

ONLINE RESOURCES CORP
Form 10-Q
November 08, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-26123

ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

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Delaware
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

52-1623052
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

4795 Meadow Wood Lane

Chantilly, Virginia
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

20151
(ZIP CODE)

(703) 653-3100

(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE)

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

As of October 31, 2012 there were 32,889,083 shares of the issuer's common stock outstanding.

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FORM 10-Q

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.****ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except par values)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,455	\$ 31,290
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$658 and \$412, respectively)	19,900	17,596
Deferred tax asset, current portion	2,189	2,189
Deferred implementation costs, current portion	2,474	3,200
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,187	2,551
Total current assets	62,205	56,826
Property and equipment, net	18,351	20,987
Deferred tax asset, less current portion	23,590	26,713
Goodwill	181,516	181,516
Intangible assets	6,493	9,288
Deferred implementation costs, less current portion, and other assets	9,193	9,042
Total assets	\$ 301,348	\$ 304,372
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,251
Accrued expenses	15,754	17,566
Notes payable, senior secured debt, current portion	11,250	12,750
Deferred revenues, current portion and other current liabilities	8,053	8,412
Total current liabilities	36,474	39,979
Notes payable, senior secured debt, less current portion		7,500
Deferred revenues, less current portion and other long-term liabilities	4,132	4,979
Total liabilities	40,606	52,458
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock:		
Series A-1 convertible preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 75 shares authorized and issued at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (redeemable at the election of the holder on or after July 3, 2013 at \$129,088)	127,765	120,095
Stockholders' equity:		
Series B junior participating preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 297.5 shares authorized; none issued		
	3	3

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Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 70,000 shares authorized; 33,393 issued and 32,888 outstanding at September 30, 2012 and 32,719 issued and 32,260 outstanding at December 31, 2011

Additional paid-in capital	223,724	221,519
Accumulated deficit	(87,649)	(86,676)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	51	19
Treasury stock, 505 shares at September 30, 2012 and 459 shares at December 31, 2011	(3,152)	(3,046)
Total stockholders' equity	132,977	131,819
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 301,348	\$ 304,372

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements.

Table of Contents**ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Revenues:				
Account presentation services	\$ 2,744	\$ 2,918	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,378
Payment services	29,384	28,082	89,662	85,948
Relationship management services	1,505	1,664	4,565	5,195
Professional services and other	7,661	5,747	20,234	16,497
Total revenues	41,294	38,411	123,009	116,018
Costs and expenses:				
Service costs	20,142	19,920	58,405	60,257
Implementation and other costs	1,549	1,274	3,957	3,703
Costs of revenues	21,691	21,194	62,362	63,960
Gross profit	19,603	17,217	60,647	52,058
General and administrative	8,743	7,966	26,556	27,127
Reserve for potential legal liability				7,700
Sales and marketing	5,001	4,760	14,674	15,165
Systems and development	2,470	2,605	7,849	7,951
Total expenses	16,214	15,331	49,079	57,943
Income (loss) from operations	3,389	1,886	11,568	(5,885)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	29	21	78	77
Interest expense	(463)	(308)	(1,261)	(376)
Other (expense) income	11	(2)	(16)	(2)
Total other income (expense)	(423)	(289)	(1,199)	(301)
Income (loss) before income tax provision (benefit)	2,966	1,597	10,369	(6,186)
Income tax provision (benefit)	602	771	3,671	(2,383)
Net income (loss)	2,364	826	6,698	(3,803)
Preferred stock accretion	2,590	2,501	7,671	7,389
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (226)	\$ (1,675)	\$ (973)	\$ (11,192)

Net loss available to common stockholders per share:

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Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)
Shares used in calculation of net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	32,723	32,032	32,512	31,815
Diluted	32,723	32,032	32,512	31,815

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements.

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ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 2011 (Unaudited)		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 2011 (Unaudited)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,364	\$ 826	\$ 6,698	\$ (3,803)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	33	(35)	32	(35)
Comprehensive income (loss)	2,397	791	6,730	(3,838)
Preferred stock accretion	2,590	2,501	7,671	7,389
Comprehensive loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (193)	\$ (1,710)	\$ (941)	\$ (11,227)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements.

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(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 2011 (Unaudited)	
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,698	\$ (3,803)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Deferred tax benefit	3,123	(2,579)
Depreciation and amortization	9,795	12,274
Equity compensation expense	2,136	1,785
Amortization of debt issuance costs	439	187
Loss on disposal of assets	828	5
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	304	73
Change in fair value of theoretical swap derivative	(244)	(555)
Reserve for potential legal liability		7,700
Changes in certain other assets and liabilities	(5,706)	1,108
Net cash provided by operating activities	17,373	16,195
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(5,168)	(5,630)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,168)	(5,630)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	(72)	750
Debt issuance costs		(815)
Repayment of 2007 Notes	(9,000)	(14,500)
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,072)	(14,565)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,133	(4,000)
Impact of foreign currency	32	(35)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	31,290	29,127
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 34,455	\$ 25,092

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements.

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ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

As used in the discussion below, the words we, us, our, the Company or Online Resources refer to Online Resources Corporation (and its subsidiaries), except where the context otherwise requires.

Online Resources develops and supplies proprietary Digital Payment Framework to power ePayments choices between millions of consumers and financial institutions, creditors and billers. We service two primary business lines: bill payment and transaction processing, and online banking and account presentation. The Company's digital bill payment services directly link financial interactions between banks and billers, while our outsourced, web and phone-based financial technology services enable clients to provide payment, banking and other financial services to their millions of end users. The Online Resources Digital Payment Framework is built upon a foundation of security and innovation, and features a wide range of configurable services enabling our clients to take advantage of industry-leading agility, flexibility and breadth of solution.

Online Resources provides outsourced, web and phone-based financial technology services to financial institution, biller, card issuer and creditor clients to fulfill payment, banking and other financial services to their millions of consumer end users. Our products and services enable our clients to provide their consumer end users with the ability to perform various self-service functions including electronic bill payments and funds transfers, which utilize our unique, real-time debit architecture, ACH and other payment methods, as well as gain online access to their accounts, transaction histories and other information.

Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect as of the end of the period. Equity activities are translated at the spot rate effective at the date of the transaction. Revenue and expense accounts and cash flows of these operations are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period the transactions occurred. Translation gains and losses are included as an adjustment to the accumulated other comprehensive income account in stockholders' equity. Transaction gains and losses are included in other income (expenses), net, in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The component of comprehensive income (loss) is the foreign currency translation adjustment.

INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The accompanying condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements include all adjustments necessary (which are of a normal and recurring nature) for the fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented. These condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by the Company with the SEC on March 14, 2012. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any other interim period or for a full fiscal year.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance for the accounting of intangible goodwill and other that will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill

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impairment test. Under these amendments, an entity would not be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amendments include a number of events and circumstances for an entity to consider in conducting the qualitative assessment. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Adoption of this guidance in the first quarter 2012 did not materially impact the Company's financial disclosures.

In June 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance for disclosing comprehensive income. The update is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in the financial statements. The guidance requires that the Company present components of comprehensive income in either one continuous statement or two separate but consecutive statements and no longer permits the presentation of comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity. The Company adopted this new guidance effective January 1, 2012, as required.

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In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance clarifying how to measure and disclose fair value. This guidance amends the application of the highest and best use concept to be used only in the measurement of fair value of nonfinancial assets, clarifies that the measurement of the fair value of equity-classified financial instruments should be performed from the perspective of a market participant who holds the instrument as an asset, clarifies that an entity that manages a group of financial assets and liabilities on the basis of its net risk exposure can measure those financial instruments on the basis of its net exposure to those risks, and clarifies when premiums and discounts should be taken into account when measuring fair value. The FASB also amended fair value disclosure requirements also were amended. The Company's adoption of this guidance in the first quarter 2012 did not materially impact the Company's financial disclosures.

2. SENIOR SECURED NOTES

On September 25, 2012, the Company amended its senior secured credit facilities through February 21, 2013. The Company has an agreement with Bank of America which finances its senior secured notes (2007 Notes). The prior agreement provided a \$12.0 million revolver (Revolver) under which the Company could secure up to \$10.0 million in letters of credit. Available credit under the Revolver had been reduced by approximately \$10 million as a result of letters of credit the bank has issued. Under the amended agreement the Revolver will be reduced to \$5.0 million upon the expiration of the current letter of credit in the 4th quarter of 2012. The Company made principal payments of \$9.0 million and \$14.5 million on the 2007 Notes in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, reducing the outstanding principal to \$11.3 million as of September 30, 2012. The Company will make periodic principal payments until the 2007 Notes are due in 2013 as noted in the table below.

The interest rate on both the Revolver and the 2007 Notes is the one month London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) plus 275 to 325 basis points based upon the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio (defined in the 2007 Notes), and is payable monthly. At September 30, 2012, the margin was 275 basis points. The average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 4.72%. The 2007 Notes and the Revolver are secured by the assets of the Company.

Maturities of long-term debt for each of the next 5 months are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Maturing Amounts
2012 (October 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012)	\$ 4,000
2013	\$ 7,250

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The Company bifurcated the fair market value of the embedded derivative associated with the Series A-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (Series A-1 Preferred Stock) issued in conjunction with the Princeton eCom acquisition on July 3, 2006 as required by GAAP. The Company determined that the embedded derivative represents a theoretical swap between the fixed rate of return on the accrued, but unpaid dividends and the variable rate actually accrued on the unpaid dividends. This embedded derivative is marked to market at the end of each reporting period through earnings and an adjustment to other assets as required by the *FASB ASC Derivative and Hedging* Topic. There is no active market quote available for the fair value of the embedded derivative. Thus, management measures fair value of the derivative by estimating future cash flows related to the asset using a forecasted iMoney Net First Tier rate based on the one-month LIBOR rate adjusted for the historical spread for the estimated period in which the Series A-1 Preferred Stock will be outstanding.

The following table presents the fair value of the theoretical swap derivative instrument included within the condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	Balance Sheet Location
Asset Derivatives:			
Theoretical swap (1)	\$ 6,794	\$ 6,550	Other assets

(1) See Note 10, Fair Value Measurements, for a description of how the derivatives shown above are valued.

The following table presents the amounts affecting the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	Theoretical Swap (1)			
Derivative Not Designated as Hedging Instrument:	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Amount of gain recognized in income on derivative, pre tax	\$ 35	\$ 36	\$ 244	\$ 555

4. REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK*Series A-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock*

Pursuant to the Company's restated certificate of incorporation, as amended, the Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by the common stockholders, to issue up to 3,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. Of these 3,000,000 shares of preferred stock, 75,000 shares have been designated Series A-1 Preferred Stock. Subject to certain exceptions related to the amendment of the certificate of incorporation, the election of one director, the issuance of additional securities, or debt or the payment of dividends, the Series A-1 Preferred Stock votes as a single class and on an as converted basis with the common stock.

Shares of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock currently are convertible into common shares at a rate of \$16.22825 per share, or 4,621,570 shares in the aggregate. Although the Series A-1 Preferred Stock shares have anti-dilution protection, in no event can the number of shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock exceed 5,102,986 common shares without stockholder approval. The anti-dilution protection of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock is based on the weighted average price of shares issued below the conversion price, provided that (a) shares issued in connection with compensatory equity grants, (b) shares issued above \$12.9826 and (c) other issuances as set forth in the certificate of designations of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock are excluded from the anti-dilution protections of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock.

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The Series A-1 Preferred Stock has a redemption value of 115% of the face value of the stock, on or after seven years from the date of issuance, or July 3, 2013. The Company accounts for the securities by accreting to its expected redemption value over the period from the date of issuance to the first expected redemption date. The Company recognized \$0.4 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, to adjust for the redemption value at maturity.

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The Series A-1 Preferred Stock has a feature that grants holders the right to receive under certain circumstances dividend like returns that accumulate at 8% per annum. This 8% per annum return is convertible into shares of common stock, subject to the conversion limit noted above; however the Company has the right to pay the 8% per annum return in cash in lieu of conversion into common stock. For each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, \$1.5 million and for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, \$4.5 million of preferred stock accretion was recognized in the consolidated statements of operations, for the 8% per annum cumulative dividends. The right of the holder to receive the accrued, but unpaid return is based on a variable interest rate, and as such the difference between the fixed and variable rate of returns is a theoretical swap derivative. The Company bifurcates this theoretical swap and accounts for it as a stand alone derivative. For the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, of preferred stock accretion expense was recognized for the fixed return on the accrued, unpaid return on the preferred stock in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock are subject to put and call rights following the seventh anniversary of their issuance for an amount equal to 115% of the original issuance price plus the 8% per annum increased by the interest factor thereon. The Company can require the conversion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock prior to the seventh anniversary if the 30 day weighted closing price per share of the Company's common stock is at least 165% of the initial conversion price.

Finally, the cost to issue the Series A-1 Preferred Stock of \$5.1 million is accreted, over a seven year period or through July 2013, back to the redemption value of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock and generated an additional \$0.2 million of preferred stock accretion, in the consolidated statements of operations, for each of the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$0.6 million for each of the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

Considerations Pertaining to Redemption Provisions of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock

The holder of our outstanding Series A-1 Preferred Stock has a right to request that the Company redeem all, or any part, of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock at any time on or after July 3, 2013, which is the seventh anniversary of the issue date of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock. Similarly, the Company has a right to call for redemption of all or any part of the outstanding shares of Series A-1 Preferred at any time on or after July 3, 2013.

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Upon any redemption, whether at the election of the Company or the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred, the redemption price per share will be equal to 115% of the original purchase price of a share of Series A-1 Preferred Stock plus accrued and unpaid returns (which accrue from the date of issuance at 8% per annum on the original purchase price for such share) and an escalation accrual on such share. The redemption price is to be paid in cash. Due to the fact that the escalation accrual is variable based on the iMoneyNet First Tier Institutional Average, the actual redemption price on or after July 3, 2013 cannot be determined with certainty at this time. However, the Company estimates that the redemption price for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock at July 3, 2013 will be approximately \$129.1 million.

The Series A-1 Preferred Stock provides that, in the event the holder of the shares elects to cause the Company to redeem all or part of the shares, such shares called for redemption shall be redeemed by the Company by payment of the redemption price in cash in full, from the funds legally available therefor. Upon the holder's election to exercise this right of redemption with respect to all or any substantial portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, we anticipate that we will not have the necessary funds legally available to redeem the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock and that we may not have the ability to raise funds for this purpose, whether on favorable terms or at all.

Upon the holder's election to exercise its right of redemption with respect to all or part of the shares, our Board of Directors will assess whether or not the Company has sufficient funds legally available to redeem all or part of the shares subject to the election. While it cannot now be predicted what the conclusion of that assessment will be, it could range from a determination that the Company has sufficient funds legally available to redeem all of the shares called for redemption or only a portion thereof. If the Company does not have funds legally available to redeem all of the shares called for redemption, it would redeem only that portion of the shares with respect to which funds are legally available without having to obtain the consent of the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock to such partial redemption. In the event that on the redemption date, the Company does not redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption, the Company's obligation to redeem the unredeemed portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock elected to be redeemed would remain outstanding; however, under Delaware law, the Company believes, based on an opinion from its Delaware legal counsel, that the holder should not have a claim against the Company as a creditor. The Company's Board would reassess the Company's ability to redeem all or part of any remaining shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption on a periodic basis. If, as a result of such periodic assessments, the Board determines the Company has funds legally available, the Company would redeem as many of the shares as the Company has funds legally available for such redemption until all shares called for redemption have been redeemed.

The terms of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock do not include any express provisions providing for a remedy or penalty in the event the Company does not have sufficient funds legally available to redeem the shares called for redemption. In the event we determine that we cannot redeem all of the outstanding shares called for redemption, the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock could seek to challenge such determination by bringing legal action against the Company.

Delaware courts have held that, under Delaware law, preferred shares with mandatory redemption and other features similar to those of our outstanding Series A-1 Preferred Stock do not give rise to a creditor claim against the corporation when they are exercised. In addition, the Delaware courts have held that if a corporation's board of directors makes a determination in good faith that the corporation does not have sufficient funds legally available to redeem all of the shares of preferred stock called for redemption, the corporation will be required to redeem only that portion of the preferred shares with respect to which funds are legally available, notwithstanding its receipt of a redemption request notice from the holders. As a corollary to the foregoing holdings, Delaware courts have noted that, if in analyzing the legal availability of funds a board of directors determines that some funds are available to make a partial redemption, then, consistent with such a finding, partial redemption would be appropriate using legally available funds.

Delaware case law has stated that funds legally available means not only that the corporation may legally deploy the funds without violating Section 160 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, but that there are funds, in the sense of a readily available source of cash. Therefore, funds must be both available (in the sense of on hand or readily accessible, through sales or borrowing) and able to be deployed legally without violating statutory or common law restrictions. In addition, a corporation is restricted from redeeming its shares when the corporation is insolvent or would be rendered insolvent by the redemption. Delaware courts have long held that a corporation cannot purchase its own shares of stock when the purchase diminishes the ability of the corporation to pay its debts, or lessens the security of its creditors. As a result, if the Company's Board determines in good faith that the Company does not have the funds accessible and legally available to redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred called for redemption, that it would render the Company insolvent or diminish its ability to pay its debts or that it would create substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern, should the question be presented to a Delaware court, the Company believes, based on an opinion from its Delaware legal counsel, that the court should find that the Company would be required to redeem shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock only to the extent the Board determines the Company has funds accessible and legally available for such redemption. In that case, the Company should be required to redeem shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock only to the extent the Board determines that the Company has funds legally available for the redemption.

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If the holder of our Series A-1 Preferred Stock exercises its right to redemption on or after July 3, 2013, such exercise and the resulting obligations of the Company with respect to the exercise could have a material adverse impact on our stock price, business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, unless we are able to renegotiate the terms of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock or otherwise raise the funds for redemption in advance of the redemption date, we may experience a material adverse impact on our stock price, business, financial condition and results of operations in advance of the redemption date due to market concerns relating to our ability to operate our business in the face of our potential redemption obligations.

The Company has undertaken the following actions, among others, in relation to the possible receipt of a Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption notice in July 2013:

the Board of Directors of the Company appointed a special committee of independent directors to evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board with respect to the Company's alternatives in connection with the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, including assessing the availability of funds for a redemption and restructuring of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock and guiding the Company's negotiations and discussions with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock;

engaged an independent financial advisor to provide advice on the amount and manner by which the Company might raise funds under existing market conditions, including advice with respect to the Company's capacity for additional borrowings to be used for the foregoing purposes;

sought financial proposals from possible financing sources;

consulted with legal counsel to gain a detailed understanding of the Company's applicable legal obligations and options; and

engaged in discussions with the holder of our Series A-1 Preferred Stock and other third parties as to possible alternative approaches to the Series A-1 Preferred Stock holder's delivery of a redemption notice to the Company in July 2013.

No assurance can be given that a favorable outcome will be achieved as a result of this process. The Company plans to continue its discussions with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, but cannot predict whether or not an agreement can be reached. The Company also plans to continue receiving financial and legal advice of the type described above as it explores possible alternative courses of action with regard to this matter. In the event no agreement is reached with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock and the Company receives a Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption notice on or after July 3, 2013, based on the business and legal considerations noted above and the circumstances of the Company at that time, the Company will make a good faith assessment of what funds are legally available to pay the Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption price with respect to the shares called for redemption. While it cannot now be predicted what the conclusion of that assessment will be, it could range from a determination to pay all of the redemption price or only a portion thereof. In the event that on the redemption date, the Company does not redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption, thereafter, the Company's obligation to redeem the portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock elected to be redeemed would remain outstanding until redeemed. The Company's Board would reassess the Company's ability to redeem all or part of any remaining shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption on a periodic basis and would redeem as many of the shares as the Company has funds legally available for such redemption until all shares called for redemption have been redeemed.

5. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

The Company manages its business through two reportable segments: Banking and Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment (EBPP) (formerly named eCommerce). The Banking segment's market consists primarily of banks, credit unions and other depository financial institutions in the United States. The segment's fully integrated suite of account presentation, bill payment, relationship management and professional services are delivered through the Internet. The EBPP segment's market consists of billers, card issuers, processors, and other creditors such as payment acquirers and very large online billers. The segment's account presentation, payment, relationship management and professional services are distributed to these clients through the Internet.

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Factors used to identify the Company's reportable segments include the organizational structure of the Company and the financial information available for evaluation by the chief operating decision-maker in making decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's operating segments have been broken out based on similar economic and other qualitative criteria. The Company operates both reporting segments in one geographical area, the United States. The Company's management assesses the performance of its assets in the aggregate, and accordingly, they are not presented on a segment basis.

The results of operations from these reportable segments were as follows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	Banking	EBPP	Corporate(1)	Total
Three months ended September 30, 2012:				
Revenues	\$ 20,211	\$ 21,083	\$	\$ 41,294
Costs of revenues	12,162	9,529		21,691
Gross profit	8,049	11,554		19,603
Operating expenses	5,486	5,228	5,500	16,214
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 2,563	\$ 6,326	\$ (5,500)	\$ 3,389
Three months ended September 30, 2011:				
Revenues	\$ 20,260	\$ 18,151	\$	\$ 38,411
Costs of revenues	11,564	9,630		21,194
Gross profit	8,696	8,521		17,217
Operating expenses	5,362	4,868	5,101	15,331
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 3,334	\$ 3,653	\$ (5,101)	\$ 1,886
Nine months ended September 30, 2012:				
Revenues	\$ 58,758	\$ 64,251	\$	\$ 123,009
Costs of revenues	34,515	27,847		62,362
Gross profit	24,243	36,404		60,647
Operating expenses	16,479	15,808	16,792	49,079
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 7,764	\$ 20,596	\$ (16,792)	\$ 11,568
Nine months ended September, 2011:				
Revenues	\$ 62,136	\$ 53,882	\$	\$ 116,018
Costs of revenues	34,486	29,474		63,960
Gross profit	27,650	24,408		52,058
Operating expenses	19,161	16,234	22,548	57,943
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 8,489	\$ 8,174	\$ (22,548)	\$ (5,885)

- (1) Corporate expenses are primarily comprised of corporate general and administrative expenses that are not considered in the measure of segment profit or loss used to evaluate the segments.

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Goodwill is not amortized and is tested at the reporting unit level at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. The fair value of the Company's reporting units are measured under the income method by utilizing discounted cash flows. The estimates the Company uses in evaluating goodwill are consistent with the plans and estimates that the Company uses to manage its operations.

The Company did not experience any impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011. If market conditions weaken, the Company's revenue and cost forecasts may not be achieved and the Company may incur charges for goodwill impairment, which could be significant and could have a material negative effect on our results of operations. The Company's common stock price ranged from \$2.19 to \$2.93 during the three months ended September 30, 2012. Were the stock price to decline below this range, it may require the Company to evaluate whether or not the decline in stock price indicated an impairment requiring reevaluation of the goodwill. The Company will continue to monitor its financial performance, stock price, and other factors in order to determine if there are any indicators of impairment.

7. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

At September 30, 2012, the Company had three stock-based employee compensation plans. The compensation expense for stock-based compensation was \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million for the three months and \$2.2 million and \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. A portion of the stock based compensation cost has been capitalized as part of software development costs and deferred costs. For each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, less than \$0.1 million was capitalized as part of software development costs and deferred costs.

At the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders the stockholders voted to amend the Amended and Restated 2005 Restricted Stock and Option Plan (the 2005 Plan) to increase the maximum number of authorized shares reserved under and subject to the 2005 Plan to 6,050,000 total shares and to clarify that shares withheld to pay taxes are included as issued for purposes of this numerical share limitation under the 2005 Plan.

Stock Options

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing formula that uses the assumptions noted in the table and discussion that follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Dividend yield				
Expected volatility	n/a	0%	66%	66%
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	0%	1.25%	2.63%
Expected life in years	6.3	0	6.4	6.4

Dividend Yield. The Company has never declared or paid dividends and has no plans to do so in the foreseeable future.

Expected Volatility. Volatility is a measure of the amount by which a financial variable, such as a share price, has fluctuated (historical daily volatility) or is expected to fluctuate (expected volatility) during a period. The Company uses the historical average daily volatility over the average expected term of the options granted to estimate expected volatility.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The risk-free interest rate is the average U.S. Treasury rate for the week of each option grant during the period having a term that most closely resembles the expected term of the option.

Expected Life of Option Term. Expected life of option term is the period of time that the options granted are expected to remain unexercised. Options granted during the period have a maximum term of seven to ten years. The Company uses historical expected terms, with further consideration given to the class of employees to whom the equity awards were granted, to estimate the expected life of the option term.

Forfeiture Rate. Forfeiture rate is the estimated percentage of equity awards granted that are expected to be forfeited or canceled on an annual basis before becoming fully vested. The Company estimates forfeiture rate based on past turnover data ranging anywhere from one to five years

with further consideration given to the class of employees to whom the equity awards were granted.

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A summary of stock option activity as of September 30, 2012, and changes in the period then ended is presented below (in thousands, except exercise price and remaining contract term data):

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contract Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	1,752	\$ 5.78		
Granted	26	\$ 2.53		
Exercised		\$		
Forfeited or expired	(793)	\$ 4.93		
Outstanding at September 30, 2012	985	\$ 6.38	3.51	\$
Vested or expected to vest at September 30, 2012	971	\$ 6.42	3.48	\$
Exercisable at September 30, 2012	806	\$ 6.85	3.16	\$

At September 30, 2012, approximately 673,000 shares of stock options were outstanding under the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the 1999 Plan) and 2005 Plan. Additionally, approximately 312,000 stock options were outstanding outside the 1999 and 2005 Plans as of September 30, 2012.

No options were granted during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and the weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted was \$1.54 and \$2.40 per share during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In the table above, the total intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market price of the Company's stock on the last trading day of the quarter and the exercise price of the options. For options exercised, intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market price on the date of exercise and the grant price. The intrinsic value of options exercised in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$0.0 million and \$0.1 million, respectively and \$0.0 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

As of September 30, 2012, there was \$0.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the 1999 and 2005 Plans. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

Cash received from option exercises under all share-based payment arrangements for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$0.0 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, and \$0.0 million and \$0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, net of shares repurchased to cover the cost of certain exercises and taxes. The tax benefits related to the deductions from option exercises of the share-based payment arrangements will be recognized when those deductions, currently being carried forward as net operating losses, reduce taxes payable.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the Company's non-vested restricted stock units as of the nine months ended September 30, 2012, and changes for the period then ended, is presented below (in thousands, except grant-date fair value data):

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2012	1,318	\$ 3.54
Granted	1,116	\$ 2.35
Vested	(662)	\$ 3.26
Forfeited	(95)	\$ 4.06

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Non-vested at September 30, 2012	1,677	\$	2.83
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At September 30, 2012, there were approximately 1,436,000 shares of non-vested restricted stock units under the 1999 or 2005 Plans. Additionally, approximately 241,000 restricted stock units were outstanding outside the Company's plans as of September 30, 2012.

The fair value of non-vested units is determined based on the opening trading price of the Company's shares on the grant date. As of September 30, 2012, there was \$3.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock units granted under the 2005 Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years.

Table of Contents**8. INCOME TAXES**

The Company recorded income tax expense based on the estimated effective tax rate for the full year, adjusted for non-forecastable items recorded during the first nine months of 2012.

The Company's effective tax rate was 20.3% and 48.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively and 35.4% and 38.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The year over year change in the effective tax rate relates to permanent differences, state taxes, the impact of an adjustment to recognize the benefit of certain state tax net operating losses of approximately \$0.7 million and a stock based compensation adjustment of approximately \$0.2 million relating to the difference between the expected deduction from stock based compensation which is based upon the fair value of the award at the date of issuance and the actual deduction taken which is based upon the fair value of the award at the time the award is exercised or vests. During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Company recorded an adjustment to recognize the benefit of certain state tax net operating losses that should have been recognized in prior years. The Company has determined that the impact of this adjustment is not material to the financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

The Company has determined that there have been no material changes in tax positions taken in the prior periods, tax positions taken in the current period, settlements with taxing authorities resulting from lapses in the statute of limitations and unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the effective tax rate and amount of interest and penalties recognized in the condensed consolidated statement of operations and the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The tax return years since 2000 in the Company's major tax jurisdictions, both federal and various states, have not been audited and are not currently under audit. The Company does not have reason to expect any changes in the next twelve months regarding uncertain tax positions.

9. NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss available to common stockholders per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,364	\$ 826	\$ 6,698	\$ (3,803)
Preferred stock accretion	2,590	2,501	7,671	7,389
Net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (226)	\$ (1,675)	\$ (973)	\$ (11,192)
Weighted average shares outstanding used in calculation of net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	32,723	32,032	32,512	31,815
Dilutive stock options				
Diluted	32,723	32,032	32,512	31,815
Net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)

Approximately 7,190,286 and 8,018,863 shares of common stock equivalents for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and approximately 7,137,814 and 7,807,940 shares of common stock equivalents for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because of their anti-dilutive effect.

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Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In addition, the standard specifies that the fair value should be the exit price, or price received to sell the asset or liability as opposed to the entry price, or price paid to acquire an asset or assume a liability.

The standard provides valuation techniques and a fair value hierarchy used to measure fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes inputs for valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three categories:

- (1) Level 1 inputs, which are considered the most reliable, are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (2) Level 2 inputs are those that are observable in the market place, either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.
- (3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable due to unavailability and as such the entity's own assumptions are used.

The tables below show how the Company categorizes certain financial assets and liabilities based on the types of inputs used in valuation techniques for measuring fair value:

Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2012

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets (in thousands):				
Merrill Lynch Institutional Fund	\$ 4,202	\$	\$	\$ 4,202
Theoretical swap derivative(1)			6,794	6,794
	\$ 4,202	\$	\$ 6,794	\$ 10,996

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets (in thousands):				
Merrill Lynch Institutional Fund	\$ 7,195	\$	\$	\$ 7,195
Theoretical swap derivative(1)			6,550	6,550
	\$ 7,195	\$	\$ 6,550	\$ 13,745

- (1) Represents the fair market value of the embedded derivative associated with the Series A-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock issued in conjunction with the Princeton eCom acquisition on July 3, 2006. Management measures fair value of the derivative by

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estimating future cash flows related to the asset using a forecasted iMoney Net First Tier rate based on the one-month LIBOR rate adjusted for the historical spread for the estimated period in which the Series A-1 Preferred Stock will be outstanding.

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The following tables are summaries of the Company's financial assets that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value (in thousands):

	Theoretical Swap Derivative
Balance as of January 1, 2012	\$ 6,550
Realized and unrealized gain(1)	244
Balance as of September 30, 2012	\$ 6,794

	Theoretical Swap Derivative
Balance as of January 1, 2011	\$ 6,003
Realized and unrealized gain(1)	555
Balance as of September 30, 2011	\$ 6,558

(1) The realized and unrealized gains are included as interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

11. OPERATIONS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The following table presents certain enterprise-wide information about the Company's operations by geographic area (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues				
United States	\$ 41,294	\$ 38,411	\$ 123,009	\$ 116,018
India				
	\$ 41,294	\$ 38,411	\$ 123,009	\$ 116,018

	As of September 30,	
	2012	2011
Long-lived assets		
United States	\$ 18,068	\$ 22,253
India	283	26

\$ 18,351 \$ 22,279

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12. COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

As previously disclosed by the Company, in the civil action lawsuit styled *Lawlor v. Online Resources Corp.*, Case No. 2010- 5601, Fairfax County Circuit Court (Nov. 8, 2011), *appeal granted*, No. 120208 (Va. June 6, 2012), Matthew P. Lawlor, the Company's former chairman and chief executive officer, in April 2011 obtained a jury verdict on several of the claims contained in his employment-related lawsuit against the Company. Mr. Lawlor was awarded \$5,265,619 in damages plus pre-judgment interest and attorneys' fees. As a result of this verdict against the Company, the Company recorded an aggregate reserve of \$8.0 million. After post-trial motions and proceedings, on November 8, 2011 the court issued a judgment awarding Mr. Lawlor \$5,265,619 in damages plus pre-judgment interest and \$2,131,035 in attorneys' fees plus applicable interest. The Company filed a petition for appeal with the Supreme Court of Virginia on February 3, 2012, asking the Court to reverse the judgment against the Company on the counts on which the Company lost at trial, in whole or in part. On June 6, 2012, the Supreme Court of Virginia granted the Company's petition and heard the Company's appeal on November 1, 2012. The Company does not expect a ruling on the appeal until January 2013. While the Company will continue to vigorously pursue its appeal of the judgment against the Company, and believes that it has meritorious grounds for appeal, there can be no assurance that it will prevail. If the Company is unable to have the judgment in favor of Mr. Lawlor reversed on appeal (in whole or in part), the judgment may become payable at a time when we have insufficient working capital or

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available funds. In that event, the Company may be required to seek additional funds that may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Further, even if we do have sufficient funds to pay the amount, if any, required to be paid as a result of the judgment, the use of the funds to pay the judgment will reduce the amount of funds available for our ongoing business operations. Under such circumstances, our financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

The Company also is the defendant in a civil action lawsuit styled *Kent D. Stuckey v. Online Resources Corporation*, Case No. 2:08-CV-1188, which is pending in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division. This lawsuit was filed on December 19, 2008 by Mr. Stuckey, the former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Internet Transaction Solutions, Inc. (ITS), alleging certain claims in connection with the Company's acquisition of ITS in August 2007. The plaintiff brought this suit in a representative capacity on behalf of all former ITS stockholders, alleging among other things that (i) the Company breached its agreement to register, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Company shares that were issued to the former ITS shareholders, as partial consideration for the Company's acquisition of ITS, (ii) the Company committed fraud in connection with the acquisition of ITS and its failure to register the Company shares issued in the acquisition, (iii) the Company failed to timely process stock transfer requests, and (iv) the Company breached certain price protection provisions in the acquisition agreement. In the complaint filed by the plaintiff, plaintiff seeks damages in excess of \$15.0 million, relief for the full purchase price of the Company shares issued in the acquisition (alleged to be approximately \$24.7 million), the release to the former stockholders of ITS of approximately \$700,000 currently held in escrow, punitive and exemplary damages, pre-and post-judgment interest, and reimbursement for costs incurred in the litigation. The Company has vigorously disputed the claims and calculation of damages asserted by the plaintiff in the case. The trial was held from May 21, 2012 through May 31, 2012 and has been followed by the parties' post-trial motions and briefs. The court has not yet rendered a verdict in the case. While the Company has continued to vigorously dispute the plaintiff's claims and believes that it has meritorious defenses to these claims, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail. Based on the information currently available, the Company believes it is not probable that the Company will incur a material loss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in this litigation, and therefore the Company has not taken a loss reserve in connection with this matter.

As previously stated, the Company has determined at this time not to record a loss provision for the above-described *Stuckey* case. It is reasonably possible, however, that a subsequent verdict in this case could cause the Company to reconsider its determination and to record a loss provision with respect to this litigation.

From time to time, we are named as a defendant in other legal actions that we consider ordinary, routine litigation that is incidental to our business. It is possible, however, that subsequent events in any litigation may cause us to reconsider our assessments and determinations, including the need to establish or (if applicable) increase loss provisions, unless we believe that we have obtained adequate insurance coverage, rights to indemnification, or where appropriate, have previously established adequate reserves.

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The following management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements and notes thereto. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), including, but not limited to:

Any statements that are not statements of historical fact;

Statements regarding trends in our revenues, expense levels, and liquidity and capital resources;

Statements about the sufficiency of the proceeds from the sale of securities and cash balances to meet currently planned working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months; and

Other statements identified or qualified by words such as likely, will, suggest, may, would, could, should, expects, and estimates, plans, projects, believes, seeks, intends and other similar words that signify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements represent our best judgment as of the date of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and we caution readers not to place undue reliance on such statements. Actual performance and results of operations may differ materially from those projected or suggested in the forward-looking statements due to certain risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described or discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in the section Risk Factors in Item 1A of Part II, as well as in the section Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012. These risks include, among others, the following:

our history of prior losses and the lack of certainty of maintaining consistent profitability;

our dependence on the marketing assistance of third parties to market our services;

the possibility that we may not be able to expand to meet increased demand for our services and related products;

the potential adverse impact that client departures may have on our financial results;

our inability to attract and retain qualified management and technical personnel and our dependence on our executive officers and key employees;

potential security breaches or system failures disrupting our business and the liability associated with these disruptions;

the failure to properly develop, market or sell new products;

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the potential impact of the consolidation of the banking and financial services industry;

the potential effects of adoption of government rules or regulations on our business;

our need to maintain satisfactory ratings from federal depository institution regulators;

exposure to increased state, federal, and industry-imposed compliance costs and risks associated with new and increasing regulation pertaining to our business, as well as heightened corporate governance and disclosure standards;

the liquidation preference rights and redemption rights associated with our outstanding shares of preferred stock;

the voting rights of our preferred stock restricting our right to take certain actions;

the potential losses we may incur from the impairment of the goodwill we have obtained from our acquisitions;

our inability to obtain additional financing to grow our business;

the concentration of our clients in a small number of industries, including the financial services industry, and changes within those industries reducing demand for our products and services;

the failure to retain existing end-users or changes in their continued use of our services adversely affecting our operating results;

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demand for low-cost or free online financial services and competition placing significant pressure on our pricing structure and revenues;

exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities;

our quarterly financial results being subject to fluctuations and having a material adverse effect on the price of our stock;

our limited ability to protect our proprietary technology and other rights;

the need to redesign our products, pay royalties or enter into license agreements with third parties as a result of our infringement or alleged infringement of proprietary rights of third parties;

the potential obsolescence of our technology or the offering of new, more efficient means of conducting account presentation and payments services negatively impacting our business;

errors and bugs existing in our internally developed software and systems as well as third-party products;

difficulties in integrating acquired businesses;

our having limited knowledge of, or experience with, the industries served and products provided by our acquired businesses;

the increase in the size of our operations and the risks described herein from acquisitions or otherwise;

the liabilities or obligations that were not or will not be adequately disclosed from acquisitions we have made and may make;

the claims that may arise from acquired companies giving us limited warranties and indemnities in connection with their businesses;

the effect on the trading price of our stock from the sale of the substantial number of shares of common and convertible preferred stock outstanding, including shares issued in connection with certain acquisitions and shares that may be issued upon exercise of grants under our equity compensation plans;

the significant amount of debt which we will have to repay;

the adverse effect to the market price of our common stock from future offerings of debt and preferred stock which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation;

the acceleration of repayment of borrowed funds if a default under the terms of our credit agreement arises;

the inability to obtain additional financing or renegotiate our existing debt facility and preferred security;

the inability to gain a reversal of the jury verdict obtained against us by our former chairman and chief executive officer;

failure to comply with applicable standards under the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard, or PCIDSS, may subject us to substantial fines and penalties and contractual liability;

the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations; and

potential of being deemed a money transmitter which would require us to obtain licenses and may result in imposition of fines, penalties, or certain changes in the manner in which we conduct certain aspects of our business.

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OVERVIEW

We provide outsourced, web and phone-based financial technology services to financial institution, biller, card issuer and creditor clients and their millions of consumer end-users. We currently derive approximately 75% of our revenues from payments and 25% from other services including account presentation relationship management, professional services, and custom software solutions. End-users may access and view their accounts online and perform various web-based self-service functions. They may also make electronic bill payments and funds transfers, utilizing our unique, real-time debit architecture, ACH and other payment methods. Our value-added relationship management services reinforce a favorable user experience and drive a profitable and competitive Internet channel for our clients. Further, we have professional services, including software solutions, which enable various deployment options, a broad range of customization and other value-added services.

We currently operate in two business segments – Banking and Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment (EBPP) (formerly named eCommerce). The operating results of these business segments exclude general corporate overhead expenses. Within each business segment, we face differing opportunities, challenges and risks. In our Banking segment we have the opportunity to deploy the new and enhanced products we have developed to expand and deepen the relationships we have with our existing clients. Our differentiated account presentation and payments products, as well as our ability to deliver a full suite of remote delivery financial services, provide the opportunity for us to increase market share particularly among mid-sized financial institutions. In the bank market, a very large percentage of financial institutions now offer internet banking and bill payment to their customers. We therefore face competition in our efforts to obtain new clients from other established providers of these services. The end-user base within these clients is not highly penetrated, however, thus we can benefit from continuing adoption increases by our clients and end users.

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In our EBPP segment, there are still a significant number of potential clients that do not offer services such as those we are in a position to provide to their customer base. Further, the competition to provide these services is more fragmented than it is in the banking market. These factors provide us with the opportunity to expand our client base. We also offer an innovative debt collection product that is attractive to a number of large and mid-sized potential clients. For a portion of our EBPP business, our revenue is tied to the value of the payment being made which exposes us to the impact of economic factors on these payments. We also continuously monitor the potential risks that we face due to the interfaces we have with, and our reliance on, various payments networks.

Across our markets, we are exposed to interest rate risk as we earn interest income from the bill payment funds in transit that we hold on behalf of our clients and end-users. We also closely monitor covenant and other compliance requirements under our debt and preferred stock agreements, as well as other potential risks associated with our capital structure.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, significant user and transaction growth in our EBPP segment. This growth has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our personnel, management and other resources. We will need to continue to expand and adapt our infrastructure, services and related products to accommodate additional clients and their end-users, increased transaction volumes and changing end-user requirements.

Registered end-users using account presentation, bill payment or both, and the payment transactions executed by those end-users are the major drivers of our revenues. Since September 30, 2011, the number of users of our account presentation services increased 31%, and the number of users of our payment services increased 9%, for an overall 13% increase in users.

We are headquartered in Chantilly, Virginia. We also maintain operations facilities in Princeton, New Jersey, Parsippany, New Jersey, Woodland Hills, California, Columbus, Ohio, Pleasanton, California, Atlanta, Georgia, Bangalore, India and an additional data center facility in Newark, New Jersey. We were incorporated in Delaware in 1989.

Registered end-users using account presentation, bill payment or both, and the payment transactions executed by those end-users are the major drivers of our revenues. At September 30, 2012, in comparison to June 30, 2012, the number of users of our account presentation services increased 12% and the number of users of our payment services increased 3%, for an overall 5% increase in users.

We have long-term service contracts with most of our clients. The majority of our revenues are recurring, though these contracts also provide for implementation, set-up and other non-recurring fees. Account presentation services revenues are based on either a monthly license fee, allowing our clients to register an unlimited number of customers, or a monthly fee for each registered customer. Payment services revenues are either based on a monthly fee for each customer enrolled, a fee per executed transaction, or a combination of both. Our clients pay nearly all of our fees and then determine if or how they want to pass these costs on to their users. They typically provide account presentation services to users free of charge, as they derive significant potential benefits including account retention, delivery and paper cost savings, account consolidation and cross-selling of other products.

As a network-based service and software provider, we have made substantial up-front investments in infrastructure, particularly for our proprietary systems. We invested approximately \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively. These investments were made to create new products, enhance the functionality of existing products and improve our infrastructure. Product enhancements allow us to remain competitive, retain existing clients and attract new clients. New products allow us to increase revenue and attract new clients. Infrastructure investments allow us to leverage ongoing advances in technology to improve our operating efficiency and capture cost savings.

While we continue to incur ongoing development and maintenance costs, we believe the infrastructure we have built provides us with significant operating leverage. We continue to automate processes and develop applications that allow us to make only small increases in labor and other operating costs relative to increases in customers and transactions. We believe our financial and operating performance will be based primarily on our ability to leverage additional end-users and transactions over this relatively fixed cost base. We do not incur material research and development costs.

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Results of Operations The following table presents the summarized results of operations for our two reportable segments, Banking and EBPP (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
Revenues:								
Banking	\$ 20,211	49%	\$ 20,260	53%	\$ 58,758	48%	\$ 62,136	54%
EBPP	21,083	51%	18,151	47%	64,251	52%	53,882	46%
Total	\$ 41,294	100%	\$ 38,411	100%	\$ 123,009	100%	\$ 116,018	100%
Gross profit:								
	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin
Banking	\$ 8,049	40%	\$ 8,696	43%	\$ 24,243	41%	\$ 27,650	45%
EBPP	11,554	55%	8,521	47%	36,404	57%	24,408	44%
Total	\$ 19,603	47%	\$ 17,217	45%	\$ 60,647	49%	\$ 52,058	45%
Operating expenses:								
Banking	\$ 5,486	34%	\$ 5,362	35%	\$ 16,479	34%	\$ 19,161	33%
EBPP	5,228	32%	4,868	32%	15,808	32%	16,234	28%
Corporate(1)	5,500	34%	5,101	33%	16,792	34%	22,548	39%
Total	\$ 16,214	100%	\$ 15,331	100%	\$ 49,079	100%	\$ 57,943	100%
Income from operations:								
	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin	Dollars	Margin
Banking	\$ 2,563	13%	\$ 3,334	16%	\$ 7,764	13%	\$ 8,489	14%
EBPP	6,326	30%	3,653	20%	20,596	33%	8,174	15%
Corporate(1)	(5,500)		(5,101)		(16,792)		(22,548)	
Total	\$ 3,389	8%	\$ 1,886	5%	\$ 11,568	9%	\$ (5,885)	(5%)

- (1) Corporate expenses are primarily comprised of corporate general and administrative expenses that are not considered in the measure of segment profit or loss used to evaluate the segments.

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We generate revenues from account presentation, payment, relationship management and professional services and other revenues.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2012(1)	2011(1)	Difference(1)	%
Revenues:				
Account presentation services	\$ 2,744	\$ 2,918	\$ (174)	(6)%
Payment services	29,384	28,082	1,302	5%
Relationship management services	1,505	1,664	(159)	(10)%
Professional services and other	7,661	5,747	1,914	33%
 Total revenues	 \$ 41,294	 \$ 38,411	 \$ 2,883	 8%
 Payment metrics:				
Banking payment transactions	36,226	36,659	(433)	(1)%
Billor payment transactions	25,616	22,174	3,442	16%

(1) In thousands except percentages

Account Presentation Services. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to account presentation services revenues, which decreased 6%, or \$0.2 million, to \$2.7 million. The decrease is primarily due to a \$0.1 million increase in user fees and license fees and a \$0.1 million increase in account maintenance fees, partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in hosting fees and by \$0.1 million decrease in card usage fees.

Payment Services. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to payment services revenues, which increased 5% or \$1.3 million, to \$29.4 million. The increase is primarily due to a \$2.8 million increase in transaction fees offset by a \$1.4 million decrease in user and license fees and a \$0.1 million decrease in account maintenance fees.

Relationship Management Services. Composed of revenues from the Banking segment, relationship management services revenues decreased 10%, or \$0.2 million, to \$1.5 million. The decrease is primarily due to a \$0.1 million decrease in user, license and new user set up fees and a \$0.1 million decrease in marketing program revenues.

Professional Services and Other. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to professional services and other revenues, which increased 33%, or \$1.9 million, to \$7.7 million. The increase is primarily due to a \$0.6 million increase in professional service fees, a \$0.2 million increase in user and license fees, \$0.7 million increase in cancellation fees and a \$0.4 million increase in implementation fees.

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2012(1)	2011(1)	Difference(1)	%
Revenues	\$ 41,294	\$ 38,411	\$ 2,883	8%
Costs of revenues	21,691	21,194	497	2%
Gross profit	19,603	17,217	2,386	14%
Gross margin	47%	45%		
Operating expenses				
General and administrative	8,743	7,966	777	10%
Sales and marketing	5,001	4,760	241	5%
Systems and development	2,470	2,605	(135)	(5)%
Total operating expenses	16,214	15,331	883	6%
Income from operations	3,389	1,886	1,503	80%
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	29	21	8	38%
Interest and other (expense) income	(452)	(310)	142	46%
Total other income (expense)	(423)	(289)	(134)	(46)%
Income before tax provision	2,966	1,597	1,369	86%
Income tax provision	602	771	(169)	22%
Net income	2,364	826	1,538	186%
Preferred stock accretion	2,590	2,501	89	4%
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (226)	\$ (1,675)	\$ 1,449	87%
Net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.04	80%
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.04	80%
Shares used in calculation of net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	32,723	32,032	691	2%
Diluted	32,723	32,032	691	2%

(1) In thousands except for per share amounts and percentages.

Costs of Revenues. Costs of revenues encompass the direct expenses associated with providing our services. These expenses include telecommunications, payment processing, systems operations, customer service, implementation and professional services work. Costs of revenues increased \$0.5 million, or 2%, to \$21.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 due to an increase in employee compensation of \$0.3 million, an increase in amortization of internally developed software of \$0.2 million, an increase in data communication costs of \$0.2 million, an increase in consulting costs of \$0.2 million and an increase in partnership commissions of \$0.1 million offset by a decrease in interchange fees of \$0.2 million.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$2.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 45% in the prior year quarter to 47% in the current quarter.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries for executive, administrative and financial personnel, consulting expenses and facilities costs such as office leases, insurance and depreciation. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.8 million, or 10%, to \$8.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 due to an increase in consultant and legal fees of \$0.6 million and an increase in sales and use tax of \$0.2 million.

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Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses include salaries and commissions paid to sales and client services personnel and other costs incurred in selling our services and products. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$0.2 million, or 5%, to \$5.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The primary reason for the increase is increased employee compensation and bonus expense of \$0.2 million.

Systems and Development. Systems and development expenses include salaries, consulting fees and all other expenses incurred in supporting the development of new services and products and new technology to enhance existing products. Systems and development expenses decreased by \$0.1 million, or 5%, to \$2.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 primarily due to decreased consultant costs of \$0.2 million offset by increased employee compensation and bonus expense of \$0.1 million.

Income from Operations. Income from operations increased \$1.5 million, or 80%, to \$3.4 million income for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is due to increased gross profit offset by decreased operating expenses.

Interest Income. Interest income remained constant for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Interest and Other Expense (Income). Interest and other expense increased \$0.1 million or 46%, to \$0.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is due to a \$0.1 million increase in other interest expense.

Income Tax Provision. We recognized tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2012, as a result of \$3.0 million of income before income taxes generated during the third quarter of 2012. The difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate is primarily due to permanent differences, state taxes, the impact of an adjustment to recognize the benefit of certain state tax net operating losses of approximately \$0.7 million and a stock based compensation adjustment of approximately \$0.1 million relating to the difference between the expected deduction from stock based compensation which is based upon the fair value of the award at the date of issuance and the actual deduction taken which is based upon the fair value of the award at the time the award is exercised or vests.

Preferred Stock Accretion. The accretion related to the Series A-1 Preferred Stock issued on July 3, 2006 increased 4% due to compounding of dividends.

Net Loss Available to Common Stockholders. Net loss available to common stockholders decreased \$1.5 million to a net loss of \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared to net loss of \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2011. Basic and diluted net loss available to common stockholders per share was \$0.01 for the three months ended September 30, 2012, compared to a net loss available to common stockholders of \$0.05 for the three months ended September 30, 2011. Basic and diluted shares outstanding increased by 2% primarily as a result of shares issued in connection with the exercise of stock options, issuance of restricted stock units and our employees participation in the employee stock purchase plan.

Table of Contents**NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2012 COMPARED TO THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011****Revenues**

Revenues increased \$7.0 million, or 6%, to \$123.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2012(1)	2011(1)	Difference(1)	%
Revenues:				
Account presentation services	\$ 8,548	\$ 8,378	\$ 170	2%
Payment services	89,662	85,948	3,714	4%
Relationship management services	4,565	5,195	(630)	(12)%
Professional services and other	20,234	16,497	3,737	23%
Total revenues	\$ 123,009	\$ 116,018	\$ 6,991	6%
Payment metrics:				
Banking transactions	109,648	112,012	(2,634)	(2)%
Billor payment transactions	72,606	65,404	7,202	11%

Notes:

(1) In thousands except percentages

Account Presentation Services. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to account presentation services revenues, which increased 2%, or \$0.2 million, to \$8.5 million. This is primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in license fees, user fees and account maintenance fees offset by a decrease of a \$0.5 million in card usage fees and hosting fees.

Payment Services. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to payment services revenues, which increased 4%, or \$3.7 million, to \$89.7 million. This is primarily due to a \$7.4 million increase in transaction fees, a \$0.2 million increase in license fees offset by a decrease of \$3.6 million in user fees and a \$0.3 decrease in account maintenance fees.

Relationship Management Services. Primarily composed of revenues from the Banking segment, relationship management services revenues decreased 12%, or \$0.6 million to \$4.6 million due to a \$0.3 million decrease in user fees, a \$0.2 million decrease in new user set up fees and a \$0.1 million decrease in revenues from marketing programs and other.

Professional Services and Other. Both the Banking and EBPP segments contribute to professional services and other revenues, which increased 23%, or \$3.7 million to 20.2 million. The increase is due to a \$2.7 million increase in professional service fees, a \$0.4 million increase in telecom and training charges and a \$0.4 million increase in user and license fees, a \$0.1 million increase in implementation fees and a \$0.1 million increase in cancellation fees.

Table of Contents**Costs and Expenses**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	
	2012(1)	2011(1)	Difference(1)	%
Revenues	\$ 123,009	\$ 116,018	\$ 6,991	5%
Costs of revenues	62,362	63,960	(1,598)	(2)%
Gross profit	60,647	52,058	8,589	16%
Gross margin	49%	45%		
Operating expenses				
General and administrative	26,556	27,127	(571)	(2)%
Reserve for potential legal liability		7,700	(7,700)	(100)%
Sales and marketing	14,674	15,165	(491)	(3)%
Systems and development	7,849	7,951	(102)	(1)%
Total operating expenses	49,079	57,943	(8,864)	(15)%
Income (loss) from operations	11,568	(5,885)	17,453	297%
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	78	77	1	0%
Interest and other (expense) income	(1,277)	(378)	899	238%
Total other income (expense)	(1,199)	(301)	898	298%
Income (loss) before tax provision (benefit)	10,369	(6,186)	16,555	268%
Income tax provision (benefit)	3,671	(2,383)	6,054	254%
Net income (loss)	6,698	(3,803)	10,501	276%
Preferred stock accretion	7,671	7,389	282	4%
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (973)	\$ (11,192)	\$ 10,219	91%
Net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)	\$ 0.32	91%
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.35)	\$ 0.32	91%
Shares used in calculation of net loss available to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	32,512	31,815	697	2%
Diluted	32,512	31,815	697	2%

Notes:

(1) In thousands except for per share amounts and percentages.

Costs of Revenues. Costs of revenues encompass the direct expenses associated with providing our services. These expenses include telecommunications, payment processing, systems operations, customer service, implementation and professional services work. Costs of

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revenues decreased \$1.6 million, or 2%, to \$62.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 due to a decrease in interchange fees of \$2.2 million offset by a \$0.2 million increase in amortization of deferred implementation costs, a \$0.1 million increase in employee compensation costs and a \$0.1 million increase in partnership commission expense.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$8.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 45% in the prior nine months ended September 30, 2011 to 49% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries for executive, administrative and financial personnel, consulting expenses and facilities costs such as office leases, insurance and depreciation. General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.6 million, or 2%, to \$26.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 due to a decrease in legal fees of \$1.2 million offset by an increase in consultant costs of \$0.5 million and an increase in repair and maintenance costs of \$0.1 million.

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Reserve for potential legal liability. In 2011, the Company accrued \$7.7 million to reflect a jury award, statutory interest and estimate of legal fees which may be recoverable by the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Matthew P. Lawlor, related to a lawsuit he filed against the Company.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses include salaries and commissions paid to sales and client services personnel and other costs incurred in selling our services and products. Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$0.5 million, or 3%, to \$14.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease is due to decreased amortization of intangible assets of \$0.6 million, and decreased partnership commission of \$0.1 million offset by increased employee compensation of approximately \$0.3 million.

Systems and Development. Systems and development expenses include salaries, consulting fees and all other expenses incurred in supporting the research and development of new services and products and new technology to enhance existing products. Systems and development expenses remained constant for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Income (Loss) from Operations. Income (loss) from operations increased \$17.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Interest Income. Interest income remained constant for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Interest and Other Expense. Interest and other expense increased by \$0.9 million for the six months ended September 30, 2012 due to a \$0.3 million decrease in change in value of theoretical swap derivative, a \$0.3 million increase in other interest expense and a \$0.2 million increase in debt amortization costs.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit). We recognized tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, as a result of \$10.4 million of income before income taxes generated during the first nine months of 2012. Our effective tax rate for the period was 35.4%. The difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate is primarily due to permanent differences, state taxes, the impact of an adjustment to recognize the benefit of certain state tax net operating losses of approximately \$0.7 million and a stock based compensation adjustment of approximately \$0.1 million relating to the difference between the expected deduction from stock based compensation which is based upon the fair value of the award at the date of issuance and the actual deduction taken which is based upon the fair value of the award at the time the award is exercised or vests.

Preferred Stock Accretion. The accretion related to the Series A-1 Preferred Stock issued on July 3, 2006 increased 4% due to compounding of dividends.

Net Loss Available to Common Stockholders. Net loss available to common stockholders decreased \$10.2 million to net loss of \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to net loss of \$11.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Basic and diluted net loss available to common stockholders per share was \$0.03 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to a net loss available to common stockholders of \$0.35 for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Basic and diluted shares outstanding increased by 2% primarily as a result of shares issued in connection with the exercise of stock options, issuance of restricted stock units and our employees participation in the employee stock purchase plan.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$17.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This represented a \$1.2 million increase in cash provided by operating activities compared to the same period in the prior year, which was primarily the result of an increase in net income of \$10.5 million, increase in deferred tax benefit of \$5.7 million offset by the prior year impact of the reserve for potential legal liability and a decrease in changes in certain other assets and liabilities of \$6.8 million.

Net cash used by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$5.2 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, which was the result of capital expenditures.

Net cash used by financing activities was \$9.1 million and \$14.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which was primarily the result of payments on our 2007 Notes.

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On February 21, 2013, the Company's senior secured credit facility will mature. Bank of America, the Administrative Agent, acting on behalf of the lenders, has advised the Company that it does not plan to renew or extend our credit facility. As a result, the Company will be required to pay in full all outstanding amounts under the credit facility. In addition, in connection with the Company's appeal of the judgment handed down in the litigation brought against the Company by Mr. Lawlor, the Company was required to post security with the court in the form of an irrevocable standby letter of credit in an amount not exceeding \$8,446,143 (as discussed in Note 12 - Commitments & Contingencies). Bank of America issued this letter of credit under the credit facility. As a result of the fact that Bank of America will not renew the credit facility, it is anticipated that Mr. Lawlor will call on the letter of credit and Bank of America will be required to pay the full amount of the letter of credit to the court as cash security for the appeal. In that event, the Company will be required to repay such amount, in addition to all other amounts outstanding under the credit facility, on February 21, 2013. This will result in the Company having to use existing cash to repay the bank unless the Company is successful in replacing the credit facility. The Company believes that it will have sufficient cash on hand on February 21, 2013 to pay all amounts owed under the credit facility and to continue its operations in the ordinary course of business. As a result, the Company does not believe the non-renewal of the credit facility will have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Given continuing economic uncertainty and interest rate volatility, we could experience unforeseeable impacts on our results of operations, cash flows, ability to meet debt and other contractual requirements, and other items in future periods. While there can be no guarantees as to outcome, we have developed a contingent plan to address the negative effects of these uncertainties, if they occur.

Future capital requirements will depend upon many factors, including our need to finance any future acquisitions, the timing of research and product development efforts and the expansion of our marketing effort. We expect to continue to expend significant amounts on expansion of facility infrastructure, ongoing research and development, computer and related equipment, and personnel.

The Company's current cash balance and projected cash flows are not sufficient to repay both the \$11.3 million in 2007 Notes due in 2013 and the Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption value of 115% of the face value of the stock plus accrued dividends and escalation accrual payable on or after July 3, 2013 and the reserve for potential legal liability should it become payable. If we are unable to obtain additional financing or renegotiate our existing debt facility and preferred security, there can be no assurance that we will be able to make the necessary payments.

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Considerations Pertaining to Redemption Provisions of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock

The holder of our outstanding Series A-1 Preferred Stock has a right to request that the Company redeem all, or any part, of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock at any time on or after July 3, 2013, which is the seventh anniversary of the issue date of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock. Similarly, the Company has a right to call for redemption of all or any part of the outstanding shares of Series A-1 Preferred at any time on or after July 3, 2013.

Upon any redemption, whether at the election of the Company or the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred, the redemption price per share will be equal to 115% of the original purchase price of a share of Series A-1 Preferred Stock plus accrued dividends (which accrue from the date of issuance at 8% per annum on the original purchase price for such share) and an escalation accrual on such share. The redemption price is to be paid in cash. Due to the fact that the escalation accrual is variable based on the iMoneyNet First Tier Institutional Average, the actual redemption price on or after July 3, 2013 cannot be determined with certainty at this time. However, the Company estimates that the redemption price for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock at July 3, 2013 will be approximately \$129.1 million.

The Series A-1 Preferred Stock provides that, in the event the holder of the shares elects to cause the Company to redeem all or part of the shares, such shares called for redemption shall be redeemed by the Company by payment of the redemption price in cash in full, from the funds legally available therefor. Upon the holder's election to exercise this right of redemption with respect to all or any substantial portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, we anticipate that we will not have the necessary funds legally available to redeem the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock and that we may not have the ability to raise funds for this purpose, whether on favorable terms or at all.

Upon the holder's election to exercise its right of redemption with respect to all or part of the shares, our Board of Directors will assess whether or not the Company has sufficient funds legally available to redeem all or part of the shares subject to the election. While it cannot now be predicted what the conclusion of that assessment will be, it could range from a determination that the Company has sufficient funds legally available to redeem all of the shares called for redemption or only a portion thereof. If the Company does not have funds legally available to redeem all of the shares called for redemption, it would redeem only that portion of the shares with respect to which funds are legally available without having to obtain the consent of the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock to such partial redemption. In the event that on the redemption date, the Company does not redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption, the Company's obligation to redeem the unredeemed portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock elected to be redeemed would remain outstanding; however, under Delaware law, the Company believes, based on an opinion from its Delaware legal counsel, that the holder should not have a claim against the Company as a creditor. The Company's Board would reassess the Company's ability to redeem all or part of any remaining shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption on a periodic basis. If, as a result of such periodic assessments, the Board determines the Company has funds legally available, the Company would redeem as many of the shares as the Company has funds legally available for such redemption until all shares called for redemption have been redeemed.

The terms of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock do not include any express provisions providing for a remedy or penalty in the event the Company does not have sufficient funds legally available to redeem the shares called for redemption. In the event we determine that we cannot redeem all of the outstanding shares called for redemption, the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock could seek to challenge such determination by bringing legal action against the Company.

Delaware courts have held that, under Delaware law, preferred shares with mandatory redemption and other features similar to those of our outstanding Series A-1 Preferred Stock do not give rise to a creditor claim against the corporation when they are exercised. In addition, the Delaware courts have held that if a corporation's board of directors makes a determination in good faith that the corporation does not have sufficient funds legally available to redeem all of the shares of preferred stock called for redemption, the corporation will be required to redeem only that portion of the preferred shares with respect to which funds are legally available, notwithstanding its receipt of a redemption request notice from the holders. As a corollary to the foregoing holdings, Delaware courts have noted that, if in analyzing the legal availability of funds a board of directors determines that some funds are available to make a partial redemption, then, consistent with such a finding, partial redemption would be appropriate using legally available funds.

Delaware case law has stated that funds legally available means not only that the corporation may legally deploy the funds without violating Section 160 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, but that there are funds, in the sense of a readily available source of cash. Therefore, funds must be both available (in the sense of on hand or readily accessible, through sales or borrowing) and able to be deployed legally without violating statutory or common law restrictions. In addition, a corporation is restricted from redeeming its shares when the corporation is insolvent or would be rendered insolvent by the redemption. Delaware courts have long held that a corporation cannot purchase its own shares of stock when the purchase diminishes the ability of the corporation to pay its debts, or lessens the security of its creditors. As a result, if the Company's Board determines in good faith that the Company does not have the funds accessible and legally available to redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred called for redemption, or that it would render the Company insolvent or diminish its ability to pay its debts or that it would create substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern, should the question be presented to a Delaware court, the

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Company believes, based on an opinion from its Delaware legal counsel, that the court should find that the Company would be required to redeem shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock only to the extent the Board determines the Company has funds accessible and legally available for such redemption. In that case, the Company should be required to redeem shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock only to the extent the Board determines that the Company has funds legally available for the redemption.

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If the holder of our Series A-1 Preferred Stock exercises its right to redemption on or after July 3, 2013, such exercise and the resulting obligations of the Company with respect to the exercise could have a material adverse impact on our stock price, business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, unless we are able to renegotiate the terms of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock or otherwise raise the funds for redemption in advance of the redemption date, we may experience a material adverse impact on our stock price, business, financial condition and results of operations in advance of the redemption date due to market concerns relating to our ability to operate our business in the face of our potential redemption obligations.

The Company has undertaken the following actions, among others, in relation to the possible receipt of a Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption notice in July 2013:

the Board of Directors of the Company appointed a special committee of independent directors to evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board with respect to the Company's alternatives in connection with the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, including assessing the availability of funds for a redemption and restructuring of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock and guiding the Company's negotiations and discussions with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock;

engaged an independent financial advisor to provide advice on the amount and manner by which the Company might raise funds under existing market conditions, including advice with respect to the Company's capacity for additional borrowings to be used for the foregoing purposes;

sought financial proposals from possible financing sources;

consulted with legal counsel to gain a detailed understanding of the Company's applicable legal obligations and options; and

engaged in discussions with the holder of our Series A-1 Preferred Stock and other third parties as to possible alternative approaches to the Series A-1 Preferred Stock holder's delivery of a redemption notice to the Company in July 2013.

No assurance can be given that a favorable outcome will be achieved as a result of this process. The Company plans to continue its discussions with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock, but cannot predict whether or not an agreement can be reached. The Company also plans to continue receiving financial and legal advice of the type described above as it explores possible alternative courses of action with regard to this matter. In the event no agreement is reached with the holder of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock and the Company receives a Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption notice on or after July 3, 2013, based on the business and legal considerations noted above and the circumstances of the Company at that time, the Company will make a good faith assessment of what funds are legally available to pay the Series A-1 Preferred Stock redemption price with respect to the shares called for redemption. While it cannot now be predicted what the conclusion of that assessment will be, it could range from a determination to pay all of the redemption price or only a portion thereof. In the event that on the redemption date, the Company does not redeem all of the shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption, thereafter, the Company's obligation to redeem the portion of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock elected to be redeemed would remain outstanding until redeemed. The Company's Board would reassess the Company's ability to redeem all or part of any remaining shares of Series A-1 Preferred Stock called for redemption on a periodic basis and would redeem as many of the shares as the Company has funds legally available for such redemption until all shares called for redemption have been redeemed.

Commitments and Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are discussed in Note 12 to the condensed consolidated unaudited financial statements included in this 10-Q.

Our material commitments under operating leases and notes payable are as follows (in thousands):

For the Years Ended

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	Total	2012(1)	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Operating leases	\$ 14,226	\$ 1,168	\$ 4,672	\$ 4,026	\$ 2,051	\$ 1,967	\$ 342
Notes payable(2)	11,250	4,000	7,250				
Total obligations	\$ 25,476	\$ 5,168	\$ 11,922	\$ 4,026	\$ 2,051	\$ 1,967	\$ 342

(1) For the period October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.

(2) Senior secured debt (2007 Notes)

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We engage in no activities, obligations or exposures associated with off-balance sheet arrangements.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We invest primarily in short-term, investment grade, marketable government, corporate, and mortgage-backed debt securities. Our interest income is most sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates and given the short-term nature of our investments, our exposure to interest rate risk is not material. We do not have operations subject to risks of foreign currency fluctuations, nor do we use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes as they affect our outstanding senior secured notes, or 2007 Notes. The interest rate on our 2007 Notes varies based on LIBOR and, consequently, our interest expense could fluctuate with changes in the LIBOR rate through the maturity date of the senior secured note.

We earn float interest in clearing accounts that hold funds collected from end-users until they are disbursed to receiving merchants or financial institutions. The float interest we earn on these clearing accounts is considered in our determination of the fee structure for clients and represents a portion of the payment for our services. As such, the float interest earned is classified as payment services revenue in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. This float interest revenue is exposed to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates as it relates to the balances of these clearing accounts. The float interest totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. If there was a change in interest rates of 1% as of September 30, 2012, revenues associated with float interest would have increased by approximately \$0.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for internal controls over financial reporting.

(a) As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and interim principal financial officer (PFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)). Due to the resignation of our Chief Financial Officer in April, 2012, our CEO currently serves as both principal executive officer and interim principal financial officer pending the hiring of a new Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, the CEO has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2012 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management including our CEO and PFO as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosures.

(b) There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) identified in connection with the evaluation of such internal control that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2012 (as required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d)) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the civil action lawsuit styled, *Lawlor v. Online Resources Corp.*, Case No. 2010-5601, Fairfax County Circuit Court (Nov. 8, 2011), *appeal filed*, No. 120208 (Va. Feb. 3, 2012), Matthew P. Lawlor, the Company s former chairman and chief executive officer, in April 2011 obtained a jury verdict on several of the claims contained in his employment-related lawsuit against the Company. Mr. Lawlor was awarded \$5,265,619 in damages plus pre-judgment interest and attorneys fees. As a result of this verdict against the Company, we recorded an aggregate reserve of \$8.0 million. After post-trial motions and proceedings, on November 8, 2011 the court issued a judgment awarding Mr. Lawlor \$5,265,619 in damages plus pre-judgment interest and \$2,131,035 in attorneys fees plus applicable interest. On November 28, 2011 the Company suspended execution of the judgment, pending appeal, by posting security with the court in the form of an irrevocable standby letter of Credit in an amount not exceeding \$8,446,143. We filed our petition for appeal with the Supreme Court of Virginia on February 3, 2012, asking the Court to reverse the judgment against the Company on the counts on which it lost at trial, in whole or in part. On June 6, 2012, the Supreme Court of Virginia granted the Company s petition and heard the Company s appeal on November 1, 2012. The Company does not expect a ruling on the appeal until January 2013. While the Company will continue to vigorously pursue its bid to appeal the judgment and believes that it has meritorious ground for appeal, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail. If we are unable to obtain a grant of appeal, or to have the judgment in favor of Mr. Lawlor reversed on appeal, the judgment may become payable at a time when we have insufficient working capital or available funds. In

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that event, the Company may be required to seek additional funds that may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Further, even if we do have sufficient funds to pay the amount, if any, required to be paid as a result of the judgment, the use of the funds to pay the judgment will reduce the amount of funds available for our ongoing business operations. Under such circumstances, our financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

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Online Resources also is currently the defendant in a civil action lawsuit styled *Kent D. Stuckey v. Online Resources Corporation*, Case No. 2:08-CV-1188, which is pending in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division. This lawsuit was filed on December 19, 2008 by Mr. Stuckey, the former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Internet Transaction Solutions, Inc. (ITS), alleging certain claims in connection with the Company's acquisition of ITS in August 2007. The plaintiff brought this suit in a representative capacity on behalf of all former ITS stockholders, alleging among other things that (i) the Company breached its agreement to register, under the Securities, Act of 1933, as amended, the Company shares that were issued to the former ITS shareholders, as partial consideration for the Company's acquisition of ITS, (ii) the Company committed fraud in connection with the acquisition of ITS and its failure to register the Company shares issued in the acquisition, (iii) the Company failed to timely process stock transfer requests, and (iv) the Company breached certain price protection provisions in the acquisition agreement. In the complaint filed by the plaintiff, plaintiff seeks damages in excess of \$15.0 million, relief for the full purchase price of the Company shares issued in the acquisition (alleged to be approximately \$24.7 million), the release to the former stockholders of ITS of approximately \$700,000 currently held in escrow, punitive and exemplary damages, pre-and post-judgment interest, and reimbursement for costs incurred in the litigation. The Company has vigorously disputed the claims and calculation of damages asserted by the plaintiff in the case. The trial was held on May 21, 2012 through May 31, 2012 and has been followed by the parties' post-trial motions and briefs. The court has not yet rendered a verdict in the case. While the Company will continue to vigorously dispute the plaintiff's claims in pretrial proceedings and at trial, and believes that it has meritorious defenses to the plaintiff's claims, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail. Based on the information currently available, the Company believes it is not probable that the Company will incur a material loss with respect to the plaintiff's claims in this litigation, and therefore the Company has not taken a loss reserve in connection with this matter.

On September 30, 2011 the Company filed a civil complaint for declaratory judgement against Autoscribe corporation and Pollin Patent Licensing, LLC in federal district court, in the case styled, *Online Resources Corp. v. Autoscribe Corp. and Pollin Patent Licensing, LLC*, U.S. Dist. Court for the District of MD, Southern/Greenbelt Div., Case No 8:11-cv-01801-JFM. The Company's complaint sought declarations of non-infringement and invalidity with respect to two U.S. patents asserted by the defendants. The parties resolved this matter on a confidential basis and on May 23, 2012 the case was dismissed by the court.

From time to time, we are named as a defendant in other legal actions that we consider ordinary, routine litigation that is incidental to our business. It is possible, however, that subsequent events in any litigation may cause us to reconsider our assessments and determinations, including the need to establish or (if applicable) increase loss provisions, unless we believe that we have obtained adequate insurance coverage, rights to indemnification, or where appropriate, have previously established adequate reserves.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to risk factors as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Form of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference from our Amendment No.1 to the registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-74777) filed on April 26, 1999).
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference from our registration statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-182774) filed on July 20, 2012).
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference from our Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005 filed on August 19, 2005).
- 3.4 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference from our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed on March 3, 2009).
- 10.1 Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of September 25, 2012 among Online Resources Corporation, the Guarantors, the Lenders and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent.*
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14a Certificate of Chief Executive Officer.*
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14a Certificate of Chief Financial Officer.*
- 32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code).*

* Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

ONLINE RESOURCES CORPORATION

Date: November 8, 2012

By: /s/ Joseph L. Cowan
Joseph L. Cowan
President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer and Interim Principal Financial Officer)

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