present
Foreign jurisdictions	2001 - Present

Software Development Costs

Research and development expenditures are charged to operations as incurred. SFAS No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed*, requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility. Based on our software development

process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model, which also requires certification and extensive testing. Costs incurred by us between completion of the working model and the point at which the product is ready for general release are immaterial.

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The following table sets forth each of our sources of revenues and costs of revenues for the specified periods as a percentage of our total revenues for those periods (due to rounding, numbers in column may not sum to totals):

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues:			
Software	52%	55%	56%
Services	48%	45%	44%
Total revenues	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenues:			
Software	1%	1%	1%
Services	12%	12%	13%
Total cost of revenues	13%	14%	14%
Gross margin	87%	86%	86%

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2008*Revenues*

Total revenues increased \$36.2 million, or 18%, from \$198.3 million in fiscal 2008 to \$234.5 million in fiscal 2009.

Software Revenue. Software revenue increased \$12.7 million, or 12%, from \$109.0 million in fiscal 2008 to \$121.7 million in fiscal 2009. Software revenue represented 52% of our total revenues in fiscal 2009 compared to 55% in fiscal 2008. The overall increase in software revenue was primarily driven by transactions greater than \$0.1 million, which increased by \$10.7 million in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008. As a result, software revenue derived from transactions greater than \$0.1 million represented approximately 40% of our software revenue in fiscal 2009 and approximately 35% of our software revenue in fiscal 2008. The increase in software revenue derived from transactions greater than \$0.1 million is primarily due to a 19% increase in the number of transactions of this type. In addition, the average dollar amount of such transactions was \$0.2 million in both fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008.

Software revenue derived from the United States increased 2% while software revenue derived from foreign locations grew 26% in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008. The growth in software revenue in foreign locations is primarily due to increases in Europe, Canada, Australia and Asia as we expand our international operations. The \$12.7 million increase in software revenue was negatively impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates of approximately \$3.1 million. As a result, the increase in software revenue in U.S. dollars is lower than our growth in local currency.

Software revenue through our indirect distribution channel (resellers and original equipment manufacturers) increased \$11.4 million in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008, and software revenue derived from our direct sales force increased \$1.3 million in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008. The increase in software revenue through our indirect distribution channel is primarily due to the higher growth percentage of software generated in foreign locations, which is substantially sold through our channel partners. The continued shift in software revenue generated through indirect

distribution channels compared to our direct sales force is more fully discussed above in the *Sources of Revenue* section.

Services Revenue. Services revenue increased \$23.5 million, or 26%, from \$89.3 million in fiscal 2008 to \$112.8 million in fiscal 2009. Services revenue represented 48% of our total revenues in fiscal 2009 compared to 45% in fiscal 2008. The increase in services revenue is primarily due to a \$22.2 million increase in revenue from customer support agreements as a result of software sales to new customers and renewal agreements with our installed software base. The \$23.5 million increase in services revenue was negatively impacted by movements in

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foreign exchange rates of approximately \$2.4 million. As a result, the increase in services revenue in U.S. dollars is lower than our in growth local currency.

Cost of Revenues

Total cost of revenues increased \$3.7 million, or 14%, from \$27.0 million in fiscal 2008 to \$30.6 million in fiscal 2009. Total cost of revenues represented 13% of our total revenues in fiscal 2009 and 14% in fiscal 2008.

Cost of Software Revenue. Cost of software revenue increased approximately \$0.1 million, or 3%, from \$2.4 million in fiscal 2008 to \$2.5 million in fiscal 2009. Cost of software revenue represented 2% of our total software revenue in both fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008. The increase in cost of software is primarily due to higher third party royalty costs associated with our Simpana software suite.

Cost of Services Revenue. Cost of services revenue increased \$3.6 million, or 15%, from \$24.6 million in fiscal 2008 to \$28.2 million in fiscal 2009. Cost of services revenue represented 25% of our services revenue in fiscal 2009 compared to 28% in fiscal 2008. The increase in cost of services revenue is primarily the result of higher employee compensation and travel expenses totaling approximately \$1.1 million as well as a \$2.5 million increase in third-party outsourcing costs to facilitate our services revenue growth. The \$3.6 million increase in cost of services revenue was negatively impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates of approximately \$0.5 million. As a result, the increase in cost of services revenue in U.S. dollars is lower than our in growth local currency.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$29.0 million, or 31%, from \$94.0 million in fiscal 2008 to \$123.0 million in fiscal 2009. The increase is primarily due to an \$18.4 million increase in employee compensation and related expenses, which includes higher headcount costs as well as higher commissions on increased revenues. Sales and marketing expenses also increased due to a \$4.1 million increase in travel and related expenses primarily due to increased headcount, a \$2.1 million increase in advertising and marketing related expenses and \$1.2 million in higher stock-based compensation expense recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R). The \$29.0 million increase in sales and marketing expenses was positively impacted by movements in foreign exchange rates of approximately \$3.5 million. As a result, the increase in sales and marketing expenses in U.S. dollars is lower than our growth in local currency.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased \$3.8 million, or 14%, from \$26.9 million in fiscal 2008 to \$30.7 million in fiscal 2009. The increase is primarily due to \$2.6 million of higher employee compensation resulting from higher headcount and a \$0.4 million increase in stock-based compensation recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R).

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses increased \$2.3 million, or 10%, from \$23.8 million in fiscal 2008 to \$26.2 million in fiscal 2009. The increase is primarily due to a \$1.3 million increase in employee compensation and related expenses mainly from higher headcount, a \$1.0 million increase in stock-based compensation expense recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R), a \$0.5 million increase in legal costs, and \$0.4 million increase in compliance, accounting and insurance costs associated with being a public company. In addition, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2009 includes approximately \$0.9 million of net foreign currency transaction gains compared to approximately \$0.7 million of net foreign currency transaction losses recognized in general and administrative expenses during fiscal 2008.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation expense increased \$0.6 million, or 19%, from \$3.0 million in fiscal 2008 to \$3.6 million in fiscal 2009. This reflects higher depreciation associated with increased capital expenditures

primarily for product development and other computer-related equipment.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$2.0 million, from \$3.6 million in fiscal 2008 to \$1.6 million in fiscal 2009. The decrease is primarily due to lower interest rates, partially offset by higher cash balances in our deposit accounts.

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Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

Income tax expense was \$9.6 million in fiscal 2009 compared to \$6.3 million in fiscal 2008. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2009 was 44% as compared to 23% in fiscal 2008. The effective rate in fiscal 2009 is higher than the expected federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to state income taxes and permanent differences in the United States, partially offset by the net impact of foreign tax credits and research credits.

The effective tax rate in fiscal 2008 differed from the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to foreign and research tax credits and the reversal of our deferred income tax valuation allowance. Until the third quarter of fiscal 2008, we recorded a valuation allowance in certain international jurisdictions primarily related to net operating loss carryforwards based on our assessment that the realization of the net deferred tax assets did not meet the more than likely not criterion under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Due to the transfer pricing changes made during the third quarter of fiscal 2008, we projected that certain of our international subsidiaries would be in a profitable position for the foreseeable future. Therefore, we no longer believed that a valuation allowance is necessary against the deferred tax assets in these international operations and recorded a tax benefit of \$1.3 million related to the reversal of such valuation allowances.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 compared to fiscal year ended March 31, 2007

Revenues

Total revenues increased \$47.2 million, or 31%, from \$151.1 million in fiscal 2007 to \$198.3 million in fiscal 2008.

Software Revenue. Software revenue increased \$25.1 million, or 30%, from \$83.9 million in fiscal 2007 to \$109.0 million in fiscal 2008. Software revenue represented 55% of our total revenues in fiscal 2008 compared to 56% in fiscal 2007. Our overall growth in software revenue is derived from a higher volume of purchases of our software applications from both new customers as well as from our expanding base of existing customers. In fiscal 2008, the increase in software revenue is primarily driven by software revenue derived from foreign locations, which increased 65% compared to fiscal 2007. The growth in software revenue in foreign locations is primarily due to increases in Europe, Canada, Asia and Australia as we expand our international operations. Software revenue derived from the United States increased 14% in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007.

Software revenue through our indirect distribution channel (resellers and original equipment manufacturers) increased \$28.9 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007, and software revenue derived from our direct sales force decreased \$3.8 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. The increase in software revenue through our indirect distribution channel and the related decrease in software revenue derived from our direct sales force is primarily due to the higher growth percentage of software generated in foreign locations, which is substantially sold through our channel partners as well as higher revenue through our agreements with Dell in both the United States and Europe as well as our agreement with Hitachi Data Systems in Europe. The overall shift in software revenue generated through indirect distribution channels compared to our direct sales force is more fully discussed above in the *Sources of Revenue* section.

Software revenue derived from transactions greater than \$0.1 million represented approximately 35% of our software revenue in fiscal 2008 and approximately 29% of our software revenue in fiscal 2007. As a result, software revenue from transactions greater than \$0.1 million increased by \$13.7 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. This increase is primarily due to a 51% increase in the number of transactions of this type. In both fiscal 2008 and 2007, the average dollar amount of such transactions was approximately \$0.2 million. Movements in foreign exchange rates accounted for approximately \$3.8 million, or 15%, of the \$25.1 million increase in software revenue.

Services Revenue. Services revenue increased \$22.1 million, or 33%, from \$67.2 million in fiscal 2007 to \$89.3 million in fiscal 2008. Services revenue represented 45% of our total revenues in fiscal 2008 compared to 44% in fiscal 2007. The increase in services revenue is primarily due to a \$19.2 million increase in revenue from customer support agreements as a result of software sales to new customers and renewal agreements with our installed software base. Movements in foreign exchange rates accounted for approximately \$2.7 million, or 12%, of the \$22.1 million increase in services revenue.

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Cost of Revenues

Total cost of revenues increased \$5.3 million, or 24%, from \$21.7 million in fiscal 2007 to \$27.0 million in fiscal 2008. Total cost of revenues represented 14% of our total revenues in both fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007.

Cost of Software Revenue. Cost of software revenue increased approximately \$0.8 million, or 46%, from \$1.6 million in fiscal 2007 to \$2.4 million in fiscal 2008. Cost of software revenue represented 2% of our total software revenue in both fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007. The increase in cost of software is primarily due to higher distribution and third-party media costs related to our Simpana software suite.

Cost of Services Revenue. Cost of services revenue increased \$4.5 million, or 23%, from \$20.0 million in fiscal 2007 to \$24.6 million in fiscal 2008. Cost of services revenue represented 28% of our services revenue in fiscal 2008 compared to 30% in fiscal 2007. The increase in cost of services revenue is primarily the result of higher employee compensation and travel expenses totaling approximately \$2.2 million resulting from higher headcount and a \$1.5 million increase in third-party outsourcing costs. Movements in foreign exchange rates accounted for approximately \$0.8 million, or 18%, of the \$4.5 million increase in cost of services revenue.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$25.7 million, or 38%, from \$68.2 million in fiscal 2007 to \$94.0 million in fiscal 2008. The increase is primarily due to a \$16.0 million increase in employee compensation, which includes higher headcount costs as well as higher commissions on record revenues. Sales and marketing expenses also increased due to a \$3.5 million increase in travel and related expenses due to increased headcount, a \$1.8 million increase in advertising and marketing related expenses as we continue to build brand awareness and \$1.4 million in higher stock-based compensation expense recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R). Movements in foreign exchange rates accounted for approximately \$3.3 million, or 13%, of the total \$25.7 million increase in sales and marketing expenses.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased \$3.5 million, or 15%, from \$23.4 million in fiscal 2007 to \$26.9 million in fiscal 2008. The increase is primarily due to \$2.4 million of higher employee compensation resulting from higher headcount and a \$0.5 million increase in stock-based compensation recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R).

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses increased \$5.2 million, or 28%, from \$18.6 million in fiscal 2007 to \$23.8 million in fiscal 2008. The increase is primarily due to a \$1.8 million increase in employee compensation and related expenses resulting mainly from higher headcount, a \$1.0 million increase in compliance and insurance costs associated with being a public company, a \$0.7 million increase in stock-based compensation expense recorded in accordance with SFAS 123(R) and a \$0.6 million increase in foreign currency transaction losses. Movements in foreign exchange rates accounted for approximately \$0.5 million, or 10%, of the total \$5.2 million increase in general and administrative expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation expense increased \$0.4 million, or 16%, from \$2.6 million in fiscal 2007 to \$3.0 million in fiscal 2008. This reflects higher depreciation associated with increased capital expenditures primarily for product development and other computer-related equipment.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$0.2 million, from \$0.3 million in fiscal 2007 to \$0.1 million in fiscal 2008. In the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we repaid the outstanding balance on our term loan facility that we entered into in fiscal 2007.

Interest Income

Interest income increased \$1.0 million, from \$2.6 million in fiscal 2007 to \$3.6 million in fiscal 2008. The increase is primarily due to higher cash balances in our deposit accounts.

Table of Contents*Income Tax (Expense) Benefit*

Income tax (expense) benefit was an expense of \$6.3 million in fiscal 2008 compared to a benefit of \$45.4 million in fiscal 2007. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2008 was approximately 23%. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2008 differs from the statutory federal income tax rate primarily due to foreign and research tax credits totaling \$2.6 million and a \$1.3 million reversal of our deferred income tax valuation allowance. Until the third quarter of fiscal 2008, we recorded a valuation allowance in certain international jurisdictions primarily related to net operating loss carryforwards based on our assessment that the realization of the net deferred tax assets did not meet the more than likely not criterion under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, we modified our transfer pricing policies for software sold to certain of our international subsidiaries. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets in such international jurisdictions, we considered projected future income as part of its analysis. Due to the transfer pricing changes made during the third quarter, we project that certain of our international subsidiaries will be in a profitable position for the foreseeable future. Therefore, we no longer believe that a valuation allowance is necessary against the deferred tax assets in these international operations and recorded a tax benefit of \$1.3 million related to the reversal of such valuation allowances.

The income tax benefit in fiscal 2007 primarily reflects a \$52.2 million reversal of our deferred income tax valuation allowance mainly related to our U.S. jurisdictions, partially offset by the recognition of approximately \$5.0 million for certain tax reserves. Until the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, we had recorded a valuation allowance to fully reserve all our net deferred tax assets. As of March 31, 2007, we determined that based upon a number of factors, including our cumulative taxable income over the past three fiscal years and expected profitability in future years, that certain of our deferred tax assets were more likely than not realizable through future earnings. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2007, we reversed substantially all of our deferred income tax valuation allowance and recorded a corresponding tax benefit of \$52.2 million. In addition, based on our evaluation of current tax positions during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, we recorded a tax charge of \$5.0 million to appropriately accrue for probable exposures associated with various filing positions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents balance of \$105.2 million primarily consisted of money market funds. In recent fiscal years, our principal sources of liquidity have been cash provided by operations and cash provided from our public offerings of common stock. Historically, our principle source of liquidity had been cash provided by private placements of preferred equity securities and common stock.

In July 2008, we entered into a credit facility in which we can borrow up to \$40.0 million over the initial 12 months of the credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are available to repurchase our common stock under the share repurchase program and to provide for working capital and general corporate purposes. The credit facility contains financial covenants that require us to maintain a quick ratio and minimum earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), as defined in the credit agreement. Repayments of amounts borrowed under the credit facility will occur over a 2-year amortization period with a maximum maturity date of July 2011. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest, at our option, at either a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.5% or the bank's base rate, as defined in the credit agreement. The credit facility also contains a quarterly commitment fee based on the unused portion of the credit facility. As of March 31, 2009, we were in compliance with all required covenants, and there were no outstanding balances on the credit facility. We are currently evaluating our options related to borrowing under the credit facility before its expiration date in July 2009.

In January 2008, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program under which we were authorized to repurchase up to \$40.0 million of our common stock. In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized an additional \$40.0 million increase to the existing share repurchase program. In the year ending March 31, 2009, we repurchased

approximately 1.8 million shares with a total cost of approximately \$25.2 million. The average price of the common stock repurchased during the year ended March 31, 2009 was \$13.83 per share. Under our share repurchase program, repurchased shares are constructively retired and returned to unissued status. As of March 31, 2009, we have repurchased approximately \$40.2 million under the share repurchase authorization. As a result, we

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may repurchase an additional \$39.8 million of our common stock under the current program, which has been extended by the Board of Directors until March 31, 2010.

In June 2007, we completed our follow-on public offering in which we sold 300,000 shares and certain of our stockholders sold 7,570,000 shares of common stock to the public at a price of \$17.00 per share. After deducting the underwriting discounts, commissions and other offering costs, our net proceeds from the offering were approximately \$4.3 million. During fiscal 2008, we used the net proceeds from our follow-on public offering, together with approximately \$3.2 million of our existing cash, to pay approximately \$7.5 million in satisfaction of the outstanding principal on our term loan.

In September 2006, we completed our initial public offering and related concurrent private placement and generated net proceeds of approximately \$81.7 million. We used the net proceeds, together with net borrowings of \$10.0 million under a term loan and \$10.1 million of our existing cash and cash equivalents, to pay \$101.8 million in satisfaction of amounts due on our Series A, B, C, D and E preferred stock upon its conversions into common stock.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$43.1 million in fiscal 2009, \$34.4 million in fiscal 2008 and \$30.6 million in fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2009, cash generated by operating activities was primarily due to net income adjusted for the impact of non-cash charges and an increase in deferred services revenue as a result of customer support agreements from new customers and renewal agreements with our installed software base. These increases in operating cash flows were partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable as a result of higher overall revenues and timing of cash receipts during fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2008 and 2007, cash generated by operating activities was primarily due to net income adjusted for the impact of non-cash charges and an increase in deferred services revenue and accrued liabilities, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable due to higher revenues. We anticipate that as our revenues continue to grow, accounts receivable and deferred services revenue balances should continue to grow as well.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$4.5 million in fiscal 2009, \$4.3 million in fiscal 2008 and \$4.2 million in fiscal 2007. Cash used in investing activities in each period was due to purchases of property and equipment related to the growth in our business as we continue to invest in and enhance our global infrastructure. We anticipate that as our business grows we will continue to explore opportunities to invest in our global infrastructure.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$22.1 million in fiscal 2009, \$4.4 million in fiscal 2008 and \$9.0 million in fiscal 2007. The cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2009 was primarily due to \$25.2 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program, partially offset by \$2.7 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and \$0.5 million of excess tax benefits recognized as a result of the stock option exercises. The cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2008 was primarily due to \$15.0 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program and \$7.5 million in principal repayment on our term loan, partially offset by \$8.8 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options, \$5.1 million of excess tax benefits recognized as a result of the stock option exercises and \$4.3 million of net proceeds generated from our follow-on public offering. The cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2007 was primarily due to the cash use of \$101.8 million in satisfaction of amounts due on our Series A, B, C, D and E preferred stock upon its conversions into common stock, partially offset by net proceeds of \$82.2 million from our initial public offering and concurrent private placement. In addition, we incurred net borrowings of \$7.5 million in fiscal 2007 under our term loan in connection with the payments due to the holders of our Series A, B, C, D and E preferred stock upon our initial public offering.

Working capital increased \$7.1 million from \$77.5 million as of March 31, 2008 to \$84.6 million as of March 31, 2009. The increase in working capital is primarily due to a \$13.5 million increase in cash and cash equivalents and a \$4.2 million decrease in accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$9.0 million increase in deferred revenue. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to net income generated during the period, cash received from the

exercise of stock options and the increase in deferred revenue, partially offset by cash used to repurchase approximately 1.8 million shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program. The decrease in accrued liabilities is primarily due to lower income tax payable balances as a result of higher estimated payments made throughout fiscal 2009.

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Working capital increased \$42.6 million from \$34.9 million as of March 31, 2007 to \$77.5 million as of March 31, 2008. The increase in working capital is primarily due to a \$26.7 million increase in cash and cash equivalents and a \$22.2 million increase in accounts receivable, partially offset by a \$16.1 million increase in deferred revenue. The increase in cash and cash equivalents is primarily due to net income generated during the period adjusted for the impact of noncash charges, cash received from the exercise of stock options and the increase in deferred revenue, partially offset by cash used to repurchase approximately 1.0 million shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program. The increase in accounts receivable is primarily due to the growth in revenue.

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and cash from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. We cannot assure you that this will be the case or that our assumptions regarding revenues and expenses underlying this belief will be accurate. We may seek additional funding through public or private financings or other arrangements during this period. Adequate funds may not be available when needed or may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If additional funds are raised by issuing equity securities, dilution to existing stockholders will result. If we raise additional funds by obtaining loans from third parties, the terms of those financing arrangements may include negative covenants or other restrictions on our business that could impair our operational flexibility, and would also require us to fund additional interest expense. If funding is insufficient at any time in the future, we may be unable to develop or enhance our products or services, take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Summary Disclosures about Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

Our material capital commitments consist of obligations under facilities and operating leases. Some of these leases have free or escalating rent payment provisions. We recognize rent expense under leases on a straight-line basis. We anticipate that we will experience an increase in our capital expenditures and lease commitments consistent with our anticipated growth in operations, infrastructure and personnel and additional resources devoted to building our brand name and marketing and sales force.

The following table summarizes our obligations as of March 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			More Than 5 Years
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	
Operating lease obligations	\$ 14,732	\$ 4,296	\$ 9,318	\$ 1,118	\$
Purchase obligations	1,570	896	669	5	
Total	\$ 16,302	\$ 5,192	\$ 9,987	\$ 1,123	\$

We generally do not enter into binding purchase obligations. The purchase obligations above relate primarily to software licensing and IT infrastructure costs.

The contractual obligations table above excludes our FIN 48 liabilities of totaling \$5.7 million because we cannot reasonably estimate in which future periods these amounts will ultimately be settled. The \$5.7 million is classified as a long-term liability in our consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 as none of these obligations are anticipated

to be paid within one year from April 1, 2009.

We have certain software royalty commitments associated with the shipment and licensing of certain products. Royalty expense is generally based on the number of units shipped or a percentage of the underlying revenue. Royalty expense, included in cost of software revenues, was \$1.2 million in fiscal 2009, \$1.0 million in fiscal 2008 and \$0.9 million in fiscal 2007.

We offer a 90-day limited product warranty for our software. To date, costs relating to this product warranty have not been material.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2009 and 2008, other than our operating leases, we do not have off-balance sheet financing arrangements, including any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities.

Indemnifications

Certain of our software licensing agreements contain certain provisions that indemnify our customers from any claim, suit or proceeding arising from alleged or actual intellectual property infringement. These provisions continue in perpetuity along with our software licensing agreements. We have never incurred a liability relating to one of these indemnification provisions in the past and we believe that the likelihood of any future payout relating to these provisions is remote. Therefore, we have not recorded a liability during any period related to these indemnification provisions.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active*. FSP 157-3 provides examples to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP 157-3 is effective upon issuance. We do not expect the adoption of the FSP No. FAS 157-3 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Statement 159). Statement 159 permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Statement 159 was effective for us on April 1, 2008. We have elected not to measure eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Accordingly, the adoption of Statement 159 had no impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (Statement 162). Statement 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). Statement 162 will become effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. We do not expect the adoption of Statement 162 to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP 157-4), which provides guidelines for a broad interpretation of when to apply market-based fair value measurements. FSP 157-4 reaffirms management's need to use judgment to determine when a market that was once active has become inactive and in determining fair values in markets that are no longer active. FSP 157-4 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We do not expect the adoption of FSP 157-4 to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents balance consisted primarily of money market funds. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we are not subject to any material interest rate risk on these balances.

In July 2008, we entered into a credit facility in which we can borrow up to \$40.0 million over the initial 12 months of the credit facility. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest, at our option, at either a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.5% or the bank's base rate, as defined in the credit agreement. As of March 31, 2009, there were no

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outstanding balances on the credit facility. As a result, we are currently not subject to any material interest rate risk on our credit facility.

Foreign Currency Risk

Economic Exposure

As a global company, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Our international sales are generally denominated in foreign currencies, and this revenue could be materially affected by currency fluctuations. Approximately 39% of our sales were outside the United States in fiscal 2009 and 36% were outside the United States in fiscal 2008. Our primary exposures are to fluctuations in exchange rates for the U.S. dollar versus the Euro, and to a lesser extent, the Australian dollar, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, Indian rupee and Singapore dollar. Changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect our reported revenues and require us to reduce our prices to remain competitive in foreign markets, which could also have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Historically, we have periodically reviewed and revised the pricing of our products available to our customers in foreign countries and we have not maintained excess cash balances in foreign accounts. We estimate that a 10% change in all foreign exchange rates would impact our reported operating profit by approximately \$3.2 million annually. This sensitivity analysis disregards the possibilities that rates can move in opposite directions and that losses from one geographic area may be offset by gains from another geographic area.

Transaction Exposure

Our exposure to foreign currency transaction gains and losses is primarily the result of certain net receivables due from our foreign subsidiaries and customers being denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiary. Our foreign subsidiaries conduct their businesses in local currency and we generally do not maintain excess U.S. dollar cash balances in foreign accounts. Throughout fiscal 2009, we selectively hedged our exposure to foreign currency transaction gains and losses on the balance sheet through the use of forward contracts, which were not designated as hedging instruments under SFAS Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instrument and Hedging Activities*. As of March 31, 2009, we did not have any forward contracts outstanding. In the future, we may enter into additional foreign currency based hedging contracts to reduce our exposure to significant fluctuations in currency exchange rates on the balance sheet. During fiscal 2009, we recognized approximately \$0.9 million of net foreign currency transaction gains in general and administrative expenses. This compares to approximately \$0.7 million of net foreign currency transaction losses recognized in general and administrative expenses during fiscal 2008.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

CommVault Systems, Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
CommVault Systems, Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CommVault Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CommVault Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries at March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, effective April 1, 2007.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CommVault Systems, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated May 19, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

MetroPark, New Jersey
May 19, 2009

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except per share data)**

	March 31,	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,205	\$ 91,661
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$193 and \$275 at March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	44,020	44,284
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,782	3,409
Deferred tax assets	13,144	15,348
Total current assets	166,151	154,702
Deferred tax assets	33,463	39,506
Property and equipment, net	6,282	5,868
Other assets	1,091	754
Total assets	\$ 206,987	\$ 200,830
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,798	\$ 2,218
Accrued liabilities	18,407	22,623
Deferred revenue	61,356	52,348
Total current liabilities	81,561	77,189
Deferred revenue, less current portion	7,760	7,210
Other liabilities	6,377	6,896
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value: 50,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2009 and 2008		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 250,000 shares authorized, 41,593 shares and 42,750 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	416	428
Additional paid-in capital	210,462	204,386
Accumulated deficit	(99,397)	(94,922)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(192)	(357)
Total stockholders' equity	111,289	109,535
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 206,987	\$ 200,830

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Operations**
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues:			
Software	\$ 121,685	\$ 108,959	\$ 83,870
Services	112,834	89,344	67,237
Total revenues	234,519	198,303	151,107
Cost of revenues:			
Software	2,469	2,398	1,640
Services	28,177	24,586	20,044
Total cost of revenues	30,646	26,984	21,684
Gross margin	203,873	171,319	129,423
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	122,957	93,959	68,240
Research and development	30,669	26,855	23,398
General and administrative	26,159	23,812	18,610
Depreciation and amortization	3,582	3,019	2,603
Income from operations	20,506	23,674	16,572
Interest expense	(175)	(114)	(326)
Interest income	1,639	3,591	2,600
Income before income taxes	21,970	27,151	18,846
Income tax (expense) benefit	(9,642)	(6,347)	45,408
Net income	12,328	20,804	64,254
Less: accretion of preferred stock dividends			(2,818)
Less: accretion of fair value of preferred stock upon conversion			(102,745)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ (41,309)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.48	\$ (1.35)
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.46	\$ (1.35)
Weighted average shares used in computing per share amounts:			
Basic	41,983	43,188	30,670
Diluted	44,013	45,699	30,670

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity (Deficit)**
(In thousands)

	Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Compensation	Deficit	(Loss)	
Balance at March 31, 2006	19,252	\$ 94,352	18,960	\$ 190	\$ 4,506	\$ (8,134)	\$ (164,959)	\$ 381	\$ (73,600)
Reversal of deferred compensation upon adoption of SFAS 123(R)					(4,506)	8,134	(3,628)		
Stock options exercised			350	3	1,861				1,864
Issuance of common stock in initial public offering									
Issuance of common stock concurrent private placement, net			6,251	63	81,673				81,734
Issuance of common stock in conversion of Series A through E preferred stock			6,333	63	91				1,007
Issuance of common stock in conversion of Series AA, BB and CC preferred stock	(19,252)	(94,352)	9,686	97	94,255				
Change in fair value of warrants and related shares issued pursuant to employee incentive plan									
Change in fair value of stock options			388	4	(4)				
Change in fair value of deferred stock					(2,818)				(2,818)
Change in fair value of stock-based compensation					5,969				5,969
Change in fair value of stock options					1,270				1,270
Change in comprehensive income:									
Change in net income							64,254		64,254
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment								(443)	(443)
Change in comprehensive income								(443)	(443)
Balance at March 31, 2007			41,968	420	182,297		(104,333)	(62)	78,322
Change in fair value of stock-based compensation					8,532				8,532
					5,213				5,213

benefits from exercise of stock options								
Stock options exercised	1,511	15	8,742					8,772
Repurchase of common stock	(1,029)	(10)	(4,710)		(10,293)			(15,042)
Issuance of common stock in follow-on public offering, net	300	3	4,312					4,315
Cumulative effect of adoption of FIN No. 48					(1,100)			(1,100)
Comprehensive income:					20,804			20,804
Foreign currency translation adjustment							(295)	(295)
Net comprehensive income								20,509
Balance at March 31, 2008	42,750	428	204,386		(94,922)	(357)		109,585
Stock-based compensation			11,299					11,299
Benefits relating to equity based payments			465					465
Exercise of common stock options and vesting of restricted stock units	668	7	2,719					2,794
Repurchase of common stock	(1,825)	(19)	(8,407)		(16,803)			(25,254)
Comprehensive income:					12,328			12,328
Foreign currency translation adjustment							165	165
Net comprehensive income								12,493
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 41,593	\$ 416	\$ 210,462	\$	\$ (99,397)	\$ (192)	\$	\$ 111,272

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**
(In thousands)

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ 64,254
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,691	3,155	2,893
Noncash stock-based compensation	11,299	8,532	5,969
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(469)	(5,084)	(1,233)
Deferred income taxes	3,883	(3,416)	(52,159)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,890)	(21,199)	(3,806)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(498)	349	(1,780)
Other assets	(473)	(150)	(317)
Accounts payable	(264)	651	77
Accrued liabilities	1,924	12,882	9,008
Deferred revenue	15,154	17,096	7,697
Other liabilities	424	772	(9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	43,109	34,392	30,594
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	(4,539)	(4,338)	(4,195)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,539)	(4,338)	(4,195)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repurchase of common stock	(25,229)	(15,013)	
Debt issuance costs	(104)		
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	2,726	8,757	1,864
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	469	5,084	1,233
Net proceeds from follow-on public offering of common stock		4,315	
Repayments on term loan		(7,500)	(7,500)
Proceeds from term loan			15,000
Payments to Series A through E preferred stockholders upon conversion to common stock			(101,833)
Net proceeds from initial public offering and concurrent private placement			82,242
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,138)	(4,357)	(8,994)
Effects of exchange rate changes in cash	(2,888)	963	(443)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,544	26,660	16,962
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	91,661	65,001	48,039

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 105,205	\$ 91,661	\$ 65,001
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Interest paid	\$ 175	\$ 158	\$ 283
Income taxes paid	\$ 4,801	\$ 560	\$ 232

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands, except per share data)

1. Nature of Business

CommVault Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries (CommVault or the Company) is a leading provider of data and information management software applications and related services. The Company develops, markets and sells a suite of software applications and services, primarily in North America, Europe, Australia and Asia, that provides its customers with high-performance data protection; data migration and archiving; replication of data; software embedded data deduplication; creation and management of copies of stored data; storage resource discovery and usage tracking; data classification; enterprise-wide search capabilities; and management and operational reports, remote services and troubleshooting tools. The Company s unified suite of data and information management software applications, which is sold under the Simpana brand, shares an underlying architecture that has been developed to minimize the cost and complexity of managing data on globally distributed and networked storage infrastructures. The Company also provides its customers with a broad range of professional and customer support services.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the Company s consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. The Company bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. The amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the Company s balance sheets and the amounts of revenues and expenses reported for each of its periods presented are affected by estimates and assumptions, which are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes and related reserves, stock-based compensation and accounting for research and development costs. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues from two primary sources, or elements: software licenses and services. Services include customer support, consulting, assessment and design services, installation services and training. A typical sales arrangement includes both of these elements. The Company applies the provisions of Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9, and related interpretations to all transactions to determine the recognition of revenue.

For sales arrangements involving multiple elements, the Company recognizes revenue using the residual method as described in SOP 98-9. Under the residual method, the Company allocates and defers revenue for the undelivered elements based on relative fair value and recognizes the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered elements as revenue. The determination of fair value of the undelivered elements in multiple-element arrangements is based on the price charged when such elements are sold separately, which is

commonly referred to as vendor-specific objective-evidence, or VSOE.

The Company's software licenses typically provide for a perpetual right to use the Company's software and are sold on a per-copy basis or as site licenses. Site licenses give the customer the additional right to deploy the software on a limited basis during a specified term. The Company recognizes software revenue through direct sales channels upon receipt of a purchase order or other persuasive evidence and when all other basic revenue recognition criteria

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

are met as described below. The Company recognizes software revenue through all indirect sales channels on a sell-through model. A sell-through model requires that the Company recognize revenue when the basic revenue recognition criteria are met as described below and these channels complete the sale of the Company's software products to the end-user. Revenue from software licenses sold through an original equipment manufacturer partner is recognized upon the receipt of a royalty report or purchase order from that original equipment manufacturer partner.

Services revenue includes revenue from customer support and other professional services. Customer support includes software updates on a when-and-if-available basis, telephone support and bug fixes or patches. Customer support revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the customer support agreement, which is typically one year. To determine the price for the customer support element when sold separately, the Company primarily uses historical renewal rates, and in certain cases, it uses stated renewal rates. Historical renewal rates are supported by performing an analysis in which the Company segregates its customer support renewal contracts into different classes based on specific criteria including, but not limited to, the dollar amount of the software purchased, the level of customer support being provided and the distribution channel. As a result of this analysis, the Company has concluded that it has established VSOE for the different classes of customer support when the support is sold as part of a multiple-element sales arrangement.

The Company's other professional services include consulting, assessment and design services, installation services and training. Other professional services provided by the Company are not mandatory and can also be performed by the customer or a third-party. In addition to a signed purchase order, the Company's consulting, assessment and design services and installation services are, in some cases, evidenced by a Statement of Work (SOW), which defines the specific scope of such services to be performed when sold and performed on a stand-alone basis or included in multiple-element sales arrangements. Revenues from consulting, assessment and design services and installation services are based upon a daily or weekly rate and are recognized when the services are completed. Training includes courses taught by the Company's instructors or third-party contractors either at one of the Company's facilities or at the customer's site. Training fees are recognized after the training course has been provided. Based on the Company's analysis of such other professional services transactions sold on a stand-alone basis, the Company has concluded it has established VSOE for such other professional services when sold in connection with a multiple-element sales arrangement. The Company generally performs its other professional services within 90 days of entering into an agreement. The price for other professional services has not materially changed for the periods presented.

The Company has analyzed all of the undelivered elements included in its multiple-element sales arrangements and determined that VSOE of fair value exists to allocate revenues to services. Accordingly, assuming all basic revenue recognition criteria are met, software revenue is recognized upon delivery of the software license using the residual method in accordance with SOP 98-9.

The Company considers the four basic revenue recognition criteria for each of the elements as follows:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement with the customer exists. The Company's customary practice is to require a purchase order and, in some cases, a written contract signed by both the customer and the Company, or other persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists prior to recognizing revenue on an arrangement.

Delivery or performance has occurred. The Company's software applications are usually physically delivered to customers with standard transfer terms such as FOB shipping point. Software and/or software license keys for add-on orders or software updates are typically delivered in an electronic format. If products that are essential to the functionality of the delivered software in an arrangement have not been delivered, the Company does not consider delivery to have occurred. Services revenue is recognized when the services are completed, except for customer support, which is recognized ratably over the term of the customer support agreement, which is typically one year.

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

Vendor's fee is fixed or determinable. The fee customers pay for software applications, customer support and other professional services is negotiated at the outset of a sales arrangement. The fees are therefore considered to be fixed or determinable at the inception of the arrangement.

Collection is probable. Probability of collection is assessed on a customer-by-customer basis. Each new customer undergoes a credit review process to evaluate its financial position and ability to pay. If the Company determines from the outset of an arrangement that collection is not probable based upon the review process, revenue is recognized at the earlier of when cash is collected or when sufficient credit becomes available, assuming all of the other basic revenue recognition criteria are met.

The Company's sales arrangements generally do not include acceptance clauses. However, if an arrangement does include an acceptance clause, revenue for such an arrangement is deferred and recognized upon acceptance. Acceptance occurs upon the earliest of receipt of a written customer acceptance, waiver of customer acceptance or expiration of the acceptance period.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders per Share

The Company calculates net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share* (SFAS 128) and EITF Issue No. 03-6, *Participating Securities and the Two Class Method under FASB Statement 128* (EITF No. 03-6). Under the provisions of SFAS 128, basic net income per share attributable to common stockholders is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants, the vesting of restricted stock units and the conversion of preferred stock prior to the Company's initial public offering on September 27, 2006. The dilutive effect of such potential common shares is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method.

EITF No. 03-6 requires net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders for the period to be allocated to common stock and participating securities to the extent that each security may share in earnings as if all of the earnings for the period had been distributed. Prior to their conversion to common stock upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering on September 27, 2006, the Company's Series AA, BB and CC convertible preferred stock and Series A through E cumulative redeemable convertible preferred stock were participating securities due to their participation rights related to cash dividends declared by the Company. However, the Company's preferred stock did not participate in losses, and therefore they are not included in the computation of net loss attributable to common stockholders per share in the year ended March 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

The information required to compute basic and diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Reconciliation of net income to net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders for the basic computation:			
Net income	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ 64,254
Accretion of preferred stock dividends(1)			(2,818)
Accretion of fair value of preferred stock upon conversion(2)			(102,745)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ (41,309)
Basic net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share:			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	41,983	43,188	30,670
Basic net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.48	\$ (1.35)
Reconciliation of net income to net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders for the diluted computation:			
Net income	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ 64,254
Accretion of preferred stock dividends(1)			(2,818)
Accretion of fair value of preferred stock upon conversion(2)			(102,745)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 12,328	\$ 20,804	\$ (41,309)
Diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share:			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	41,983	43,188	30,670
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units	2,030	2,511	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	44,013	45,699	30,670
Diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.46	\$ (1.35)

(1) Net income is reduced by the contractual amount of dividends (\$1.788 per share) due on the Company's Series A through E cumulative redeemable convertible preferred stock prior to its conversion into common stock on September 27, 2006.

- (2) In the year ended March 31, 2007, net income attributable to common stockholders is reduced by \$102,745 related to the accretion of fair value of the Series A through E cumulative redeemable convertible preferred stock upon conversion to common stock on September 27, 2006 as required under EITF D-42, *The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock*.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)**

The following table summarizes the potential outstanding common stock of the Company at the end of each period, which has been excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share, as its effect is anti-dilutive.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Stock options and restricted stock units	3,162	1,284	7,671

Software Development Costs

Research and development expenditures are charged to operations as incurred. SFAS No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed*, requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility. Based on the Company's software development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model, which also requires certification and extensive testing. Costs incurred by the Company between completion of the working model and the point at which the product is ready for general release are immaterial.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable consist of amounts due to the Company from normal business activities. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company estimates uncollectible amounts based upon historical bad debts, evaluation of current customer receivable balances, age of customer receivable balances, the customer's financial condition and current economic trends. The Company also maintains a sales allowance to reserve for potential credits issued to customers. The amount of the reserve is determined based on historical credits issued.

Accounting for Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. As part of the process of preparing financial statements, the Company is required to estimate its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This process involves estimating actual current tax exposure, including assessing the risks associated with tax audits, and assessing temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company's deferred tax assets are primarily related to federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards and federal and state research tax credit carryforwards. The Company assesses the likelihood that its deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and to the extent that the Company believes recovery is not likely, a valuation allowance is established.

The calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations in each of its tax jurisdictions. The number of years with open tax audits varies depending on the tax jurisdiction. A number of years may lapse before a particular matter is audited and finally resolved. On April 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 creates a single model to address accounting for such uncertain tax positions. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$4,539, all of which, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate. In addition, the Company had accrued interest and penalties of \$1,186 related to the unrecognized tax benefits. Interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits are

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

recorded in income tax expense. The Company does not anticipate any material changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits (exclusive of interest) within the next twelve months. Components of the reserve are classified as either current or long-term in the consolidated balance sheet based on when the Company expects each of the items to be settled. Accordingly, the Company has recorded its unrecognized tax benefits of \$4,539 and accrued interest and penalties of \$1,186 totaling \$5,725, which is included in Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of March 31, 2009, the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance consisted primarily of money market funds.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company grants credit to customers in a wide variety of industries worldwide and generally does not require collateral. Credit losses relating to these customers have been minimal.

Sales through the Company's reseller and original equipment manufacturer agreements with Dell totaled approximately 23%, 24% and 19% of total revenues for the year ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Dell accounted for 30% and 20% of accounts receivable as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Sales through the Company's distribution agreement with Alternative Technologies, Inc. totaled approximately 21% and 13% of total revenues for the year ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Alternative Technologies, Inc. accounted for approximately 22% and 24% of total accounts receivable as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

SFAS No. 107, *Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that fair value. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement 157, *Fair Value Measurement* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and establishes a hierarchy that categorizes and prioritizes the inputs to be used to estimate fair value. SFAS No. 157 also expands financial statement disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 157-2, *Effective Date of Statement No. 157* which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). As of March 31, 2009, the Company does not have any nonfinancial asset or nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS No. 157 and FSP 157-2 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted SFAS No. 157 on April 1, 2008.

SFAS No. 157 describes the following three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

In accordance with SFAS No. 157, included within the Company's cash and cash equivalents are \$91,404 of money market funds, which primarily reside in the U.S, that are classified as Level 1 financial assets as of March 31, 2009.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company provides for depreciation on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Computer and related equipment is generally depreciated over eighteen months to three years and furniture and fixtures are generally depreciated over three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the improvement or the term of the related lease.

Expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs are charged against operations. Major replacements, improvements and additions are capitalized.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. To determine the recoverability of its long-lived assets, the Company evaluates the estimated future undiscounted cash flows that are directly associated with, and that are expected to arise as a direct result of, the use and eventual disposition of the long-lived asset. If the estimated future undiscounted cash flows demonstrate that recoverability is not probable, an impairment loss would be recognized. An impairment loss would be calculated based on the excess carrying amount of the long-lived asset over the long-lived asset's fair value. The fair value is determined based on valuation techniques such as a comparison to fair values of similar assets. There were no impairment charges recognized during the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenues represent amounts collected from, or invoiced to, customers in excess of revenues recognized. This results primarily from the billing of annual customer support agreements, as well as billings for other professional services fees that have not yet been performed by the Company and billings for license fees that are deferred due to insufficient persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists. The value of deferred revenues will increase or decrease based on the timing of invoices and recognition of software revenue. The Company expenses internal direct and incremental costs related to contract acquisition and origination as incurred.

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	March 31,
	2009
	2008

Current:		
Deferred software revenue	\$ 49	\$ 304
Deferred services revenue	61,307	52,044
	\$ 61,356	\$ 52,348
Non-current:		
Deferred services revenue	\$ 7,760	\$ 7,210

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of SFAS Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, (SFAS No. 123(R)). The Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options on the dates of grant, consistent with that used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Restricted stock units are measured based on the fair market values of the underlying stock on the dates of grant. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation using the straight-line method for all stock awards.

The Company classifies benefits of tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized (excess tax benefits) as a financing item cash inflow with a corresponding operating cash outflow. For the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company includes \$469, \$5,084 and \$1,233, respectively, as a financing cash inflow.

Share Repurchases

The Company considers all shares repurchased as cancelled shares restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares on the trade date. The aggregate purchase price of the shares of the Company's common stock repurchased is reflected as a reduction to Stockholders' Equity. In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 6, *Status of Accounting Research Bulletins*, the Company accounted for shares repurchased as an adjustment to common stock (at par value) with the excess repurchase price allocated between additional paid-in capital and accumulated deficit. As a result of the Company's stock repurchases in fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company reduced common stock and additional paid-in capital by \$8,426 and \$4,720, respectively, and accumulated deficit by \$16,803 and \$10,293, respectively.

Sales tax

The Company records revenue net of sales tax.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expenses were \$2,975, \$2,612 and \$1,375 for the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the Company's foreign operations are deemed to be the local country's currency. In accordance with SFAS No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation*, the assets and liabilities of the Company's international subsidiaries are translated at their respective year-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at average currency exchange rates for the period. The resulting balance sheet translation adjustments are included in other comprehensive income (loss) and are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity (deficit).

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company recognized net foreign currency transaction gains of \$907 in the year ended

March 31, 2009 and recognized net foreign currency transaction losses of \$735 and \$170 in the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Throughout the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company selectively hedged its exposure to foreign currency transaction gains and losses on the balance sheet through the use of forward contracts, which were not designated as hedging instruments under SFAS Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instrument and Hedging Activities*. As of March 31, 2009, the Company did not have any forward contracts outstanding. In the future, the Company may enter into additional foreign currency based hedging contracts to reduce our exposure to significant fluctuations in currency exchange rates on the balance sheet.

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

Comprehensive Income

The Company applies the provisions of SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*. Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity, except those resulting from investments by stockholders and distribution to stockholders, and is reported in the statement of stockholders' equity (deficit). Included in the Company's comprehensive income are net income and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Impact of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active*. FSP 157-3 provides examples to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP 157-3 is effective upon issuance. The Company does not expect the adoption of the FSP No. FAS 157-3 to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (Statement 159). Statement 159 permits companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Statement 159 was effective for the Company on April 1, 2008. The Company has elected not to measure eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Accordingly, the adoption of Statement 159 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (Statement 162). Statement 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). Statement 162 will become effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Company does not expect the adoption of Statement 162 to have a material effect on its consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP 157-4), which provides guidelines for a broad interpretation of when to apply market-based fair value measurements. FSP 157-4 reaffirms management's need to use judgment to determine when a market that was once active has become inactive and in determining fair values in markets that are no longer active. FSP 157-4 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP 157-4 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)**3. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Computer equipment	\$ 10,309	\$ 11,225
Other machinery and equipment	5,289	4,220
Leasehold improvements	3,366	2,880
Furniture and fixtures	1,260	1,107
Purchased software	1,353	1,355
	21,577	20,787
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,295)	(14,919)
	\$ 6,282	\$ 5,868

The Company recorded depreciation and amortization expense of \$3,691, \$3,155 and \$2,893 for the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

4. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Compensation and related payroll taxes	\$ 9,794	\$ 10,799
Income tax payables	1,014	3,601
Other	7,599	8,223
	\$ 18,407	\$ 22,623

5. Credit Facility

In July 2008, the Company entered into a credit facility in which the Company can borrow up to \$40,000 over the initial 12 months of the credit facility. Borrowings under the facility are available to repurchase the Company's common stock under its share repurchase program and to provide for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The credit facility contains financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a quick ratio and minimum earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), as defined in the credit agreement.

Repayments of amounts borrowed under the credit facility will occur over a 2-year amortization period with a maximum maturity date of July 2011. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.5% or the bank's base rate, as defined in the credit agreement. The Company paid an initial commitment fee of approximately \$100 upon execution of the credit facility and also pays a quarterly commitment fee based on 0.20% per annum on the unused portion of the credit facility. As of March 31, 2009, the Company was in compliance with all required covenants, and there were no outstanding balances on the credit facility.

In May 2006, the Company entered into a \$20,000 term loan facility (the term loan) in connection with the payments due to the holders of its Series A through E Stock upon the Company's initial public offering. During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company paid \$7,500 in satisfaction of the outstanding principal balance on the term loan.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)****6. Commitments and Contingencies**

The Company leases various office and warehouse facilities under non-cancelable leases, which expire on various dates through July 2013. Future minimum lease payments under all operating leases at March 31, 2009 are as follows:

Year Ending March 31:

2010	\$ 4,296
2011	3,478
2012	3,001
2013	2,839
2014	1,118
	\$ 14,732

Rent expenses were \$5,187, \$4,147 and \$3,231 for the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Rent expense is calculated by amortizing total rental payments (net of any rental abatements, allowances and other rental concessions), on a straight-line basis, over the lease term. Accordingly, rent expense charged to operations differs from rent paid resulting in the Company recording deferred rent.

The Company offers a 90-day limited product warranty for its software. To date, costs related to this product warranty have not been material.

In the normal course of its business, the Company may be involved in various claims, negotiations and legal actions; however, as of March 31, 2009, the Company is not party to any litigation that is expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company provides certain provisions within its software licensing agreements to indemnify its customers from any claim, suit or proceeding arising from alleged or actual intellectual property infringement. These provisions continue in perpetuity, along with the Company's software licensing agreements. The Company has never incurred a liability relating to one of these indemnification provisions, and management believes that the likelihood of any future payout relating to these provisions is remote. Therefore, the Company has not recorded a liability during any period for these indemnification provisions.

7. Capitalization

As of March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had 250,000 shares of common stock and 50,000 shares of preferred stock authorized. As of March 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

In September 2006, the Company completed its initial public offering of 11,111 shares of common stock at a price of \$14.50 per share. The Company sold 6,148 shares and certain stockholders of the Company sold 4,963 shares in this

offering. As a result of its initial public offering, the Company raised \$89,148 in gross proceeds, or approximately \$80,248 in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering costs. In conjunction with its initial public offering, the Company also sold 103 shares of common stock in a concurrent private placement at the initial public offering price pursuant to preemptive rights as a result of the initial public offering. The Company's net proceeds from the concurrent private placement were approximately \$1,488.

On October 3, 2006, the Company's underwriters exercised their over-allotment option and purchased an additional 1,667 shares of the Company's common stock owned by affiliates of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC at the initial public offering price of \$14.50 per share. The Company did not receive any proceeds as a result of the underwriter's exercise of their over-allotment option.

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

In June 2007, the Company completed a follow-on public offering of 7,870 shares of common stock at a price of \$17.00 per share. The Company sold 300 shares and certain stockholders of the Company sold 7,570 shares in this offering. As a result of its follow-on offering, the Company raised a total of \$5,100 in gross proceeds, or approximately \$4,315 in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other offering costs. In June 2007, the Company's underwriters also exercised their over-allotment option and purchased an additional 1,172 shares of the Company's common stock owned by affiliates of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC at the public offering price of \$17.00 per share. The Company did not receive any proceeds as a result of the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option.

On November 13, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a Rights Plan and declared a dividend distribution of one Right for each outstanding share of common stock to shareholders of record on November 24, 2008. Each Right, when exercisable, entitles the registered holder to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, at a purchase price of eighty dollars per one one-thousandth of a share, subject to adjustment. Of the 50,000 shares of preferred stock authorized under our certificate of incorporation, 150 have been designated as Series A Junior Participating Preferred.

The Rights will become exercisable following the tenth business day after (i) a person or group announces the acquisition of 15% or more of the Company's common stock or (ii) commencement of a tender or exchange offer, the consummation of which would result in ownership by the person or group of 15% or more of the Company's common stock. The Company is also entitled to redeem the Rights at \$0.001 per right under certain circumstances. The Rights expire on November 14, 2018, if not exercised or redeemed.

Common Stock

The Company had 41,593 and 42,750 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01, outstanding at March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. As of March 31, 2009, approximately 1,649 shares of the Company's common stock owned by affiliates of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, representing approximately 4.0% of the common stock outstanding, is subject to a voting trust agreement pursuant to which the shares are voted by an independent voting trustee. Subject to specified exceptions, the voting trust agreement also requires Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and its affiliates to deliver to the trustee, and make subject to the voting trust agreement, any shares of the Company's common stock owned by it or its affiliates that would cause the aggregate shares of the Company's common stock held by them to exceed 5% of the Company's common stock then outstanding.

The voting trust agreement requires that the trustee cause the shares subject to the voting trust to be represented at all stockholder meetings for purposes of determining a quorum, but the trustee is not required to vote the shares on any matter and any determination whether to vote the shares is required by the voting trust agreement to be made by the trustee without consultation with Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and its affiliates. If, however, the trustee votes the shares on any matter subject to a stockholder vote, including proposals involving the election of directors, changes of control and other significant corporate transactions, the shares will be voted in the same proportion as votes cast for or against those proposals by the Company's other stockholders.

In January 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program, which authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$40,000 of its common stock. In July 2008, the Company's Board of Directors

authorized an additional \$40,000 increase to the Company's existing share repurchase program. As of March 31, 2009, the Company has repurchased approximately \$40,242 under the share repurchase authorization. As a result, the Company may repurchase an additional \$39,758 of its common stock under the current program, which has been extended by the Company's Board of Directors until March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

The activity under the stock repurchase program consists of the following:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash used for repurchases	\$ 25,229	\$ 15,013	\$
Shares repurchased	1,825	1,029	
Average price per share	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.60	\$

Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock: Series A through E Stock

Upon completion of the initial public offering in September 2006, all 3,166 outstanding shares of the Company's Series A through E Stock automatically converted on into 6,333 shares of common stock on a 2:1 basis. In addition, the Company was obligated to pay the holders of the Series A through E Stock approximately \$101,833 consisting of a payment of \$14.85 per share, or \$47,019 in the aggregate; and all accrued and unpaid dividends of \$1.788 per share per year since the date such shares were issued, or \$54,814 in the aggregate, due to such holders upon its conversion into common stock. The Company had the option to pay the cash amount and accrued dividends to predominantly all of the holders of Series A through E Stock in cash, by means of a note payable or any combination thereof. The Company paid all amounts in cash upon the closing of the initial public offering in September 2006.

Prior to their conversion to common stock upon completion of the Company's initial public offering, the Series A through E Stock were entitled to receive dividends out of any assets legally available, prior and in preference to any declaration or payment of any dividend (payable other than in common stock or other non-redeemable equity securities and rights entitling the holder to receive additional shares of common stock of the Company) on the common stock of the Company, at a per share rate of \$1.788 per annum, or, if greater, an amount equal to that paid on any other outstanding shares of the Company. Such dividends accrued and were cumulative.

In September 2006, the Company recorded a charge to net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders of \$102,745 related to the accretion of fair value of the Series A through E Stock upon conversion to common stock at the closing of the Company's initial public offering as required under EITF D-42, *The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock*.

Convertible Preferred Stock

Upon completion of the initial public offering in September 2006 all 19,252 outstanding shares of the Company's Series AA Preferred Stock (Series AA Stock), the Series BB Preferred Stock (Series BB Stock) and the Series CC Preferred Stock (Series CC Stock) automatically converted into 9,686 shares of common stock. The conversion ratio of the Series AA, BB and CC Stock was 0.514:1, 0.5:1, and 0.5:1, respectively. Prior to their conversion to common stock, the Company's Series AA, BB and CC Stock were entitled to receive a proportionate share of cash dividends

declared on the Company's common stock, calculated on an as if-converted basis. In the event the Company declared any other dividend or distribution payable in securities of other persons, evidences of indebtedness issued by the Company or other persons, assets (excluding cash dividends) or options or rights to purchase any such securities or evidence of indebtedness, holders of the Company's Series AA Stock, Series BB Stock, Series CC Stock and Series A through E Stock were entitled to receive a proportionate share of any such dividend or distribution on an as if-converted basis. Prior to conversion, the Series AA and BB Stock had anti-dilution protection on a weighted-average basis, subject to customary exclusions.

Common Stock Warrants

In December 2003, the Company issued a warrant to purchase up to 807 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$10.50 per share to a customer at about the same time the Company signed a Software License Agreement

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CommVault Systems, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(In thousands, except per share data)

with this customer. The Software License Agreement is cancelable by the customer without cause at any time. The warrant was exercisable in equal quarterly installments, commencing on the last day of the quarter ending March 31, 2004 and ending on the last day of the quarter ending December 31, 2005. The warrant also contained provisions to be net exercised on a cashless basis. The number of common shares issuable on a cashless basis is equal to the vested warrants less the number of shares of common stock having an aggregate market price equal to the aggregate exercise price of the vested warrants. Market price is determined as the greater of (i) a product obtained by multiplying the Company's trailing 12-month revenues by six and (ii) the price of common stock sold in a qualified financing transaction within six months of the cashless exercise. On June 15, 2006, the holder of the warrant to purchase up to 807 shares of common stock elected to make a cashless exercise of the warrant and received 315 shares of common stock. Pursuant to the preemptive rights of the Series AA, BB and CC preferred stockholders that were triggered by the exercise of the warrant, such Series AA, BB and CC preferred stockholders (other than individuals that also own Series A through E Stock) purchased 73 shares of common stock on a cashless basis.

Shares Reserved for Issuance

The Company has reserved 9,771 shares to allow for the exercise of all outstanding options and vesting of restricted stock units at March 31, 2009.

8. Stock Plans

As of March 31, 2009, the Company maintains two stock incentive plans, the 1996 Stock Option Plan (the Plan) and the 2006 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan (the LTIP).

Under the Plan, the Company may grant non-qualified stock options to purchase 11,705 shares of common stock to certain officers and employees. Stock options are granted at the discretion of the Board and expire 10 years from the date of the grant. At March 31, 2009, there were 540 options available for future grant under the Plan.

The LTIP permits the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance stock awards and stock unit awards based on, or related to, shares of the Company's common stock. On each April 1, the number of shares available for issuance under the LTIP is increased, if applicable, such that the total number of shares available for awards under the LTIP as of any April 1 is equal to 5% of the number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock on that April 1. At March 31, 2009, approximately 377 shares were available for future issuance under the LTIP.

As of March 31, 2009, the Company has granted non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units under its stock incentive plans. Equity awards granted by the Company under its stock incentive plans generally vest quarterly over a four-year period, except that the shares that would otherwise vest quarterly over the first 12 months do not vest until the first anniversary of the grant. The Company anticipates that future grants under its stock incentive plans will continue to include both non-qualified stock options and restricted stock units.

Under SFAS 123(R), the Company estimated the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes formula. The average expected life was determined according to the simplified method as described in SAB 107 and 110, which is the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term. The Company will continue to

use the simplified method until it has enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate of expected term in accordance with SAB 110. The risk-free interest rate is determined by reference to U.S. Treasury yield curve rates with a remaining term equal to the expected life assumed at the date of grant. Forfeitures are estimated based on the Company's historical analysis of actual stock option forfeitures.

Expected volatility through the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was calculated based on reported data for a peer group of publicly traded companies for which historical information was available. During the quarter ended December 31, 2008, the Company began to incorporate its own data into the expected volatility assumption. The

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

Company modified its expected volatility calculation because its common stock had been publically traded for 2 years and it believed that CommVault specific volatility inputs should be included in the calculation of expected volatility. As a result, expected volatility during the quarters ended December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2009 were calculated based on a blended approach that included historical volatility of a peer group, the implied volatility of the Company's traded options with a remaining maturity greater than six months and the historical realized volatility of the Company's common stock from the date of its initial public offering to the respective stock option grant date.

The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Dividend yield	None	None
Expected volatility	40% - 44%	42% - 47%
Weighted average expected volatility	43%	44%
Risk-free interest rates	1.54% - 3.84%	2.76% - 5.18%
Expected life (in years)	6.37	6.25

The following table presents the stock-based compensation expense included in cost of services revenue, sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cost of services revenue	\$ 303	\$ 166	\$ 100
Sales and marketing	5,317	4,110	2,736
Research and development	1,605	1,193	739
General and administrative	4,074	3,063	2,394
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 11,299	\$ 8,532	\$ 5,969

The Company recognized a tax benefit related to stock-based compensation of \$4,057 in the year ended March 31, 2009, \$3,087 in the year ended March 31, 2008 and \$2,193 in the year ended March 31, 2007.

As of March 31, 2009, there was approximately \$29,141 of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock option and restricted stock unit awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.88 years. To the extent the actual forfeiture rate is different from what we have anticipated, stock-based compensation related to these awards will be different from our expectations.

All stock options granted subsequent to the completion of the Company's initial public offering on September 27, 2006 were granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of its common stock based on the publically traded price as reported by The NASDAQ Stock Market. In establishing estimates of fair value of its common stock from January 1, 2005 through May 31, 2006, the Company performed a retrospective determination of fair value of its common stock utilizing the probability weighted expected returns (PWER) method described in the AICPA Technical Practice Aid, *Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation*, which is more fully described in the Company's prospectus dated September 12, 2006. The Company estimated the fair value of its common stock from June 1, 2006 through September 26, 2006 based on a contemporaneous valuation using the PWER method for stock options granted on July 27, 2006 and based on the midpoint of the estimated offering range contained in the Company's prospectus for options granted on September 12, 2006.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

The following summarizes the activity for the Company's two stock incentive plans from March 31, 2006 to March 31, 2009:

Options	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	7,587	5.56		
Options granted	761	14.30		
Options exercised	(350)	5.33		
Options forfeited	(266)	7.10		
Options expired	(61)	5.84		
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	7,671	6.39		
Options granted	2,206	15.69		
Options exercised	(1,511)	5.79		
Options forfeited	(269)	12.11		
Options expired	(11)	9.28		
Outstanding at March 31, 2008	8,086	8.84		
Options granted	1,307	11.35		
Options exercised	(460)	5.94		
Options forfeited	(136)	12.44		
Options expired	(18)	12.98		
Outstanding at March 31, 2009	8,779	\$ 9.30	6.33	\$ 26,637
Vested or expected to vest at March 31, 2009	8,611	\$ 9.21	6.25	\$ 26,623
Exercisable at March 31, 2009	5,517	\$ 7.36	4.92	\$ 24,499

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted was \$5.14, \$7.71 and \$8.11 during the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$4,079, \$19,020 and \$3,916 in the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company's policy is to issue new shares upon exercise of options as the Company does not hold shares in treasury.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

Restricted stock unit activity is as follows:

Non-Vested Restricted Stock Units	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested as of March 31, 2007		\$
Granted	688	15.86
Vested		
Forfeited	(23)	17.40
Non-vested as of March 31, 2008	665	15.81
Granted	593	11.92
Vested	(208)	16.14
Forfeited	(58)	15.89
Non-vested as of March 31, 2009	992	\$ 13.44

The total fair value of the restricted stock units that vested during the year ended March 31, 2009 was \$2,660.

The following table summarizes information on stock options outstanding under the Plan and LTIP at March 31, 2009:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options			Options Exercisable	
	Outstanding March 31, 2009	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Exercise Price	at March 31, 2009	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$ 4.00 - 5.30	2,595	4.92	\$ 4.67	2,320	\$ 4.66
6.00 - 10.56	2,328	3.95	6.55	2,157	6.40
11.12 - 13.81	2,514	8.98	12.40	485	13.15
14.25 - 16.99	1,001	8.11	16.76	414	16.87
17.19 - 22.27	341	7.86	18.58	141	18.62
\$ 4.00 - 22.27	8,779	6.33	\$ 9.30	5,517	\$ 7.36

9. Income Taxes

The components of income before income taxes were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Domestic	\$ 19,579	\$ 27,109	\$ 6,950
Foreign	2,391	42	11,896
	\$ 21,970	\$ 27,151	\$ 18,846

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

The components of income tax (expense) benefit were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Current:			
Federal	\$ (2,504)	\$ (5,675)	\$ (6,236)
State	(1,168)	(943)	(219)
Foreign	(2,179)	(3,175)	(296)
Deferred:			
Federal	(4,388)	(941)	41,423
State	(1,063)	(580)	8,385
Foreign	1,660	4,967	2,351
	\$ (9,642)	\$ (6,347)	\$ 45,408

The provision for income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2008 includes a \$1,280 tax benefit related to the reversal of deferred tax valuation allowances in certain international jurisdictions. During the third quarter of year ending March 31, 2008, the Company modified its transfer pricing policies for software sold to certain of its international subsidiaries. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets in such international jurisdictions, the Company considered projected future income as part of its analysis. Due to the transfer pricing changes made during the third quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company projected that certain of its international subsidiaries will be in a profitable position for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Company no longer believed that a valuation allowance was necessary against its deferred tax assets in these international operations and recorded a tax benefit of \$1,280 related to the reversal of such valuation allowances.

The income tax benefit for the year ended March 31, 2007 primarily represents the Company's reversal of substantially all its deferred tax valuation allowance of \$52,159, partially offset by the recognition of \$5,020 for certain tax reserves. Until the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company had recorded a valuation allowance to fully reserve all of its net deferred tax assets based on the Company's assessment that the realization of the net deferred tax assets did not meet the more likely than not criterion under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS No. 109). As of March 31, 2007 the Company determined that based upon a number of factors, including the Company's cumulative taxable income over the past three fiscal years and expected profitability in future years, that its deferred tax assets primarily related to its U.S jurisdictions were more likely than not realizable through future earnings. Accordingly, the Company reversed substantially all of its deferred income tax valuation allowance and recorded a corresponding tax benefit of \$52,159 at March 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

A reconciliation of the statutory tax rates and the effective tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Statutory federal income tax expense rate	(35.0)%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
State and local income tax expense, net of federal income tax effect	(2.6)	(3.7)	(5.0)
Impact of state tax rate change on deferred tax assets	(5.1)		
Foreign earnings taxed at different rates	(1.2)	2.7	5.5
Permanent differences	(2.4)	1.2	26.4
Foreign tax credits	2.1	6.9	
Research credits	3.7	2.7	3.8
Tax reserves	(1.7)	(0.7)	(26.6)
Other differences, net	(1.7)	(2.2)	(5.0)
Change in valuation allowance		4.7	276.8
Effective income tax (expense) benefit	(43.9)%	(23.4)%	240.9%

Deferred tax assets arise due to the recognition of income and expense items for tax purposes, which differ from those used for financial statement purposes. The Company assesses the likelihood that its deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and to the extent that the Company believes recovery is not likely, the Company establishes a valuation allowance. The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax credits	\$ 21,054	\$ 17,314
Net operating losses	13,332	25,352
Stock-based compensation	6,924	4,772
Deferred revenue	3,526	4,942
Depreciation and amortization	1,236	1,877
Accrued expenses	447	460
Allowance for doubtful accounts the other reserves	88	137
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 46,607	\$ 54,854

It is the Company's intention to reinvest undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries and thereby infinitely postpone their remittance. As a result, deferred U.S. income taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries of the Company. During the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company made an exception by distributing approximately \$3,000 from its Australia Pty. Ltd subsidiary to CommVault Systems, Inc. The cumulative amount of unremitted earnings from the foreign subsidiaries that is expected to be permanently reinvested was approximately \$4 on March 31, 2009.

In accordance with SFAS 123R, excess tax benefits related to share based payments should be credited to equity. When determining this excess tax benefit, the Company elected to follow the tax law approach. As a result, the Company's excess tax benefit which was recorded to equity was approximately \$465 for the year ended March 31, 2009.

At March 31, 2009, the Company has federal and state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$28,180 and \$28,965, respectively. The federal NOL carryforwards expire from 2021 through 2024, and the

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)

state NOL carryforwards expire from 2017 to 2019. At March 31, 2009, the Company also has NOL carryforwards for foreign tax purposes of approximately \$8,136.

At March 31, 2009, the Company has federal and state research tax credit (R&D credits) carryforwards of approximately \$10,761 and \$4,847, respectively. The federal research tax credit carryforwards expire from 2012 through 2029, and the state research tax credit carryforwards expire through 2023. At March 31, 2009, the Company has federal Alternative Minimum Tax credit carryforwards of \$1,346.

The Company conducts business globally and as a result, files income tax returns in the United States and in various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world, including such major jurisdictions as the United States, Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom. The Company is not currently under audit in any tax jurisdiction. The following table summarizes the tax years in the Company's major tax jurisdictions that remain subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities as of March 31, 2009. The years subject to income tax examination in the Company's foreign jurisdictions cover the maximum time period with respect to these jurisdictions. Due to NOL carryforwards, in some cases the tax years continue to remain subject to examination with respect to such NOLs.

Tax Jurisdiction	Years Subject to Income Tax Examination
U.S. Federal	2001 - Present
New Jersey	2002 - Present
Foreign jurisdictions	2001 - Present

Effective April 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits since adoption is as follows:

Balance at April 1, 2007	\$ 4,892
Additions for tax positions related to fiscal 2008	
Additions for tax positions related to prior years	50
Settlements	
Reductions related to the expiration of statutes of limitations	
Balance at March 31, 2008	4,942
Additions for tax positions related to fiscal 2009	150
Additions for tax positions related to prior years	
Settlements	
Reductions related to the expiration of statutes of limitations	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(553)
Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 4,539

All of the Company's unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2009 of \$4,539, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate. The Company does not anticipate any material changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months. Components of the reserve are classified as either current or long-term in the consolidated balance sheet based on when the Company expects each of the items to be settled. Accordingly, the Company has recorded its unrecognized tax benefits of \$4,539 and \$4,942 and the related accrued interest and penalties of \$1,186 and \$1,360 in Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, respectively. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in income tax expense. In the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$215 and \$132, respectively, of interest and penalties in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)**10. Employee Benefit Plan**

The Company has a defined contribution plan, as allowed under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, covering substantially all employees. The Company may make contributions equal to a discretionary percentage of the employee's contributions determined by the Company. The Company has not made any contributions to the defined contribution plan.

11. Segment Information

The Company operates in one reportable segment, storage software solutions. The Company's products and services are sold throughout the world, through direct and indirect sales channels. The Company's chief operating decision maker, the chief executive officer, evaluates the performance of the Company presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by information about revenue by geographic region for purposes tracking distribution of resources and analyzing overall return on investment for both domestic and international operations. The chief operating decision maker does not receive discrete financial information about asset allocation, expense allocation or profitability from the Company's storage products or services.

Revenues by geography is based upon the billing address of the customer. All transfers between geographic regions have been eliminated from consolidated revenues. The following table sets forth revenue and long-lived assets by geographic area in accordance with SFAS No. 131, *Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenue:			
United States	\$ 143,047	\$ 126,912	\$ 105,140
Other	91,472	71,391	45,967
	\$ 234,519	\$ 198,303	\$ 151,107

No individual country other than the United States accounts for 10% or more of revenues in the years ended March 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. Revenue included in the "Other" caption above primarily relates to the Company's operations in Europe, Australia, Canada and Asia.

	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 4,882	\$ 4,535

Other	2,491	2,087
	\$ 7,373	\$ 6,622

At March 31, 2009 and 2008, the United Kingdom had long-lived assets of \$756 and \$701, respectively. At March 31, 2009, India had long-lived assets of \$1,078. No other individual country other than the United States accounts for 10% or more of long-lived assets as of March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Table of Contents**CommVault Systems, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**
(In thousands, except per share data)**12. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)**

	Quarter Ended			
	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31
Fiscal 2009				
Total revenue	\$ 54,995	\$ 63,336	\$ 60,051	\$ 56,137
Gross margin	47,405	55,587	52,206	48,675
Net income	3,477	4,729	3,883	239
Net income per common share:				
Basic(1)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.01
Diluted(1)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.01

	Quarter Ended			
	June 30	September 30	December 31	March 31
Fiscal 2008				
Total revenue	\$ 43,989	\$ 47,406	\$ 50,298	\$ 56,610
Gross margin	37,704	41,228	43,335	49,052
Net income	2,979	3,438	8,198	6,189
Net income per common share:				
Basic(1)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.14
Diluted(1)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.14

(1) Per common share amounts for the quarters and full year have been calculated separately. Accordingly, quarterly amounts do not add to the annual amount because of differences in the weighted average common shares outstanding during each period used in the basic and diluted calculations.

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Item 9. *Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

Not applicable

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

(a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

Our management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of March 31, 2009. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2009.

(b) *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective internal control can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of any internal control may vary over time.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*.

Based on our assessment, using those criteria, our management concluded that, as of March 31, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2009 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included below in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) *Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting*

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
CommVault Systems, Inc.**

We have audited CommVault Systems, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). CommVault Systems, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, CommVault Systems, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of CommVault Systems, Inc. as of March 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2009 of CommVault Systems, Inc. and our report dated May 19, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

MetroPark, New Jersey

May 19, 2009

Table of Contents**Item 9B. *Other Information***

Not applicable

PART III**Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance***

We will furnish to the SEC a definitive Proxy Statement not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from our 2009 Proxy Statement, including in the sections captioned, *Our Board of Directors* and *Corporate Governance* .

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business ethics and conduct, which applies to all our employees. The code of business ethics and conduct is in addition to our code of ethics for senior financial officers. The full texts of our code of business ethics and conduct and our code of ethics for senior financial officers can be found on our website, www.commvault.com.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from our 2009 Proxy Statement, including in the section captioned *Compensation Discussion and Analysis* .

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from our 2009 Proxy Statement, including in the section captioned *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Ownership and Management* .

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of March 31, 2009 with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issuable upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under or existing equity compensation plans.

The following information is as of March 31, 2009:

	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	8,779,024	\$ 9.30	917,083

Equity compensation plans not
approved by security holder

Totals	8,779,024	\$	9.30	917,083(2)
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- (1) Consists of shares of common stock to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options under our 1996 Stock Option Plan and 2006 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan.
- (2) On each April 1, the number of shares available for issuance under the 2006 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan is increased, if applicable, such that the total number of shares available for awards under the 2006 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan as of any April 1 is equal to 5% of the number of outstanding shares of our common stock on that April 1.

Table of Contents**Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence***

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from our 2009 Proxy Statement, including in the section captioned, Transactions with Related Persons .

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from our 2009 Proxy Statement, including in the sections captioned Audit, Audit-related, Tax and All Other Fees .

PART IV**Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*****Financial Statements**

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Item 8 for a list of financial statements filed as part of this report.

Financial Statement Schedules

The following financial statement schedule should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Item 8 and appears below:

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses Deductions		Balance at End of Year
		(In thousands)		
Year Ended March 31, 2007				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 475	\$ (77)	\$ 87	\$ 311
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes(1)	\$ 54,170	\$ (52,890)	\$	\$ 1,280
Year Ended March 31, 2008				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 311	\$ 39	\$ 75	\$ 275
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes(1)	\$ 1,280	\$ (1,280)	\$	\$
Year Ended March 31, 2009				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 275	\$ 24	\$ 106	\$ 193

- (1) Adjustments associated with the Company's assessment of its deferred tax assets. The reduction in the valuation allowance in the year ended March 31, 2007 was primarily due to the reversal of substantially all of the Company's deferred income tax valuation allowance. The reduction in the valuation allowance in the year ended March 31, 2008 was due to the reversal of the Company's remaining deferred income tax valuation allowance. As of March 31, 2009, the Company does not maintain a valuation allowance against any of its deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents**Exhibits**

The following exhibits are incorporated by reference or filed herewith.

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
3.3	Certification of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 14, 2008).
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
4.2	Rights Agreement between CommVault Systems, Inc. and Registrar and Transfer Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 14, 2008).
9.1	Form of Voting Trust Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 9.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.1	Loan and Security Agreement, dated May 2, 2006, between Silicon Valley Bank and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.2*	CommVault Systems, Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan, as amended (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.3*	Form of CommVault Systems, Inc. 2006 Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.4*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.5*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2007).
10.6*	Employment Agreement, dated as of February 1, 2004, between CommVault Systems, Inc. and N. Robert Hammer (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.7*	Form of Employment Agreement between CommVault Systems, Inc. and Alan G. Bunte and Louis F. Miceli (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.8*	Form of Corporate Change of Control Agreement between CommVault Systems, Inc. and Alan G. Bunte and Louis F. Miceli (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.9*	Form of Corporate Change of Control Agreement between CommVault Systems, Inc. and David West, Ron Miiller, Scott Mercer and Steven Rose (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.10*	Form of Indemnity Agreement between CommVault Systems, Inc. and each of its current officers and directors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.11	

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Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2003, by and among CommVault Systems, Inc. and the Series AA investors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).

- 10.12 Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2003, by and among CommVault Systems, Inc. and the Series BB investors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.13	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2003, by and among CommVault Systems, Inc. and the Series CC investors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.14	Form of Registration Rights Agreement by and between CommVault Systems, Inc. and certain holders of Series A, B, C, D and E preferred stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.15	Software License Agreement, dated December 17, 2003, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.16	Addendum One to the License and Distribution Agreement, dated May 5, 2004, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.17	Addendum Two to the License and Distribution Agreement, dated November 22, 2004, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.18	Addendum Three to the License and Distribution Agreement, dated April 28, 2005, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.19	Addendum Five to the License and Distribution Agreement, dated June 6, 2006, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.20	CommVault Systems Amended and Restated Reseller Agreement, effective as of April 6, 2005, between CommVault Systems and Dell Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 333-132550).
10.21	Addendum Six to the Software License Agreement, dated August 9, 2007, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending March 31, 2008).
10.22	Addendum Seven to the Software License Agreement, dated March 27, 2008, by and between Dell Products L.P. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending March 31, 2008).
10.23	Addendum Nine to the Software License Agreement, dated September 1, 2008, by and between Dell Global B.V. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending September 30, 2008).
10.24	Addendum Ten to the Software License Agreement, dated October 1, 2008, by and between Dell Global B.V. and CommVault Systems, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending September 30, 2008).
10.25	Direct Supplier Agreement, dated August 2, 2008, by and between CommVault Systems, Inc. and Dell Products L.P. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ending September 30, 2008).
10.26	Addendum Eleven to the Software License Agreement, dated April 9, 2009, by and between Dell Global B.V. and CommVault Systems, Inc.
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of CommVault Systems, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this document. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the SEC.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the city of Oceanport, State of New Jersey, on May 19, 2009.

COMMVault SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ N. ROBERT HAMMER
N. Robert Hammer
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on May 19, 2009.

Signature	Title
/s/ N. ROBERT HAMMER N. Robert Hammer	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ LOUIS F. MICELI Louis F. Miceli	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
/s/ BRIAN CAROLAN Brian Carolan	Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer
/s/ ALAN G. BUNTE Alan G. Bunte	Director
/s/ FRANK J. FANZILLI, JR. Frank J. Fanzilli, Jr.	Director
/s/ ARMANDO GEDAY Armando Geday	Director
/s/ KEITH GEESLIN Keith Geeslin	Director

/s/ F. ROBERT KURIMSKY Director

F. Robert Kurimsky

/s/ DANIEL PULVER Director

Daniel Pulver

/s/ GARY SMITH Director

Gary Smith

/s/ DAVID F. WALKER Director

David F. Walker