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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K



09010450

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the transition period from to

OR

Commission File Number 001-33196

Isilon Systems, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

3101 Western Ave Seattle, WA (Address of principal executive offices)

91-2101027 (IRS Employer Identification No.)

98121 (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 206-315-7500

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

Table with 2 columns: Title of Each Class, Name of Exchange on Which Registered. Row 1: Common Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

None

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

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

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

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

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.

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [X] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company []

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$94,909,888. Shares of voting stock held by each officer and director and by each person who, to the registrant's knowledge, owns 5% or more of the outstanding voting stock (as publicly reported by such persons pursuant to Section 13 and Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 6, 2009, 63,890,137 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates certain information by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled for April 20, 2009.

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Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

We have made forward-looking statements in this document, all of which are subject to risks and uncertainties. When we use words such as “may”, “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” and “estimate” or similar words, we are making forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future business success or financial results. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding: our competitive environment; general economic and industry conditions and macroeconomic factors affecting the U.S. and global economies; the anticipated growth of file-based data; the expected demand for and benefits of our storage products; our future business plans and growth strategy; our ability to improve existing products and to develop new and future products; our anticipated revenue and expenses; our ability to further grow into enterprise accounts; our ability to add value-added resellers and distributors and improve our channel performance in the U.S. and internationally; our ability to improve and enhance demand generation; our ability to improve and enhance customer support and service; our ability to realize operating leverage and realize efficiencies in our sales model by leveraging partners and selling to existing customers; anticipated results of potential or actual litigation; statements relating to our financial restatement and the remediation of our internal controls; the anticipated sufficiency of our current office space and ability to find additional space as needed; anticipated development or acquisition of intellectual property and resulting benefits; expected impacts of changes in accounting rules, including the impact on deferred tax benefits; the impact of governmental regulation; employee hiring and retention, including anticipated reductions in force and headcount; the future payment of dividends; use of cash, cash needs and ability to raise capital; potential liability from contractual relationships. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the risks faced by us and described in Part I, Item 1A. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On December 12, 2006, we effected a 1-for-2.4 reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock. Historical share numbers and prices throughout this report on Form 10-K are split-adjusted.

In this report, “Isilon Systems,” “the company,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Isilon Systems, Inc., and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise dictates.

ITEM 1. Business

Overview

We provide scale-out NAS storage systems – combining our proprietary OneFS® operating system software and unique clustered architecture – for file-based data, including video, audio, digital images, computer models, PDF files, scanned images, reference information, test and simulation data, and other file-based information. We designed and developed our scale-out NAS solutions specifically to address the needs of storing and managing file-based data. Our systems are comprised of three or more nodes. Each node is a self-contained, rack-mountable device that contains industry standard hardware, including disk drives, a central processing unit, or CPU, memory chips and network interfaces, and is integrated with our OneFS operating system software, which unifies a cluster of nodes into a single shared resource. Through the end of fiscal 2008, we have sold our scale-out NAS storage systems to more than 900 customers across a wide range of industries. We sell our products directly through our field sales force and indirectly through a channel partner program that includes more than 180 value-added resellers and distributors.

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 24, 2001. Our principal corporate offices are located in Seattle, Washington. Our corporate Internet address is www.isilon.com. At the Investor Relations section of this website, we make available free of charge our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Annual Proxy statement, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, any Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. The information found on our website is not part of this Form 10-K. In addition to our website, the SEC maintains an Internet site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding us and other issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Industry Background

Proliferation of File-Based Data

Information is increasingly recorded and communicated in images and pictures rather than text and words. This trend is resulting in the creation of innovative new file-based applications in computer processing, digital imaging, video, satellite imagery, Internet services, business analysis, and visualization displays, modeling and simulation. These new applications, combined with higher levels of digital resolution and the adoption of high-bandwidth communication networks, are driving the widespread proliferation of file-based data. As more business and consumer activities create and utilize file-based data and applications, the need for ways to store, manage and access this information is growing rapidly. The worldwide market for external disk storage systems is expected to grow to approximately \$24.1 billion in 2011. The external disk storage systems market has traditionally been served by storage solutions based on Storage Area Network, or SAN, Network Attached Storage, or NAS, and Direct Attached Storage, or DAS, architectures. While the worldwide market for external disk storage systems is expected to grow at a steady rate through 2011, the market for storage solutions dedicated to file-based data and applications is estimated to grow at a much faster rate. Certain industries including multimedia, oil and gas, scientific research, healthcare, personal Internet services and software development are expected to experience rapid growth in file-based storage capacity. For example, 2008 represented an inflection point where more disk capacity was shipped to store file-level data than block-level data. In 2012, more than 78 percent of disk storage systems capacity will be shipped to support some sort of file-level data.

Widespread and Increasing Use of File-Based Data

The growth of file-based data is fundamentally changing business processes and creating new market opportunities across a wide range of industries. Enterprises are utilizing file-based data to create new products and services, generate new revenue streams, accelerate research and development cycles, and improve their overall competitiveness. As a result, file-based data – and the mission-critical applications it powers – has become a critical economic asset in many industries. Industries that are being transformed by the proliferation of file-based data include:

- *Media and Entertainment.* Digitization of production and delivery of file-based content in the media and entertainment industry is driving significant increases in data storage and access requirements. Examples include the emergence of high-definition television, digital video standards like Sony Blu-Ray, streaming media formats for online delivery of content and high-resolution digital images used in movie production. As these and similar formats proliferate and the media industry moves towards an all-digital workflow that includes the creation, management, delivery and archiving of television programs, music, films and publishing materials, file-based data storage requirements will continue to grow. In movie production, for example, ten seconds of high-resolution digital footage can require more than 12 gigabytes of storage, and in the publishing industry, sophisticated digital cameras can take more than eight photos per second, each of which can create an image file of more than 20 megabytes.
- *Internet.* Internet users upload and download millions of digital images, digital videos, music, documents and other web-based content daily. In addition, businesses that rely on the Internet as a distribution channel for their products or services often must accommodate millions of concurrent users accessing data, deliver 24x7x365 online availability, manage rapidly expanding amounts of file-based data, and provide aggregate data throughput of multiple gigabytes per second.
- *Life Sciences.* Research and development in the life sciences, specifically bioinformatics, are increasingly characterized by statistically-driven, information-based analyses using proteomic, genomic and DNA sequencing data. In addition, new digital microscopes can capture digital images with digital resolutions greater than 18 megapixels and three-dimensional display capability. As a result, life sciences professionals are storing, retrieving and analyzing increasingly large amounts of file-based data. Specifically, the data growth and performance needs of DNA sequencing have changed rapidly and unexpectedly, driven by a recent flurry of next-generation technologies. With major bioinformatics organizations creating upwards of 15-20 terabytes of data per day, cost-effective scaling of performance and capacity is absolutely critical to deriving maximum value from this mission-critical information.
- *Manufacturing.* New testing and digital simulation technologies used to enhance manufacturing processes are creating significant amounts of file-based data and require next-generation, high-performance scale-out NAS storage systems. In some manufacturing applications, test instruments capture, write and analyze more than 100,000 data samples per second. In addition, as manufacturers increasingly incorporate digital design, automation technology and other file-based applications into their workflows, they are creating a large amount of file-based data.

- *Cable and Telecommunications.* Cable, telecommunications and satellite television providers are seeking to offer consumers a “triple play” of video, voice and data services in a single bundled offering. In particular, the build-out of video-on-demand services has required and will continue to require many centralized and distributed storage systems to keep pace with the availability and distribution of new content, including DVD movies, on-demand digital television programming and digital music.
- *Oil and Gas.* As the demand for and price of oil and natural gas increase, energy companies are investing in innovative exploration and development technologies to find new reserves and to extract more from existing reserves. New geo-seismic imaging applications process raw seismic data into two- and three-dimensional images, creating multidimensional visualization models that can result in the creation of data files exceeding one terabyte and total data stores ranging in size from hundreds of terabytes to tens of petabytes.
- *Federal Government.* Advances in defense and intelligence technologies, such as the capture and analysis of high-resolution satellite images, digital video and audio feeds, and digital imaging, are fueling increased demand for storage capacity from the federal government. Defense initiatives, such as the use of unmanned aircraft and vehicles, rely on very large, high-resolution topographical maps, while civilian initiatives, such as hurricane and weather modeling, document scanning, and public health services, create large files and require large data stores.

Storage Challenges for File-Based Data

Traditional storage system architectures were primarily designed for block-based, structured data applications such as transaction processing, email, accounting, databases and other front- and back-office business systems. Today, these traditional storage systems are also being used by default to store and manage file-based data and applications, despite the fact that they were neither designed nor intended to address the unique challenges associated with the storage and management of this type of information. We believe the distinctive characteristics and rapid growth of file-based data have created a new set of technical, management and economic challenges that include:

- *High Scalability.* Enterprises require a storage architecture that can increase in performance and capacity in a linear fashion and which can scale in parallel with the growth of their file-based data. In order to scale to very large storage capacities, traditional systems rely on multiple separate file systems, or silos, of storage. Each of these silos is typically accessed and managed independently, which can result in operating inefficiencies. Enterprises also want the flexibility to scale either processing power or storage capacity separately as their business needs evolve. For example, an archive application where information is accessed infrequently might need more storage capacity relative to total data throughput, while an active development project might need greater data throughput relative to total storage capacity. In general, traditional storage systems do not provide the type of flexibility that will permit an enterprise to tailor a system to its unique capacity and performance requirements.
- *High Performance.* Enterprises require a storage solution that can provide the data throughput necessary to enable multiple users to have concurrent read and write access to files. The rapid proliferation of file-based data requires a file system architecture that enables multiple concurrent users to access and process files that can be megabytes, gigabytes or even terabytes in size. In accessing, delivering and processing file-based data, traditional storage systems have inherent performance limitations associated with their inability to aggregate performance across multiple devices. In addition, traditional storage systems typically cannot deliver the same data for multiple concurrent users in a quick or efficient manner.
- *Cost Efficiency.* Traditional storage systems are becoming increasingly complex and expensive to install and configure, increasing the upfront cost of enterprise storage. Especially in a challenging macro-economic environment, enterprises want storage systems that offer the capital expenditure benefits of modular, “pay-as-you-grow” capabilities and we believe purchasing practices are shifting accordingly. Additionally, enterprises are looking for management and scalability benefits that reduce the overall cost of purchasing, storing and managing storage resources as they grow.
- *Ease of Management.* Enterprises require a storage solution that simplifies and automates the management and monitoring of storage systems as they expand. Scaling traditional systems is a complex, labor-intensive, time-consuming process that frequently requires IT personnel to map applications to newly added storage resources and manually migrate data to ensure maximum storage utilization. This process typically requires system downtime or application downtime, which can interrupt critical business operations.

- *Reliability.* Enterprises require a storage system that will preserve critical file-based information as well as ensure that customers and business units have uninterrupted access to those assets. As file-based data becomes increasingly important to an enterprise's success, and as data stores and disk density continue to increase, it becomes more critical and difficult to protect and quickly rebuild storage systems in the event of a disk drive or other hardware failure. Storage solutions for file-based data must be fault tolerant and be able to analyze systems for potential hardware or software failures to ensure uninterrupted user access.

Need for a New Storage System Architecture

Traditional storage system architectures were designed primarily for use with structured data. As a consequence of the unique challenges associated with the storage and management of file-based data, there is a need for a new storage architecture designed and optimized to address these challenges. Two key computing trends have enabled a new storage architecture:

- *Clustered Computing Architectures.* Clustered computing architectures have been widely adopted in the enterprise server market. We believe a similar trend is occurring with respect to clustered computing architectures in the storage systems market. Clustered computing systems use intelligent software to unify disparate computing resources and enable them to operate as a single system. Each device, or node, in a clustered system can operate independently or in concert with other nodes to create a distributed architecture that achieves higher levels of aggregate performance. A distributed architecture also enables an enterprise to scale its computing infrastructure commensurate with its needs by adding more nodes as necessary, maximizing cost efficiency. Clustered architectures also eliminate single points of failure by distributing data across independent nodes.
- *Industry Standard Computing Hardware.* The proliferation of high-performance industry standard hardware has been a key element in enabling the development and successful adoption of clustered server systems. This type of hardware minimizes integration risk and provides attractive price-performance attributes that were not previously achievable. As a result, clustered server architectures that use industry standard hardware can offer high levels of performance and reliability, making them an attractive alternative to traditional server systems.

As a consequence of these computing trends, the rapid growth of file-based data and the unique challenges associated with storing and managing this information, we believe there is a significant market opportunity for a scale-out NAS solution based upon a clustered architecture and optimized for storing and managing file-based data.

Our Scale-Out NAS Storage Solutions

We believe we are the leading provider of scale-out NAS storage solutions for storing and managing file-based data, based on customer adoption, breadth of product offerings, independent analyst data and technology capabilities. We designed our storage solutions, based on our OneFS operating system software, to take advantage of the benefits of clustered systems built with industry standard hardware. We believe our scale-out NAS solutions enable data-intensive enterprises to manage file-based data more efficiently and cost effectively than traditional storage systems.

Our Isilon IQ X-Series combines our proprietary OneFS operating system software with industry standard hardware, including a storage server, a CPU, memory chips and network interfaces, in a self-contained, 3.5-inch and 1.75-inch high, rack-mountable chassis. Our proprietary OneFS operating system software combines the three distinct layers of a traditional storage architecture, which typically consist of a file system, a volume manager and a redundant array of independent disks, or RAID, into a single unified software layer. As a result, Isilon IQ nodes automatically work together to aggregate their collective computing power into a single, unified storage system that is designed to withstand the failure of any piece of hardware, including disks, switches or even entire nodes. In addition, we provide platform extension products that enable customers to scale either performance or capacity incrementally based on their then-current needs.

Key benefits of our Isilon IQ clustered storage systems include:

- *Scalability and Performance.* We believe our systems provide industry-leading scalability and performance. Our OneFS operating system software can currently combine up to 96 separate nodes and more than 2,300 terabytes, or 2.3 petabytes, of storage capacity in a single cluster – more than 100x traditional NAS and SAN – and can deliver total data throughput of twenty gigabytes per second from a single file system and single pool of storage – more than 20x traditional systems, providing linear scalability in both storage capacity and performance. Our systems support both Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet front-side connectivity and high-performance InfiniBand interconnect for low-latency, high-bandwidth, intra-cluster communication.
- *Reduced Storage Cost.* Our scale-out NAS storage systems deliver significant value for storing and managing the growth of file-based data. According to a recent Isilon-commissioned study conducted by Forrester Consulting, interviewed Isilon customers achieved a risk-adjusted ROI of 125 percent and a payback period within five months, on average. These same customers experienced an average reduction in storage management resource of 97%, as well as a 22% increase in storage utilization resulting in a 37% decrease in storage capacity required. Isilon’s modular, “pay as you grow” scale-out NAS storage systems significantly reduce both capital acquisition costs as well as operating and management expenditures over the life of the system.
- *Reliability.* Our scale-out NAS storage systems have data protection capabilities, built-in redundancy and self-healing capabilities. Each Isilon IQ storage system is designed to withstand the failure of multiple disks or entire nodes so that a customer does not lose access to any files. Each node in an Isilon IQ cluster is a peer, and any node can handle a request from any application server to provide the file requested. Our OneFS operating system software allocates, or stripes, files and meta-data across nodes in a cluster so that, if one node or multiple nodes fail, any other node can perform the requested function, thereby preventing any single point of failure. In the event of one or more disk or node failures, OneFS automatically rebuilds files in parallel across all of the existing distributed free space in the cluster, eliminating the need to have the dedicated “hot spare drives” required with most traditional storage systems. We believe our Isilon IQ storage systems can utilize this free space, while also drawing on the multiple microprocessors and aggregate computing power of the cluster, to rebuild data from failed drives five to ten times faster than traditional storage systems, enabling a more reliable storage solution.
- *Increased IT Operating Efficiency.* Our scale-out NAS storage systems enable customers to manage their growing amounts of file-based data in an automated and efficient manner that is more cost-effective than traditional storage systems. Our Isilon IQ storage systems automatically balance data across nodes to enhance performance and optimize utilization, eliminating the need for the planned storage outages that are common during the manual data-balancing processes required with traditional storage systems. The simplicity, ease of use and automation of our Isilon IQ clustered storage systems have enabled individual customers to scale deployments from a few terabytes to more than 2,000 terabytes without any additional investment in IT staff. Each Isilon IQ storage system has been designed to interface with existing Ethernet networks, and our “plug and store” design automates many of the tasks that must be performed manually to deploy traditional storage systems. As a result, once installed in a rack and cabled, a 100 terabyte cluster can typically be configured and operational in less than 15 minutes. Additionally, capacity can typically be added to existing clusters in less than 60 seconds, without any downtime.
- *Enhanced Business Processes and Revenue Opportunities.* By providing faster data access, faster data processing and streamlined workflows, our systems enable customers to manage the rapid growth in their file-based data, capitalize on new products and service models for delivering this content and unlock new revenue opportunities. For example, NBC used Isilon IQ solutions to help store, access and edit more than 3,600 broadcast hours during the 2008 Summer Olympics, providing immediate access to all programming and tripling the number of broadcast hours compared with previous Summer Olympics. Similarly, using our Isilon IQ storage system, a major aerospace and defense company unified its engine test results from previously disparate data sources into one large pool of storage, greatly improving the efficiency, speed and cost of its test operations.
- *Complementary to Existing Solutions for Structured Data.* Our customers typically deploy our solutions specifically for file-based data while maintaining their existing storage systems for block-based, structured data. Our use of industry standard hardware and standard file sharing protocols greatly eases integration with existing enterprise systems and substantially reduces the need to change existing data center infrastructures or use proprietary tools or software. In addition, our software enables our storage systems to be adaptable to technology that exists in our customers’ data center environments.

Our Strategy

Our strategic focus is to enhance our position as the market leader in scale-out NAS storage solutions for file-based data. Key elements of this strategy include:

- *Focus on High-Growth, Data-Intensive Markets.* We intend to expand our customer base by focusing on markets where the storage and management of file-based data are critical to the success of many enterprises. To date, our solutions have been deployed by customers in industries such as media and entertainment, life sciences, Internet, manufacturing, cable and telecommunications, oil and gas, and by the federal government. We intend to invest in our direct sales force and channel partners to further penetrate these and other markets domestically and internationally.
- *Continue to Enhance OneFS and Deliver Additional Software Applications.* Our OneFS operating system software is the core of our Isilon IQ clustered architecture. We intend to continue to enhance our OneFS operating system software with greater levels of automation, functionality and performance and to develop new software functionality in areas such as archiving, data protection and storage management.
- *Leverage Trends in Commodity Hardware to Improve Price-Performance Attributes of Our Systems.* Our software-based architecture is designed to allow us to integrate quickly and easily into our systems technology improvements, including those in components such as CPUs, disk drives and memory chips. Our systems are built using industry standard hardware rather than proprietary hardware, enabling us to address our customers' needs in a cost-effective manner. As a result, our customers benefit as the price-performance attributes of these components improve over time. We intend to proactively incorporate advances in computing, storage and networking technologies into our storage systems.
- *Optimize Repeat Order Business Model.* Because of the modular nature of our scale-out NAS systems' clustered architecture, our customers have typically deployed our systems in an incremental fashion. We intend to continue to design our systems to take advantage of our modular architecture, enabling our customers to scale deployments in step with their growing capacity and performance needs.
- *Utilize Channel Partners to Expand Global Market Penetration.* We received 54% of our total revenue in 2008 through indirect channels. We have established a distribution channel program that, as of December 31, 2008, had more than 180 value-added resellers and distributors worldwide. We believe the ease of use and installation of our systems makes them well-suited for distribution by channel partners. We believe the international opportunity for our systems is significant and we have expanded the number of our channel partners in Asia-Pacific and Europe. We intend to continue adding value-added resellers and distributors to expand the global distribution of our systems.

Technology and Architecture

We have designed a scale-out NAS storage solution based upon a clustered architecture consisting of independent nodes that are all integrated with our OneFS operating system software to form a single shared resource. Our scale-out NAS systems are designed to be installed easily in standard enterprise data center environments and are accessible to users and applications running Windows, Unix/Linux and Mac operating systems using industry standard file sharing protocols over standard Gigabit Ethernet networks. Nodes within our storage systems communicate with each other over a dedicated back-end network comprised of either InfiniBand or standard Gigabit Ethernet. Our clustered architecture is designed so each node has full visibility and write/read access to or from one single expandable file system. We built our clustered architecture with industry standard hardware, to take advantage of significant advances in performance or capacity. In addition to our core scale-out NAS storage systems, we provide standalone software applications designed to operate with our OneFS operating system software and leverage our clustered architecture.

Our OneFS operating system software is the core technology of Isilon IQ and provides a single unified operating system across our entire product family. The OneFS operating system software is designed with file-striping functionality across each node in a cluster, a fully-distributed lock manager, caching, fully-distributed meta-data, and a remote block manager to maintain global coherency and synchronization across an entire cluster. We have designed an intracluster protocol into our systems to further optimize scalability, throughput and reliability.

Our OneFS operating system software creates a single, expandable, shared pool of storage that can be used across a wide range of applications, including the production, analysis, delivery and archiving of file-based data.

Our OneFS operating system software provides a number of key features including:

- *AutoBalance*. Automatically balances data across all nodes in a cluster in real-time, reducing throughput bottlenecks, maximizing performance and storage utilization, and eliminating the downtime commonly associated with the manual data migrations required by traditional storage systems. AutoBalance automatically migrates and rebalances data as additional nodes are added to a cluster.
- *FlexProtect-AP*. Provides the functionality that enables peering of nodes, incorporation of redundancy and reduction of the vulnerability of a cluster to any single point of failure. Its striping policies incorporated into OneFS are based on the Reed Solomon error correction code, span multiple nodes within a cluster and can be set at any level, including the cluster, directory, sub-directory or even individual file level. FlexProtect-AP is designed to re-build files automatically across the existing distributed free space in the cluster in parallel, eliminating the need to have disks dedicated solely to potential rebuild purposes, as is typically required with traditional storage architectures. It also identifies “at risk” disks and preemptively migrates relevant data from the “at risk” disks to available free space within other parts of the cluster.
- *SmartCache*. Utilizes predictive software algorithms and the OneFS file-striping feature to enhance throughput for an Isilon IQ cluster. SmartCache is a globally-coherent memory cache that is optimized for file-based data, can read and write data and is able to expand automatically as additional nodes are added to any Isilon IQ cluster.
- *WebAdmin*. Configures, monitors and manages an Isilon IQ cluster using a single, web-based management interface. The central, web-based interface permits a real-time, single level of management for cluster performance, capacity utilization, quotas, monitoring, diagnostics and management of software applications such as our SyncIQ® replication software product. Using the web interface, users can add or remove nodes from the cluster with a click of the mouse.

Products

Our product family consists of scale-out NAS storage systems and related software applications. Our storage systems combine our fifth-generation OneFS operating system software with our clustered Isilon IQ platform nodes. OneFS contains integrated file system, volume manager and RAID functionality in a distributed file system architecture and improves storage capacity, data throughput and system manageability. Our customers can optimize system performance, capacity or both with our platform extension nodes: the Isilon IQ Accelerator-x and the Isilon EX 6000, EX 9000 and EX 12000. We also offer four related software applications that extend the capabilities and functionality of our systems: SyncIQ replication software, SmartConnect™ load-balancing software, SnapshotIQ™ protection software, and SmartQuotas™ management and provisioning software.

Isilon IQ Platform Nodes. Our Isilon IQ platform nodes combine a storage server and, depending on the system, 1.92, 3.00, 6.00, 9.00 or 12.00 terabytes of raw disk capacity in dense, self-contained storage nodes that work together in a single cluster. Each high-end enterprise line of Isilon IQ nodes is a 3.5-inch high server and has 12 SATA-II disk drives and 4 gigabytes of globally-coherent, read and write cache. A system requires a minimum of three nodes and can scale up to 96 nodes in a cluster. All nodes support both high-performance InfiniBand for intra-cluster communication and provide front-side communication via standard Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet.

Isilon IQ Accelerator-x. Our Isilon IQ Accelerator-x enables customers to increase the performance, or aggregate write and read throughput, of their data storage system modularly without adding storage capacity. Isilon IQ Accelerator-x nodes can be added to any Isilon IQ storage cluster in as little as 15 seconds and utilize InfiniBand networking to scale aggregate data throughput independently to twenty gigabytes per second with no system downtime. Additionally, the Accelerator-x enables 10 Gigabit Ethernet front-end communication for high-performance file-based applications.

Isilon EX series. Our Isilon EX 6000, EX 9000 and EX 12000 products enable customers to increase their data storage capacity modularly without the cost of adding additional performance. Designed as an extremely low cost, high capacity clustered storage product, each Isilon EX 6000 contains 6 terabytes of SATA-II disk capacity (9 terabytes for the EX 9000 and 12 terabytes for the EX 12000) in a 2U form factor and utilizes state-of-the-art Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) technology to connect to an Isilon IQ 6000, IQ 9000 or IQ 12000 platform node. Combining our OneFS operating system software with a high-speed SAS interconnect creates a high-density system that modularly scales from 60 terabytes to more than 2,300 terabytes in a single data storage pool. This solution is designed to integrate quickly and easily within existing enterprise network infrastructures, communicate standard file sharing protocols over Gigabit Ethernet, and serve as a multi-tier storage solution for near-line, archive, disk-to-disk backup and restore, as well as remote disaster recovery applications.

SyncIQ Replication Software. Our SyncIQ replication software application provides asynchronous file-based replication to one or more Isilon IQ clusters over any WAN/LAN IP network through a policy-based engine for disaster recovery disk-to-disk backup/recovery, and distributed workflow or delivery environments. Only those parts of a file system that have changed are replicated to the target cluster. In this manner, our SyncIQ replication software leverages its distributed file system architecture to maximize efficiency in the replication process.

SmartConnect Load-Balancing Software. Our SmartConnect software application streamlines connection management by automatically distributing client connections across individual nodes in a cluster based on defined policies, such as CPU utilization, connection count and throughput, optimizing performance and simplifying the scaling of applications and storage resources. Client and application connections can be load-balanced across all Isilon IQ nodes within a cluster without installing client-side drivers or other network devices. Additionally, SmartConnect is designed to provide seamless failover for Unix and Linux clients during planned or unplanned outages.

SnapshotIQ Protection Software. Our SnapshotIQ software application provides a simple, scalable and flexible way to enable enterprise-class protection for clustered storage. Isilon's snapshots are locally retained, read-only and incorruptible point-in-time images of data that distribute an unlimited number of snapshots across multiple Isilon IQ clustered storage nodes. Isilon snapshots typically take less than one second to create and incur minimal performance overhead, regardless of the size of the file system or directory being snapshot. Additionally, only changes to blocks of data that make up a file are reflected in the snapshot, ensuring efficient snapshot storage utilization.

SmartQuotas Data Management Software. Our SmartQuotas data management and provisioning software application gives enterprises the ability to control and limit storage usage across their organization, and provision a single pool of Isilon clustered storage to best meet their unique storage challenges. SmartQuotas enables storage administrators to assign quotas that seamlessly partition a highly scalable, single, shared pool of storage into easily managed segments. SmartQuotas' thin provisioning capability enables administrators to present more storage capacity to applications and users than is physically installed. Administrators can limit their actual physical storage resources to what is only needed today, and automatically add storage resources on-demand to meet changing business requirements tomorrow.

Customers

Through the end of fiscal 2008, we have sold our products worldwide to more than 900 end customers in a variety of industries, including media and entertainment, Internet, cable and telecommunications, oil and gas, life sciences, manufacturing, and the federal government. Our systems are deployed in a wide range of organizations, from large global enterprises with hundreds or thousands of locations to small organizations with just one location. During 2008, no single customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue. During 2007, Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 10% of our total revenue. During 2006, Comcast Corporation, which purchased through one of our resellers, and Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 15% and 10%, respectively, of our total revenue. Both Comcast Corporation and Eastman Kodak Company buy our products on a purchase order basis and do not have a long-term contract or minimum purchase commitment. In 2008, 2007 and 2006, we derived 35%, 27% and 24%, respectively, of our total revenue from customers outside of the United States, primarily in Canada, Europe, Japan and other Asian countries. For further information about revenue recognized from international customers, see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our products and services indirectly through channel partners and directly through our field sales force, targeting enterprises and government organizations that have the need to store significant amounts of file-based data:

- *Field Sales Force.* Our field sales force is responsible for managing all direct and indirect sales within our geographic territories, including North America, Europe and Asia.
- *Value-Added Resellers and Distributors.* We currently contract with more than 180 channel partners to resell and/or distribute our products in the United States and internationally. These partners help market and sell our products to a broad array of enterprises and government organizations across our core markets. We typically enter into non-exclusive, written distribution agreements with our channel partners, and these agreements generally have a one-year term with no minimum sales commitment.
- *Original Equipment Manufacturers.* We have established partnerships with original equipment manufacturing, or OEM, companies that bundle their products with ours to address the challenges of a particular market or application. We have entered into OEM agreements with Harris Corporation, Schlumberger Corporation and Kodak Corporation.

We focus our marketing efforts on increasing brand awareness, communicating product advantages and generating qualified leads for our sales force and channel partners. We rely on a variety of marketing vehicles, including trade shows, advertising, public relations, industry research, our website, demand generation programs, and collaborative relationships with technology vendors.

Support and Services

We offer tiered customer support programs tailored to the service needs of our customers. We typically grant customers rights to unspecified software updates and maintenance releases and patches that become available during the support period. Product support includes Internet access to technical content, as well as 24-hour telephone and email access to technical support personnel. Service contracts typically have a one-year or three-year term. Substantially all of our support personnel are based in Seattle, Washington and support is available seven days a week. In addition, we work with third party maintenance providers that provide onsite hardware support, hardware replacement, spares inventory and other field services in the U.S. and international regions in which we sell our products. We recently transitioned to a new primary third party maintenance provider. As we expand, we expect to continue to hire additional technical support personnel to service our domestic and international customer base.

We currently provide primary product support for our channel partners, although we anticipate that, in the future, we will train our partners to provide most of the primary product support and we will provide secondary support.

Manufacturing

We outsource the manufacturing of all our systems and currently rely on a single contract manufacturer. In an agreement dated August 30, 2007, we established a contract manufacturing relationship with Solectron Corporation, subsequently acquired by Flextronics International Ltd. This agreement provides current terms and operating conditions. We are continuing to negotiate a master services agreement with Flextronics and currently utilize Flextronics to manufacture and assemble our products, procure components for our systems and help manage our supply chain, perform testing and manage delivery of our products.

Our contract manufacturer provides us with a wide range of operational and manufacturing services. We rely on Flextronics to procure a majority of the components for our systems, including disk drives, CPUs and power supplies. Flextronics purchases these components from multiple vendors in order to obtain competitive pricing. We work closely with Flextronics to ensure that we have the supply of products necessary to satisfy our product delivery schedule. This may include a requirement for Flextronics periodically to increase the amount of finished goods and component inventory that it carries in advance to meet anticipated customer product shipments. We purchase our finished goods inventory from Flextronics using purchase orders. Delivery on our Flextronics purchase orders occurs at the time that Flextronics ships products to our customers. This process is designed to minimize the amount of inventory that we are required to retain to meet customer demand.

Flextronics performs final test and assembly and manages the delivery of all of our products. We rely on Flextronics' global distribution capabilities to optimize the delivery of our products.

We generally engage Flextronics to manufacture our products only after we receive orders from our customers. However, customers may cancel or reschedule orders, and delivery schedules requested by customers may vary based upon each customer's particular needs. For these reasons, orders may not constitute a firm backlog and may not be a meaningful indicator of future revenue. We typically maintain with Flextronics a rolling 90-day firm order for products they manufacture for us, and these orders may only be rescheduled, modified or cancelled under certain circumstances. See Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Research and Development

Our research and development organization is responsible for the design, development, testing and certification of our scale-out NAS storage systems, OneFS operating system software and related storage software applications. Our research and development group is mainly located at our headquarters in Seattle, Washington or in our office in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Through the end of 2007, we also used a twelve-person software development team from a third-party contract engineering provider in Moscow, Russia. Our engineering efforts support product development across all major operating systems, hardware and software applications. We also test our products to certify and ensure interoperability with third-party hardware and software products. We have also incurred substantial expenditures related to the automation of our product test and quality assurance laboratories. We plan to dedicate significant resources to these continued research and development efforts. Further, as we expand internationally, we may incur additional costs to conform our products to comply with local laws or local product specifications.

Our research and development expenses were \$24.0 million in 2008, \$19.9 million in 2007, and \$16.5 million in 2006.

Competition

The data storage market is highly competitive and is characterized by rapidly changing technology. Our primary competitors include large traditional networked storage vendors including EMC Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Hitachi Data Systems Corporation, International Business Machines Corporation, NetApp, Inc. and Sun Microsystems, Inc. In addition, we compete against internally developed storage solutions as well as combined third-party software and hardware solutions. Also, a number of smaller, privately held companies are currently attempting to enter our market, some of which may become significant competitors in the future.

We believe that the principal competitive factors affecting the data storage market include such storage system attributes as:

- scalability;
- performance, including the ability to provide high throughput as well as access for multiple concurrent users;
- ease of installation and management by IT personnel;
- cost efficiency in acquisition, deployment and ongoing support; and
- reliability to ensure uninterrupted user access in acquisition.

Many of our current competitors have, and some of our potential competitors could have, longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we have. Potential customers may prefer to purchase from their existing suppliers rather than a new supplier regardless of product performance or features. Some of our competitors, including EMC Corporation and NetApp, Inc., have made acquisitions of businesses that allow them to offer more directly competitive and comprehensive solutions than they had previously offered. Our current and potential competitors may also establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties. As a result, we cannot assure you that our products will compete favorably, and any failure to do so could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part upon our ability to protect our core technology and intellectual property. To accomplish this, we rely on a combination of intellectual property rights, including patents, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks, and contractual protections.

We have three issued U.S. patents, and thirty-nine pending U.S. patent applications. Of these pending applications, four are continuation or divisional applications. Two of the pending applications have been allowed and are expected to issue as patents soon. Fifteen of the pending applications have received examiner office actions. The remaining twenty-two pending applications are awaiting a first examiner office action. We have also filed five applications through the Patent Cooperation Treaty, or PCT. Two of these PCT applications have entered the national phase in China, Europe, and Japan. One of these national phase applications has issued as a patent in China. The other three PCT applications have not yet entered the national phase.

We are the owner of four registered trademarks in the United States: ISILON, ISILON SYSTEMS, ONEFS and SYNCIQ, along with a pending but approved trademark application for HOW BREAKTHROUGHS BEGIN. We are the owner of international trademark registrations for ISILON in the European Union, Australia and Canada; ISILON SYSTEMS in the European Union, Australia, Canada, Japan and Singapore; ONEFS and SYNCIQ in the European Union, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea and Singapore; and HOW BREAKTHROUGHS BEGIN in the European Union and Australia. Isilon is the owner of pending international trademark applications for ISILON in China, Japan, Korea and Singapore; ISILON SYSTEMS in China and Korea; ONEFS in China; and HOW BREAKTHROUGHS BEGIN in Canada, Japan, Korea and Singapore.

In addition to the foregoing protections, we generally control access to and use of our proprietary software and other confidential information through the use of internal and external controls, including contractual protections with employees, contractors, customers and partners, and our software is protected by United States and international copyright laws.

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

Third parties could claim that our products or technologies infringe their proprietary rights. The data storage industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, trademarks and copyrights and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We expect that infringement claims may further increase as the number of products and competitors in our market increase. We have not, to date, been involved in any litigation related to intellectual property.

Governmental Regulation

Various international laws regulate the use and disposal of certain hazardous materials incorporated in our products, and various national laws regulate the export and import of our products across international borders. The requirement to comply with environmental regulations or export and import controls could cause us to incur substantial costs or subject us to business interruptions. For more information, refer to "Risk Factors — Our business is subject to increasingly complex environmental legislation that has increased both our costs and the risk of noncompliance" and "Risk Factors — We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets."

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we had 394 employees worldwide, including 157 in sales and marketing, 137 in research and development, 52 in support and services, and 48 in finance, legal, administration and operations. None of our employees are represented by a labor union, and we consider current employee relations to be good.

Geographic Information

During our last three fiscal years, the majority of our revenue was generated within the United States, and primarily all of our long-lived assets are located within the United States.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenue by geography:			
Domestic	\$ 74,612	\$ 64,936	\$ 46,465
International	39,810	24,062	14,741
Total revenue	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>
% revenue by geography:			
Domestic	65%	73%	76%
International	35	27	24
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Segment Information

As discussed in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements, our business is organized within one reportable segment.

Executive Officers and Directors

The following table provides information regarding our executive officers and directors:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position(s)</u>
<i>Executive Officers:</i>		
Sujal M. Patel	34	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
William D. Richter	34	Vice President of Finance, Interim Chief Financial Officer
Keenan M. Conder	45	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Steven D. Fitz	44	Senior Vice President of Worldwide Field Operations
Paul G. Rutherford	52	Chief Technology Officer
Brett L. Helsel	49	Senior Vice President of Engineering
Ram Appalaraju	48	Vice President of Marketing
Mary Godwin	50	Vice President of Operations
Gwen E. Weld	51	Vice President of Human Resources and Organizational Development
<i>Directors:</i>		
Barry J. Fidelman	68	Director
Elliott H. Jurgensen, Jr.	64	Director
Gregory L. McAdoo	44	Director
Matthew S. McIlwain	44	Director
James G. Richardson	51	Director
William D. Ruckelshaus	76	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director
Peter H. van Oppen	56	Director

Sujal M. Patel is one of Isilon's founders and has served as a director since 2001 and as our President and Chief Executive Officer since October 2007. Mr. Patel also served as our Chief Technology Officer from 2001 to March 2008 and as President and Chief Executive Officer since the founding of Isilon in 2001 until August 2003. Prior to joining us, from 1996 to 2001, Mr. Patel served in various engineering roles at RealNetworks, Inc., a provider of Internet media delivery software and services, most recently as Development Manager, RealSystem Products, in which capacity he was the chief architect for the second generation of RealSystem products. Mr. Patel received a Bachelor of Science degree in computer science from the University of Maryland at College Park.

William D. Richter has served as Isilon's interim Chief Financial Officer since October 2007 and as our Vice President of Finance since April 2008. Mr. Richter also served as our Senior Director of Finance and Corporate Controller from December 2006 to October 2007. Prior to joining us, from August 2005 to December 2006, Mr. Richter served at Amazon.com, Inc., an e-commerce company, most recently as Director of Accounting and Finance. From 1997 to August 2005, Mr. Richter served in various roles at PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, an accounting firm, most recently as a Senior Manager in the Audit department. Mr. Richter received a Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration from the University of Washington and is a Washington State Licensed and Certified Public Accountant.

Keenan M. Conder has served as Isilon's Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since June 2007. Prior to joining us, from March 2004 to August 2006, Mr. Conder served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Expedia, Inc., an online travel and technology company. From May 2002 to February 2004, Mr. Conder served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Travelocity.com LP, and from June 2000 through April 2002 as its Vice President and Associate General Counsel. From 1996 to 2000, Mr. Conder held various positions in the legal department at Sabre Inc., most recently as Senior Managing Attorney. Prior to Sabre, Mr. Conder was an attorney in the legal department of American Airlines and, prior to that, an attorney with Munsch, Hardt, Kopf, Harr & Dinan, a Dallas law firm. Mr. Conder received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the University of North Carolina and a Juris Doctor degree from Wake Forest University.

Steven D. Fitz has served as Isilon's Senior Vice President Worldwide Sales since April 2007. Prior to joining us, from 1993 to April 2007, Mr. Fitz served in various positions at EMC Corporation, a developer and provider of information infrastructure technology and solutions, including Divisional Vice President from 2000 to 2002 and as President of Asia Pacific/Japan from 2002 to April 2007. Prior to EMC, Mr. Fitz was a major account manager at Storagetek Corporation (subsequently purchased by Sun Microsystems, Inc.) and, prior to that, an account executive at EMC. Mr. Fitz received a Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration from the University of Massachusetts.

Paul G. Rutherford has served as Isilon's Chief Technology Officer since March 2008. Mr. Rutherford also served as our Vice President of Engineering from April 2007 to March 2008 and as our Director of Engineering from October 2005 to April 2007. Prior to joining us, from 1999 to October 2005, Mr. Rutherford served as Chief Technology Officer of Advanced Digital Information Corporation (subsequently acquired by Quantum Corporation), a supplier of automated tape systems, after its acquisition of EMASS, the tape storage division of Raytheon Corporation. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Rutherford served as General Manager and Vice President of Software Engineering at EMASS. From 1987 to 1993, Mr. Rutherford held various positions at Cray Research, Inc. (subsequently merged with Silicon Graphics), a supercomputer manufacturer, most recently as Director of Storage Systems Development. Mr. Rutherford received a Bachelor of Science degree in computer science from the University of Minnesota.

Brett L. Helsel has served as Isilon's Senior Vice President of Engineering since March 2008. Prior to joining us, from September 2003 to March 2008, Mr. Helsel served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Lockdown Networks, Inc., a provider of network access control appliances. From 1998 to June 2003, Mr. Helsel served at F5 Networks, Inc., an application traffic management company, as Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President of Product Development. From 1997 to 1998, Mr. Helsel served as Vice President, Product Development at Cybersafe, Inc. From 1994 to 1997, Mr. Helsel served as Site Development Manager for Wall Data Inc. (subsequently acquired by NetManage Inc.). Mr. Helsel received Bachelor of Science degrees in geophysics and oceanography from the Florida Institute of Technology and is a graduate of the University of Washington's Executive Management Program.

Ram V. Appalaraju has served as Isilon's Vice President of Marketing since November 2008. Prior to joining us, from November 2006 to November 2008, Mr. Appalaraju served as Vice President, Technology and Product Marketing at Azul Systems, Inc., a global provider of enterprise server appliances. Prior to Azul, Mr. Appalaraju served in various positions from 1995 to 2006 at Hewlett Packard Company, most recently as Vice President HP Enterprise Business Portfolio Marketing. From 1987 to 1995, Mr. Appalaraju was a product marketing manager with Digital Equipment Corporation and from 1983 to 1987 a product marketing manager with General Electric Company. Mr. Appalaraju received a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of Madras, India, and a Master of Science in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University.

Mary E. Godwin has served as Isilon's Vice President of Operations since July 2008. Prior to joining us, from October 2005 to December 2007, Ms. Godwin served as Vice President, Account Executive at Solectron Corporation (subsequently acquired by Flextronics International Ltd.), an electronics manufacturing services provider. Prior to Solectron, Ms. Godwin served in various executive positions from 2001 to October 2005 at Lucent Technologies (subsequently merged with Alcatel), a global communications solutions provider, most recently as Vice President, Product and Supply Chain Management. Prior to Lucent, Ms. Godwin also served in executive positions with Set Engineering, Philips Electronics, ET Communications and Radius, Inc. Ms. Godwin received a Bachelor of Science degree in plastics engineering from University of Massachusetts, Lowell and a Master of Business Administration degree from Santa Clara University.

Gwen E. Weld has served as Isilon's Vice President of Human Resources and Organizational Development since June 2006. Prior to joining us, Ms. Weld served in various senior human resources positions from 1985 to April 2004 at Microsoft Corporation, most recently overseeing Microsoft's worldwide recruiting and alternative staffing as its General Manager, Staffing. Ms. Weld also served as General Manager of Microsoft HR, managing the human resources agenda for the sales, corporate marketing, human resources, finance, legal and operations groups globally. Ms. Weld also served as Director of International Business Development for CarPoint and Director of Business Strategy and Management for Interactive Services, both divisions of Microsoft. Ms. Weld studied business administration at Pace University.

Barry J. Fidelman has served as a director since May 2003. Mr. Fidelman has been a Partner of Atlas Venture, a venture capital firm, since 1988. Prior to Atlas Venture, Mr. Fidelman held senior executive positions for Data General, Apollo Computer and Alliant Computer. Mr. Fidelman also currently serves on the boards of directors of several private companies. Mr. Fidelman received a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School.

Elliott H. Jurgensen, Jr. has served as a director since April 2006. Mr. Jurgensen retired from KPMG LLP, an accounting firm, in January 2003 after 32 years as an auditor, including 23 years as a partner. Mr. Jurgensen held a number of leadership roles with KPMG, including national partner in charge of its hospitality industry practice from 1981 to 1993, Managing Partner of the Bellevue office from 1982 to 1991 and Managing Partner of the Seattle office from 1993 to October 2002. Mr. Jurgensen currently serves on the boards of directors of BSquare Corporation, McCormick & Schmick's Seafood Restaurants, Inc., and Varolii Corporation. Mr. Jurgensen received a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from San Jose State University.

Gregory L. McAdoo has served as a director since July 2002. Mr. McAdoo has been a Partner of Sequoia Capital, a venture capital firm, since 2000. Prior to Sequoia Capital, Mr. McAdoo served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Sentient Networks, a circuit emulation company that was acquired by Cisco Systems, Inc. in 1999. Mr. McAdoo has more than 17 years of engineering and management experience in the networking industry and has held senior engineering and executive level management positions at Cisco Systems, Inc., Sourcecom, Micom Communications and Datability Systems. Mr. McAdoo also serves on the boards of directors of flipt, Inc. and PowerFile, Inc. Mr. McAdoo received a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from Stevens Institute of Technology.

Matthew S. McIlwain has served as a director since February 2008 and also served as a director from May 2001 to April 2007. Since June 2002, Mr. McIlwain has served as a Managing Director of Madrona Venture Group, a venture capital firm, which he joined in May 2000. Prior to joining Madrona, Mr. McIlwain served as Vice President of Business Process for Genuine Parts Company. Previously, Mr. McIlwain served as an Engagement Manager at McKinsey & Company, where he focused on strategy and marketing in technology-driven industries, and also worked in investment banking at Credit Suisse First Boston. Mr. McIlwain currently serves on the boards of directors of several private companies. Mr. McIlwain received a Bachelor of Arts degree in government and economics from Dartmouth College, a Master of Arts degree in public policy from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School.

James G. Richardson has served as a director since October 2006. In January 2008, Mr. Richardson retired from the executive management team at Cisco Systems, Inc. Mr. Richardson had been with Cisco since 1990, where he began his career as the founder of Cisco's Canadian operations. Mr. Richardson served as Cisco's Senior Vice President, Commercial Business from January 2006 to January 2008 and has held numerous other senior leadership positions at Cisco, including Vice President of North American Operations; President of EMEA and Senior Vice President; Senior Vice President of the Enterprise Line of Business and Internet Communications Software Group; and Senior Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer. Mr. Richardson received a Bachelor of Commerce degree in marketing and finance from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

William D. Ruckelshaus has served as a director since October 2004 and as Chairman of the Board of Directors since August 2006. Mr. Ruckelshaus has served in a consultative capacity to the Madrona Venture Group as a non-management strategic director since 1999. From 1988 to 1995, Mr. Ruckelshaus served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Browning-Ferris Industries, and from 1995 to 1999 he served as Chairman. Mr. Ruckelshaus served as the founding Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1970 and has served as Acting Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Deputy Attorney General of the U.S. Department of Justice. Mr. Ruckelshaus served as Senior Vice President for Law and Corporate Affairs for the Weyerhaeuser Company and again served as EPA Administrator in the mid-1980s before joining Perkins Coie LLP, a private law firm, where he worked as an attorney. Mr. Ruckelshaus has previously served on the boards of directors of several corporations, including Cummins Engine Company, Nordstrom and the Weyerhaeuser Company. Mr. Ruckelshaus is a member of the board of directors of World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C. and is a member of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy. Mr. Ruckelshaus received a Bachelor of Arts degree in politics from Princeton University and a Juris Doctorate degree from Harvard Law School.

Peter H. van Oppen has served as a director since February 2008. Mr. van Oppen most recently served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board for Advanced Digital Information Corporation (ADIC) for twelve years, from 1994 through its acquisition by Quantum Corp. in 2006. Prior to ADIC, Mr. van Oppen served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Interpoint, a predecessor company to ADIC, from 1989 until its acquisition by Crane Co. in October 1996, and has also been a consultant at Price Waterhouse LLP and Bain & Company. Mr. van Oppen currently serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chair of the Investment Committee at Whitman College. Mr. van Oppen received a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Whitman College and a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard Business School, where he was a Baker Scholar.

Our executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

FACTORS AFFECTING OUR OPERATING RESULTS, BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND MARKET PRICE OF STOCK

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, or Form 10-K, including any information incorporated by reference herein, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, referred to as the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, referred to as the Exchange Act. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "forecast," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and situations that may cause our or our industry's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements. These factors include those listed below in this Item 1A and those discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-K. We encourage investors to review these factors carefully. We may from time to time make additional written and oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in our filings with the SEC. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of us.

Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware that our business faces numerous financial and market risks, including those described below, as well as general economic and business risks. The following discussion provides information concerning the material risks and uncertainties that we have identified and believe may adversely affect our business, our financial condition and our results of operations. Before you decide whether to invest in our securities, you should carefully consider these risks and uncertainties, together with all of the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Our Restatement

Matters relating to or arising from our financial restatement and prior weaknesses in our internal controls, including adverse publicity and potential concerns from our customers and prospective customers, and regulatory and litigation matters, could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition.

As more fully described in Footnote 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in November 2007, our Audit Committee initiated an independent investigation of certain of our sales to resellers and other customers to determine whether commitments were made that have an impact on the timing and treatment of revenue recognition, and whether our internal controls relating to revenue recognition were sufficient. Our Audit Committee conducted its investigation and review with the assistance of independent counsel and an independent forensic accounting advisor.

On April 2, 2008, we announced the completion of the investigation and filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2007, which includes our restated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and our restated financial information for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007, ended April 1, 2007 and July 1, 2007, respectively. The circumstances and findings of our Audit Committee's investigation are more fully described in the Explanatory Note in Part 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2007.

The investigation and resulting restatement could have a material adverse effect on our relationships with customers and customer prospects, has already resulted in the initiation of securities class action litigation, derivative litigation, and an SEC investigation, and could result in other litigation or regulatory proceedings, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition. Under Delaware law, our bylaws, and certain indemnification agreements, we may have an obligation to indemnify certain current and former officers and directors in relation to these matters. Such indemnification may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition to the extent insurance does not cover our costs. The insurance carriers that provide our directors' and officers' liability policies may seek to rescind or deny coverage with respect to those pending investigations or actions in whole or in part, or we may not have sufficient coverage under such policies, in which case our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Impact on our Business

We believe that our competitors have sought and will continue to seek to leverage the restatement and investigation and related litigation and regulatory matters to try and raise concerns about us in the minds of our customers and customer prospects. Our restatement and related litigation and regulatory matters and other adverse publicity has affected and could continue to affect our relationships with customers and customer prospects and has and could continue to have a material adverse effect on our business, revenues, operating results, and financial condition and cash flows.

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

As further described in Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings of this Form 10-K, we and certain of our executive officers, directors, underwriters and venture capital firms were named as defendants in a consolidated federal securities class action. The amended consolidated complaint filed April 18, 2008, asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Section 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. On September 30, 2008, the Company and the other defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. In a decision issued on December 29, 2008, the Court granted in part and denied in part the motions to dismiss. All claims against defendants Sequoia Capital (and related entities), Atlas Venture (and related entities) and Madrona Venture Group LLC were dismissed. The Section 12 claims were dismissed as against the Company, its former CEO Steven Goldman, and its former CFO Stuart Fuhlendorf, as were the Section 10(b) claims against Isilon directors William Ruckelshaus and Matthew McIlwain. The Court denied the remainder of the defendants' motions. All remaining defendants filed answers to the complaint on January 30, 2009.

In addition, on March 18 and 24, 2008, shareholder derivative actions were filed in the Superior Court of the State of Washington (King County), allegedly on behalf of and for the benefit of the Company, against certain of our current and former directors and officers. The Company was also named as a nominal defendant. The derivative complaints arise out of many of the factual allegations at issue in the class action, and generally allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to the Company by publicly misrepresenting Isilon's business prospects, and by failing to properly account for certain revenues recognized in our fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and first and second quarters in fiscal 2007. On August 27, 2008, at the request of the parties, the court stayed the consolidated derivative action pending resolution of the motions to dismiss in the securities class action. As noted above, as the motions to dismiss in the securities case were resolved on December 29, 2008, the parties to the derivative action, on January 12, 2009, stipulated and asked the Court to order that plaintiff amend his complaint, and also that the Court schedule defendants' motion(s) to dismiss such amended derivative complaint. The Court has not yet signed the proposed order associated with this stipulation.

We have been cooperating on a voluntary basis with an investigation being conducted by the SEC concerning our prior financial restatement. Also, as previously disclosed, the SEC has issued a formal order of nonpublic investigation and has issued subpoenas to certain of our former officers. The SEC's investigation is a nonpublic, fact-finding inquiry to determine if there have been violations of the federal securities laws. We are continuing to cooperate voluntarily with the SEC.

These matters are in preliminary stages and we cannot predict the claims, allegations, class period, or outcome of these matters. In addition, we cannot provide any assurances that the final outcome of the securities lawsuit or the derivative lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. We may become subject to additional litigation or regulatory proceedings or actions arising out of our Audit Committee's investigation and the related restatement of our historic financial statements. Litigation and regulatory proceedings can be time-consuming and expensive and could divert management time and attention from our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations. The adverse resolution of any specific lawsuit or regulatory action or proceeding could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

If we fail to establish and maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired, which would adversely affect our consolidated operating results, our ability to operate our business and investors' views of us.

Ensuring that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis is a costly and time-consuming effort that needs to be re-evaluated frequently. Failure on our part to have effective internal financial and accounting controls would cause our financial reporting to be unreliable, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition and could cause the trading price of our common stock to fall dramatically. In our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer determined that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective.

Our Audit Committee's investigation of revenue recognition issues identified internal control weaknesses relating primarily to the failure to communicate complete information regarding certain sales transactions containing non-standard terms among finance, accounting, legal, sales and senior management personnel and an ineffective risk assessment process. This material weakness was remediated as of December 30, 2007. Remedying our material weakness has required substantial management time and attention and incremental expenses. Any failure to maintain the remediation of our identified control deficiencies or any additional errors or delays in our financial reporting, whether or not resulting from a failure to remedy the deficiencies that resulted in the current restatement, would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations and could have a substantial adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock and our relationships with customers.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to ensure that information regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Our management does not expect that our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company will have been detected.

We are required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We have expended significant resources in developing and maintaining the necessary documentation and testing procedures required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and expect to continue to expend significant resources in maintaining this compliance. We cannot be certain that the actions we have taken to continue to improve our internal control over financial reporting will be sufficient or that we will be able to maintain and continue to implement and improve our processes and procedures in the future, which could cause us to be unable to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis. Any of the foregoing could cause investors to lose confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and make it more difficult for us to finance our operations and growth.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Changes in economic conditions in the United States and globally could adversely affect our business.

Since at least mid-2007, global credit, financial and other markets in the U.S. and globally have suffered substantial stress, volatility, illiquidity and disruption. This global economic uncertainty has continued, resulting in, among other things, the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or government assistance to, many major domestic and international financial institutions. This ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty poses a continuing risk to the overall economy as businesses and consumers may defer, delay or forgo purchases in response to continuing negative financial or economic news and events which could effect demand for our products and services. There could be a number of negative follow-on effects from the ongoing economic uncertainty on our business, including insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays and inability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products and/or customer insolvencies.

Moreover, as noted above, the current uncertainty in global economic conditions poses a risk to the overall economy as consumers and businesses may defer purchases in response to negative financial or economic news and events, which could negatively affect product demand and other related matters. Consequently, demand could be different from our current expectations due to factors including negative changes in general business and economic conditions and/or further tightening or deterioration in global credit markets, either of which could affect consumer confidence, customer acceptance of our and our competitors' products and changes in customer order patterns including order cancellations.

We have a history of losses, and we may not achieve profitability in the future.

We have not been profitable in any fiscal period since we were formed. We experienced a net loss of \$25.1 million in 2008 and \$26.9 million in 2007. As of December 31, 2008, our accumulated deficit was \$127.7 million. We expect to make significant expenditures related to the development of our products and expansion of our business, including expenditures for additional sales and marketing and research and development personnel. We may encounter unforeseen difficulties, complications and delays and other unknown factors that require additional expenditures. As a result of these increased expenditures, we will have to generate and sustain substantially increased revenue to achieve profitability. Our revenue growth trends in prior periods are not likely to be sustainable. Accordingly, we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability and we may continue to incur significant losses in the future.

We face intense competition and expect competition to increase in the future, which could reduce our revenue, margins and customer base.

The storage market is highly competitive and we expect competition to intensify in the future. This competition could make it more difficult for us to sell our products, and result in increased pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, increased sales and marketing expenses and failure to increase, or the loss of, market share, any of which would likely seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. For instance, the decrease in the price of disk drives and other industry standard hardware components has resulted in increased pricing pressure and a reduction in the price per megabyte of storage.

Currently, we face competition from a number of established companies, including EMC Corporation, Hewlett-Packard Company, Hitachi Data Systems Corporation, International Business Machines Corporation, NetApp, Inc. and Sun Microsystems, Inc. We also face competition from a large number of private companies and recent market entrants. Many of our current competitors have, and some of our potential competitors could have, longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we have. Potential customers may prefer to purchase from their existing suppliers rather than a new supplier regardless of product performance or features.

We expect increased competition from other established and emerging companies, including companies such as networking infrastructure and storage management companies that provide complementary technology and functionality. In addition, third parties currently selling our products could market products and services that compete with ours. Some of our competitors, including EMC and NetApp, have made acquisitions of businesses that allow them to offer more directly competitive and comprehensive solutions than they had previously offered. Our current and potential competitors may also establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties. If so, new competitors or alliances that include our competitors may emerge that could acquire significant market share. We expect these trends to continue and potentially accelerate as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions in this evolving industry and in the midst of a difficult and challenging macroeconomic environment. In addition, large operating system and application vendors, such as Microsoft Corporation, have introduced and may in the future introduce products or functionality that include some of the same functions offered by our products. In the future, further development by these vendors could cause our products to become obsolete. In addition, we compete against internally developed storage solutions as well as combined third-party software and hardware solutions. Any of these competitive threats, alone or in combination with others, could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results to fall below expectations.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. You should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. In addition, a significant portion of our quarterly sales typically occurs near the end of the quarter. As a result, small delays can make our operating results difficult to predict. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts that follow our company, the price of our common stock would likely decline.

Factors that may affect our operating results include:

- changes and uncertainty in the U.S. and global economies and macroeconomic conditions, and specific economic conditions in the computer and storage industries;
- general or sustained decrease in global corporate spending on information technology and storage related products leading to a decline in demand for our products;
- continued and increased customer uncertainty due to uncertainty and weakness in the U.S. and global economies;
- reductions in customers' budgets for information technology and storage related purchases, delays in their purchasing cycles or deferments of their product purchases based on market and economic uncertainty or in anticipation of new products or updates from us or our competitors;
- the ability of our customers, channel partners, and suppliers to obtain financing or to fund capital expenditures and their ability to continue as a going concern;
- the timing and magnitude of shipments and timing of installations of our products in each quarter;
- our ability to build, expand and improve our direct sales operations and reseller distribution channels;
- our ability to build, expand and improve sales backlogs and improve sales linearity;
- our ability to improve our marketing and demand generation and attract new customers;
- our ability to continually improve and provide high quality customer service and experience;
- our ability to effectively manage our relationships with our third party maintenance providers that provide onsite support, hardware replacement, manage and disburse our spares product inventory and provide other field services in the U.S. and international regions in which we sell our products;

- the rates at which customers purchase additional storage systems from us and renew their service contracts with us;
- the timing of recognizing revenue as a result of revenue recognition rules;
- fluctuations in demand, sales cycles and prices for our products and services;
- our ability to develop, introduce and ship in a timely manner new products and product enhancements that meet customer requirements;
- the timing of product releases, upgrades or announcements by us or our competitors;
- any change in competitive dynamics, including new entrants or discounting of product prices;
- our ability to control costs, including our operating expenses and the costs of the components we use in our products;
- the possibility of seasonality of demand for our products;
- volatility in our stock price, which may lead to higher stock compensation expenses pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS 123(R), which first became effective for us in the first quarter of 2006 and requires that employee stock-based compensation be measured based on its fair value on the grant date and recorded as an expense in our financial statements over the recipient's service period;
- future accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting policies; and
- geopolitical events such as war or incidents of terrorism.

Our limited operating history in an emerging market sector makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects, and may increase the risk of your investment.

Our company has only been in existence since January 2001. We first began shipping products in January 2003 and much of our growth has occurred since October 2005. Our limited operating history in an emerging market sector makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and our future prospects. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly changing industries, such as the risks described in this report. If we do not address these risks successfully, our business will be harmed.

Our future financial performance depends on growth in the storage of file-based data. If growth in the storage of file-based data does not continue at the rate that we forecast, our operating results would be materially and adversely impacted.

Our products are designed to address the growth in storage of file-based data. This is a new and emerging category. Accordingly, our future financial performance will depend in large part on growth in this new category and on our ability to adapt to emerging demands. Changes in technologies could adversely affect the demand for storage systems. For example, advances in file compression technology could result in smaller file sizes and reduce the demand for storage systems. A reduction in demand for storage of file-based data caused by lack of customer acceptance, weakening economic conditions, competing technologies and products, decreases in corporate spending or otherwise, would result in decreased revenue or a lower revenue growth rate. We cannot assure you that growth in the storage of file-based data will continue or that we will be able to respond adequately to changes in the future. If we are unable to maintain or replace our relationships with customers or to increase the diversification of our customer base, it would be more difficult to maintain or grow our revenue and our growth might be limited.

Historically, a significant portion of our total revenue has come from a limited number of customers in a small number of industries, particularly media and entertainment and Internet companies. For example, our largest customer for 2007, Eastman Kodak Company, accounted for approximately 10% of our total revenue, and our two largest customers for 2006, Comcast Corporation, which purchased through one of our resellers, and Eastman Kodak Company, together accounted for approximately 25% of our total revenue. While our customer base has grown and diversified, the potential for concentrated purchases by certain new and existing customers remains and our largest customers may continue to vary from quarter to quarter. As a consequence of historical patterns and the potential concentrated nature of our customers' purchasing patterns, the proportion of our total revenue derived from a small number of customers may be even higher in any future quarter. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to sustain our revenue from these customers because our revenue has largely been generated in connection with these customers' decisions to deploy large-scale storage installations and their capacity requirements may have been met. In addition, our customers, including Comcast Corporation and Eastman Kodak Company, generally buy systems on a purchase order basis and generally do not enter into long-term contracts or minimum purchase commitments. If we are unable to sustain our revenue from these customers or to replace it with revenue from new or existing customers, our growth may be limited. If economic conditions change for the industries in which our largest customers do business, or if we are unable to attract significant numbers of customers in other targeted industries, including life sciences, government, manufacturing and oil and gas, our ability to maintain or grow our revenue would be adversely affected.

If we are unable to develop and introduce new products and respond to technological changes, if our new products do not achieve market acceptance or if we fail to manage product transitions, we may fail to increase, or may lose, market share.

Our future growth depends on the successful development and introduction of new systems and software products. Due to the complexity of storage systems, these products are subject to significant technical risks that may impact our ability to introduce these products successfully. Our new products also may not achieve market acceptance. In addition, our new products must respond to technological changes and evolving industry standards. If we are unable, for technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce new products in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, or if these products do not achieve market acceptance, our operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

Product introductions by us in future periods may also reduce demand for our existing products. As new or enhanced products are introduced, we must successfully manage the transition from older products in order to minimize disruption in customers' ordering patterns, avoid excessive levels of older product inventories and ensure that sufficient supplies of new products can be delivered to meet customer demand.

We rely on value-added resellers and other distribution partners to sell our products, and disruptions to, or our failure to develop and manage, our distribution channels and the processes and procedures that support them could result in these resellers and partners discontinuing the marketing and distribution of our products and services.

Our future success is highly dependent upon establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a variety of value-added resellers and other distribution partners, which we collectively refer to as channel partners. A substantial portion of our total revenue is currently sold through our channel partners. Therefore, our ability to maintain or grow our revenue will likely depend, in part, on our ability to maintain our arrangements with our existing channel partners and to establish and expand arrangements with new channel partners, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our future revenue. Additionally, by relying on channel partners, we may have less contact with the ultimate users of our products, thereby making it more difficult for us to establish brand awareness, ensure proper delivery and installation of our products, service ongoing customer requirements and respond to evolving customer needs.

Recruiting and retaining qualified channel partners and training them in our technology and product offerings require significant time and resources. In order to develop and expand our distribution channel, we must continue to scale and improve our processes and procedures that support our channel partners, including investments in systems and training. Those processes and procedures may become increasingly complex and difficult to manage.

We typically enter into non-exclusive, written distribution agreements with our channel partners that generally have a one-year term, have no minimum sales commitment and do not prohibit them from offering products and services that compete with ours. Accordingly, our channel partners may choose to discontinue offering our products and services or may not devote sufficient attention and resources toward selling our products and services. Our

competitors may provide incentives to our existing and potential channel partners to use or purchase their products and services or to prevent or reduce sales of our products and services. Some of our channel partners possess significant resources and advanced technical abilities and may, either independently or jointly with our competitors, develop and market products and related services that compete with our offerings. If this were to occur, these channel partners might discontinue marketing and distributing our products and services. In addition, these channel partners would have an advantage over us when marketing their competing products and related services because of their existing customer relationships. The occurrence of any of these events would likely materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology could cause us to incur substantial costs, distract our management and, if these claims are successful, require us to pay substantial damages or prevent us from offering our products.

Third parties could claim that our products or technologies infringe their proprietary rights. The data storage industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, trademarks and copyrights and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We expect that infringement claims may further increase as the number of products and competitors in our sector increases. We have not to date been involved in any litigation related to intellectual property. In the past, on July 31, 2006, we received a letter from counsel to SeaChange International, Inc. suggesting that our products may be infringing certain SeaChange patents. We exchanged correspondence with SeaChange's legal counsel, the latest of which was our letter of August 31, 2007, which pointed out that there appears to be no reasonable basis for SeaChange to claim that Isilon infringes any of the SeaChange patents. We received no further correspondence in the matter. If this matter or other matters arise, and we are unable to reach an amicable resolution, it is possible that litigation could result. The outcome of any litigation is inherently unpredictable, and accordingly, we cannot assure you that, in the future, a court would not find that our products infringed these patents. We cannot assure you that we do not currently infringe, or that we will not in the future infringe, upon any third-party patents or other proprietary rights.

Any claim of infringement by a third party, even one without merit, could cause us to incur substantial costs defending against the claim, and could distract our management from our business. Further, a party making such a claim, if successful, could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages. A judgment could also include an injunction or other court order that could prevent us from offering our products. In addition, we might be required to seek a license for the use of the infringed intellectual property, which might not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Alternatively, we might be required to develop non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense and might ultimately be unsuccessful. Any of these events could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Third parties may also assert infringement claims against our customers and channel partners. Any of these claims would require us to initiate or defend potentially protracted and costly litigation on their behalf, regardless of the merits of these claims, because we generally indemnify our customers and channel partners from claims of infringement of proprietary rights of third parties. If any of these claims succeeds, we might be forced to pay damages on behalf of our customers or channel partners, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our sales cycles can be long and unpredictable, and our sales development efforts require considerable time and expense. As a result, our sales are difficult to predict and may vary substantially from quarter to quarter, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate significantly.

The timing of our revenue is difficult to predict. Our sales efforts involve building and expanding our direct sales operations and reseller distribution channels, improving our ability to build sales backlogs and improve sales linearity, and educating our customers about the use and benefits of our products, including their technical capabilities and potential cost savings to an organization. Customers may undertake a significant evaluation process that in the past has resulted in a lengthy sales cycle, in some cases more than 12 months. We spend substantial time and resources on our sales efforts without any assurance that our efforts will produce any sales. In addition, product purchases are frequently subject to budget constraints, multiple approvals and unplanned administrative processing and other delays, which may be further impacted by current macroeconomic concerns and conditions. If we do not realize expected sales from a specific customer for a particular quarter in that quarter or at all, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

We derive substantially all of our total revenue from sales of our Isilon IQ product family and related services, and a decline in demand for our Isilon IQ product family would cause our revenue to grow more slowly or to decline.

We derive substantially all of our total revenue from sales of our Isilon IQ product family and customer and technical support services associated with this product family. As a result, we are vulnerable to fluctuations in demand for this product family, whether as a result of competition, product obsolescence, technological change, customer budgetary constraints or other factors. If demand for our Isilon IQ product family were to decline, our financial condition would be harmed.

If we are unable to continue to create valuable innovations in software, we may not be able to generate additional high-margin revenue to increase our gross margins.

Our industry has a history of declining storage hardware prices as measured on a cost per gigabyte or terabyte of storage capacity basis. In order to maintain or increase our gross margins, we will need to continue to create valuable software that is included with our scale-out NAS storage systems and/or sold as separate standalone software applications. Any new feature or application that we develop or acquire may not be introduced in a timely or cost-effective manner and may not achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to help increase our overall gross margin. If we are unable to successfully develop or acquire, and then market and sell, additional software functionality, such as our SmartConnect, SnapshotIQ, Migration IQ, SmartQuotas and SyncIQ software applications, our ability to maintain or increase our high-margin revenue and gross margin will be adversely affected.

We currently rely on a single contract manufacturer to assemble our products, and our failure to forecast demand for our products accurately or manage our relationship with our contract manufacturer successfully could negatively impact our ability to sell our products.

We currently rely on a single contract manufacturer. In an agreement dated August 30, 2007, we established a contract manufacturing relationship with Solectron Corporation, subsequently acquired by Flextronics International Ltd. This agreement provides current terms and operating conditions while we are continuing to negotiate a master services agreement. Since that time, we have utilized Flextronics to manufacture and assemble our products, procure components for our systems and help manage our supply chain, perform testing and manage delivery of our products. Our reliance on Flextronics reduces our control over the assembly process, exposing us to risks, including reduced control over quality assurance, production costs and product supply. If we fail to manage our relationship with Flextronics effectively, or if Flextronics experiences delays, disruptions, capacity constraints or quality control problems in its operations, our ability to ship products to our customers could be impaired and our competitive position and reputation could be harmed. If we and Flextronics are unable to negotiate with suppliers for reduced component costs, our operating results would be harmed. If we are unable to finalize the master services agreement or are otherwise required to change contract manufacturers or assume internal manufacturing operations, we may lose revenue, incur increased costs and damage our customer relationships. Qualifying a new contract manufacturer and commencing volume production are expensive and time-consuming. We provide forecasts to Flextronics regarding product demand and production levels. If we inaccurately forecast demand for our products, we may have excess or inadequate inventory or incur cancellation charges or penalties, which could adversely impact our operating results.

We intend to introduce new products and product enhancements, which could require us to achieve volume production rapidly by coordinating with Flextronics and component suppliers. We may need to increase our component purchases, contract manufacturing capacity, and internal test and quality functions if we experience increased demand. The inability of Flextronics to provide us with adequate supplies of high-quality products, or an inability to obtain adequate quantities of components, could cause a delay in our order fulfillment, and our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers, and in some cases single-source suppliers, and any disruption or termination of these supply arrangements could delay shipments of our products and could materially and adversely affect our relationships with current and prospective customers.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for several key components utilized in the assembly of our products. We purchase several of our required components, such as chassis and disk drives, from a single supplier. This reliance on a limited number of suppliers involves several risks, including:

- supplier capacity constraints;
- price increases;

- timely delivery; and
- component quality.

Component quality is particularly significant with respect to our suppliers of disk drives. In order to meet product capacity requirements, we must obtain disk drives of extremely high quality and capacity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain enough of these components in the future or that prices of these components will not increase. In addition, problems with respect to yield and quality of these components and timeliness of deliveries could occur. Disruption or termination of the supply of these components could delay shipments of our products and could materially and adversely affect our relationships with current and prospective customers. These delays could also materially and adversely affect our operating results.

If we fail to manage future growth effectively, we may not be able to market and sell our products and services successfully.

We have expanded our operations significantly since inception and anticipate that further significant expansion will be required. Our future operating results depend to a large extent on our management's ability to manage expansion and growth successfully, including, but not limited to, hiring, training and developing our sales personnel to become productive and generate revenue, forecasting revenue, controlling expenses, implementing and enhancing infrastructure, systems and processes, addressing new markets and expanding international operations. A failure to manage our growth effectively could materially and adversely affect our ability to market and sell our products and services.

Our products incorporate components that are obtained in spot markets, and, as a result, our cost structure and our ability to respond in a timely manner to customer demand are sensitive to volatility in the market prices for these components.

A significant portion of our expenses is directly related to the pricing of commoditized components utilized in the manufacture of our products, such as memory chips, disk drives and CPUs. As part of our procurement model, we do not enter into long-term supply contracts for these components, but instead have our contract manufacturer purchase these components on our behalf. In some cases, our contract manufacturer does so in a competitive-bid purchase order environment with suppliers or on the open market at spot prices. As a result, our cost structure is affected by price volatility in the marketplace for these components, especially for disk drives. This volatility makes it difficult to predict expense levels and operating results and may cause them to fluctuate significantly. Furthermore, if we are successful in growing our business, we may not be able to continue to procure components on the spot market, which would require us to enter into contracts with component suppliers to obtain these components. This could increase our costs and decrease our gross margins.

We maintain relatively low inventory and acquire components only as needed; as a result, if shortages of these components arise, we may not be able to secure enough components to build new products to meet customer demand.

We maintain relatively low inventory and acquire components only as needed, and neither we nor our contract manufacturer enter into long-term supply contracts for these components. As a result, our ability to respond to customer orders efficiently may be constrained by the then-current availability or terms and pricing of these components. Our industry has experienced component shortages and delivery delays in the past, and we may experience shortages or delays of critical components in the future as a result of strong demand in the industry or other factors. For example, disk drives can represent a significant portion of our cost of revenue, and both the price and availability of various kinds of disk drives are subject to substantial volatility in the spot market. In the past, we have encountered situations where we paid higher prices than we had anticipated for disk drives or had to use a larger-size drive as a replacement. Likewise, in the past, the industry experienced a shortage of selected memory chips, which caused some of our motherboard suppliers to reduce or suspend shipments to us. This delayed our ability to ship selected configurations to some of our customers, and in some cases accelerated a transition by us to other components. In addition, new generations of disk drives are often in short supply and are subject to industry allocations that may limit our ability to procure these disk drives. Many of the other components required to build our systems are occasionally in short supply and subject to industry allocations. If shortages or delays arise, the prices of these components may increase or the components may not be available at all. We may not be able to secure enough components at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build new products to meet customer demand, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we lose key personnel, if key personnel are distracted or if we are unable to attract and retain highly-qualified personnel on a cost-effective basis, it would be more difficult for us to manage our existing business operations and to identify and pursue new growth opportunities.

Our future performance depends on the continued service of our key technical, sales, services, and management personnel. We rely on our executive officers and senior management to manage our existing business operations and to identify and pursue new growth opportunities. The loss of key employees could result in significant disruptions to our business, and the integration of replacement personnel could be time-consuming, cause additional disruptions to our business or be unsuccessful. The loss of the services of key executives for any reason could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our future success also depends on our continued ability to attract and retain highly-qualified technical, sales, services, and management personnel. In particular, our ability to enhance and maintain our technology requires talented software development engineers with specialized skills in areas such as distributed computing, file systems and operating systems. If we are not able to recruit and retain these engineers, the quality and speed with which our products are developed would likely be seriously compromised, and our reputation and business would suffer as a result. Competition for these and the other personnel we require, particularly in the Seattle metropolitan area, is intense, and we may fail to retain our key technical, sales, services and management employees or to attract or retain other highly-qualified technical, sales, services, and management personnel in the future.

Our ability to sell our products is highly dependent on the quality of our customer service offerings, and our failure to offer high-quality customer service offerings would have a material adverse effect on our ability to market and sell our products and services.

After our products are deployed within our customers' networks, our customers depend on our services organization to resolve issues relating to our products. High-quality customer support services are critical for the successful marketing and sale of our products. If we or our third-party maintenance providers or channel partners do not effectively assist our customers in deploying our products, succeed in helping our customers to resolve post-deployment issues quickly, and provide ongoing support, it would adversely affect our ability to sell our products to existing customers and could harm our prospects with potential customers. In addition, as we expand further into larger enterprise accounts, and expand our operations internationally, our customer services organization will face additional challenges, including those associated with providing more mission-critical services in enterprise accounts, as well as delivering services, training and documentation in languages other than English. As a result, our failure to maintain high-quality customer support services could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our products are highly technical and may contain undetected software or hardware defects, which could cause data unavailability, loss or corruption that might, in turn, result in liability to our customers and harm to our reputation and business.

Our storage products are highly technical and complex and are often used to store information critical to our customers' business operations. Our products have contained and may contain undetected errors, defects or security vulnerabilities that could result in data unavailability, loss or corruption or other harm to our customers. Some errors in our products may only be discovered after they have been installed and used by customers. Any errors, defects or security vulnerabilities discovered in our products after commercial release, as well as any computer virus or human error on the part of our customer support or other personnel resulting in a customer's data unavailability, loss or corruption could result in a loss of revenue or delay in revenue recognition, a loss of customers or increased service and warranty costs, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, we could face claims for product liability, tort or breach of warranty, including claims relating to changes to our products made by our channel partners. Our contracts with customers contain provisions relating to warranty disclaimers and liability limitations, which may be difficult to enforce. Defending a lawsuit, regardless of its merit, would be costly and might divert management's attention and adversely affect the market's perception of us and our products. In addition, if our business liability insurance coverage proves inadequate with respect to a claim or future coverage is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Our international sales and operations subject us to additional risks that may adversely affect our international operations and reduce our international sales.

We derived approximately 35% and 27% of our total revenue from customers outside the United States in 2008 and 2007, respectively. We have sales and technical support personnel in several countries worldwide. We expect to continue to add personnel in additional countries. Our various international operations subject us to a variety of risks, including:

- the difficulty of managing and staffing international offices and the increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with multiple international locations;
- difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable, and longer payment cycles, especially in emerging markets;
- the challenge of managing development teams in geographically disparate locations;
- tariffs and trade barriers and other regulatory or contractual limitations on our ability to sell or develop our products in various foreign markets;
- increased exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries ; and
- political and economic instability, including a global recession.

As we expand our business globally, our success will depend, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these risks. Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our international operations and reduce our international sales, adversely affecting our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could be harmed or we could be required to incur significant expenses to enforce our rights.

Our success is dependent in part on obtaining, maintaining and enforcing our patent and other proprietary rights. We rely on trade secret, patent, copyright and trademark laws, and confidentiality agreements with employees and third parties, all of which offer only limited protection. The steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our proprietary information or infringement of our intellectual property rights, and our ability to prevent this misappropriation or infringement is uncertain, particularly in countries outside of the United States. Further, with respect to patent rights, we do not know whether any of our pending patent applications will result in the issuance of a patent or whether the examination process will require us to narrow our claims. To date, we have obtained one issued United States patent and this patent, as well as any additional patents that may be issued to us may be contested, circumvented, found unenforceable or invalidated, and we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing them. Moreover, the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages, and, as a result, our competitors may be able to develop technologies similar or superior to ours.

Protecting against the unauthorized use of our products, trademarks and other proprietary rights is expensive and difficult. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of management resources, either of which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Further, many of our current and potential competitors have the ability to dedicate substantially greater resources to enforcing their intellectual property rights than we have. Accordingly, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property.

Our use of open source and third-party software could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products.

We incorporate open source software into our products. Although we monitor our use of open source software to avoid subjecting our products to conditions we do not intend, the terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by United States courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. In this event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products, to make generally available, in source code form, proprietary code that links to certain open source modules, to re-engineer our products, or to discontinue the sale of our products if re-engineering could not be accomplished on a timely basis, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may also find that we need to incorporate certain proprietary third-party technologies, including software programs, into our products in the future. However, licenses to relevant third-party technology may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Therefore, we could face delays in product releases until equivalent technology can be identified, licensed or developed, and integrated into our current products. These delays, if they occur, could materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our products must interoperate with many software applications that are developed by others and if we are unable to devote the necessary resources to ensure that our products interoperate with those applications, we may fail to increase, or we may lose, market share and we may experience a weakening demand for our products.

Our products must interoperate with many software applications that are developed by others. When new or updated versions of these software applications are introduced, we must sometimes develop updated versions of our software so that they interoperate properly with these applications. We may not accomplish these development efforts quickly, cost-effectively or at all. These development efforts require substantial capital investment and the devotion of substantial employee resources. For example, our products currently interoperate with a number of data protection applications marketed by vendors such as Symantec Corporation and EMC. If we fail to maintain compatibility with these applications, our customers may not be able to protect adequately the data resident on our products and we may, among other consequences, fail to increase, or we may lose, market share and experience a weakening in demand for our products, which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our products must interoperate with various data-access protocols and, if we are unable to ensure that our products interoperate with these protocols, our products might become less competitive.

Our products interoperate with servers and software applications predominantly through the use of protocols, many of which are created and maintained by independent standards organizations. However, some of these protocols that exist today or that may be created in the future are or could be proprietary technology and therefore require licensing the proprietary protocol's specifications from a third party or implementing the protocol without specifications, which might entail significant effort on our part. If we fail to obtain a license to these specifications from third-party vendors on reasonable terms or at all, and we are not able to implement the protocol in the absence of these specifications, our products might become less competitive, which would harm our business. For example, Microsoft Corporation maintains and enhances the Common Internet File System, or CIFS, a proprietary protocol that our products use to communicate with the Windows operating system, the most popular computer operating system in the world. Although our products are currently compatible with CIFS, at present we do not license the specifications to this proprietary protocol. If we are not able to continue to maintain adequate compatibility with CIFS or if we are not able to license adequate specifications to this protocol on reasonable terms, our products would likely be less competitive in the marketplace, which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If our products do not interoperate with our customers' networks, servers or software applications, installations would be delayed or cancelled.

Our products must interoperate with our customers' existing infrastructure, specifically their networks, servers and software applications. This infrastructure often utilizes multiple protocol standards, products from multiple vendors and a wide range of storage features. If we find, as we have in the past, defects in the existing software or hardware used in our customers' infrastructure or an incompatibility or deficiency in our software, we may have to modify our software so that our products will interoperate with our customers' infrastructure. This could cause longer sales and implementation cycles for our products and could cause order cancellations, either of which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may engage in future acquisitions that could disrupt our business, cause dilution to our stockholders, reduce our financial resources and result in increased expenses.

In the future, we may acquire other businesses, products or technologies. We have not made any acquisitions to date. Accordingly, our ability as an organization to make acquisitions is unproven. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates, and we may not be able to complete acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. If we do complete acquisitions, we may not strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, or these acquisitions may be viewed negatively by customers, financial markets or investors. In addition, any acquisitions that we make could lead to difficulties in integrating personnel, technologies and operations from the acquired businesses and in retaining and motivating key personnel from these businesses. Acquisitions may disrupt our ongoing operations, divert management from day-to-day responsibilities, increase our expenses and adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition. Future acquisitions may reduce our cash available for operations and other uses, and could result in an increase in amortization expense related to identifiable assets acquired, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices may cause adverse, unexpected financial reporting fluctuations and affect our reported results of operations.

A change in accounting standards or practices can have a significant effect on our operating results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New accounting pronouncements and varying interpretations of existing accounting pronouncements have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business. For example, although not yet currently required, we could be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which is different than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for our accounting and reporting standards.

Our business is subject to increasingly complex environmental legislation that has increased both our costs and the risk of noncompliance.

We face increasing complexity in our product design and procurement operations as we adjust to new and upcoming requirements relating to the materials composition of many of our products. The European Union, or EU, has adopted certain directives to facilitate the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment sold in the EU, including the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, or RoHS, directive. The RoHS directive restricts the use of lead, mercury and certain other substances in electrical and electronic products placed on the market in the EU after July 1, 2006.

In connection with our compliance with these environmental laws and regulations, we could incur substantial costs, including reserves taken for excess component inventory, and be subject to disruptions to our operations and logistics. In addition, we will need to ensure that we can manufacture compliant products and that we can be assured a supply of compliant components from suppliers. Similar laws and regulations have been proposed or may be enacted in other regions, including in the United States, China and Japan. Other environmental regulations may require us to reengineer our products to utilize components that are compatible with these regulations, and this reengineering and component substitution may result in additional costs to us. We cannot assure you that existing laws or future laws will not have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets.

Because we incorporate encryption technology into our products, our products are subject to United States export controls and may be exported outside the United States only with the required level of export license or through an export license exception. In addition, various countries regulate the importation of certain encryption technology and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our customers' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our products or changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products in international markets, prevent our customers with international operations from deploying our products throughout their global systems or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries altogether. Any change in export or import regulations or related legislation, shift in approach to the enforcement or scope of existing regulations or change in the countries, persons or technologies targeted by these regulations could result in decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential customers with international operations.

If we need additional capital in the future, it may not be available to us on favorable terms, or at all.

We have historically relied on outside financing and customer payments to fund our operations, capital expenditures and expansion. We may require additional capital from equity or debt financing in the future to fund our operations or respond to competitive pressures or strategic opportunities. Due to the recent tightening of the credit and private equity markets, such financing may not be available, or we may not be able to secure timely additional financing on favorable terms. The terms of any additional financing may place limits on our financial and operating flexibility. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity, convertible debt securities or other securities convertible into equity, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution in their percentage ownership of our company, and any new securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, if and when we require it, our ability to grow or support our business and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes and other natural catastrophic events, and to interruption by man-made problems such as computer viruses or terrorism.

Our corporate headquarters are located in Seattle, Washington, an area that is at heightened risk of earthquake and volcanic events. We may not have adequate business interruption insurance to compensate us for losses that may occur from any such significant events. A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake or volcanic eruption, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. Also, our servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer systems. In addition, acts of terrorism could cause disruptions in our or our customers' business or the economy as a whole. To the extent that these disruptions result in delays or cancellations of customer orders or the deployment of our products, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The trading price of our common stock is likely to be volatile.

The trading prices of the securities of technology companies have been highly volatile. Further, our common stock has a limited trading history. Since our initial public offering in December 2006 through February 6, 2009, our stock price has fluctuated from a high of \$28.50 to a low of \$2.31. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock, some of which are outside our control, include:

- variations in our operating results or those of our competitors;
- market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers and the economy as a whole;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products or product enhancements, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- the gain or loss of significant customers;
- the level of sales in a particular quarter;

- lawsuits threatened or filed against us;
- inquiries or investigations by the SEC, NASDAQ, law enforcement or other regulatory bodies;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- changes in the estimates of our operating results or changes in recommendations by any securities analysts who elect to follow our common stock; and
- the adoption or modification of regulations, policies, procedures or programs applicable to our business.

In addition, if the market for technology stocks or the stock market in general experiences loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, operating results or financial condition. The trading price of our common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. For example, current macroeconomic conditions have caused substantial and continuing volatility in the U.S. stock markets. Although such conditions have not been specific to our company, our stock has experienced similar volatility. Some companies that have had volatile market prices for their securities have had securities class actions filed against them. If a suit were filed against us, regardless of its merits or outcome, it would likely result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Future sales of shares by existing stockholders could cause our stock price to decline.

We completed our initial public offering in December 2006, and the contractual lock-up applicable to our equity holders at the time of our initial public offering expired in September 2007. As a result, additional shares of our common stock have become eligible for sale in the public market, including shares held by directors, executive officers and other affiliates. In addition, outstanding warrants and options to purchase shares of our common stock under our 2001 Stock Plan, 2006 Equity Incentive Plan or 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as well as additional shares reserved for issuance under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan have become, and will continue to become, eligible for sale in the public market subject to certain legal and contractual limitations. If a significant portion of these shares are sold, or if it is perceived that they will continue to be sold, the trading price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Insiders continue to have substantial control over us and will be able to influence corporate matters.

As of December 31, 2008, our directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 61% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these stockholders will be able to exercise significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or its assets. This concentration of ownership could limit other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and may have the effect of delaying or preventing a third party from acquiring control over us.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the trading price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could depress the trading price of our common stock by acting to discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions:

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- provide that directors may only be removed "for cause;"
- authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that our board of directors could issue to increase the number of outstanding shares and to discourage a takeover attempt;

- eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which has the effect of requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of stockholders;
- provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company by prohibiting stockholders owning in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us unless certain approvals are obtained.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

There are currently no unresolved issues with respect to any SEC staff written comments that were received at least 180 days before the end of the Company's fiscal year to which this report relates and that relate to the Company's periodic or current reports under the Act.

ITEM 2. *Properties*

Our principal administrative, sales, marketing, customer support and research and development facility is located at our headquarters in Seattle, Washington. We currently lease approximately 66,000 square feet of office space in the Seattle facility and an additional approximately 21,000 square feet of lab space in the same building under a lease expiring on June 30, 2014. We also lease space in various locations throughout the United States and in multiple locations worldwide, primarily for sales and services personnel. We believe that our current facilities are adequate to meet our current needs and that suitable additional or substitute space will be available as needed to accommodate expansion of our operations.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

On November 1, 2007, a putative class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington against the Company and certain of its current and former directors and officers. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. Substantially similar complaints were filed later in the same court and all of these cases were subsequently consolidated. On April 18, 2008, lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint against the Company, certain of its current and former directors and officers, underwriters, and venture capital firms. The consolidated complaint purports to be brought on behalf of a class of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's stock during the period December 16, 2006 to October 3, 2007. Plaintiffs allege that defendants violated the federal securities laws by issuing a false and misleading registration statement and prospectus in connection with the Company's December 16, 2006 initial public offering and by thereafter misrepresenting the Company's current and prospective business and financial results, thereby causing the Company's stock price to be artificially inflated during the purported class period. Plaintiffs seek unspecified compensatory damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and injunctive relief.

On September 30, 2008, the Company and the other defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. Oral argument on the defendants' motions was heard on December 16, 2008, and a decision was issued on December 29 granting in part and denying in part the motions. All claims against defendants Sequoia Capital (and related entities), Atlas Venture (and related entities) and Madrona Venture Group LLC were dismissed. The Section 12 claims were dismissed as against defendants Isilon, its former CEO Steven Goldman, and its former CFO Stuart Fuhlendorf, as were the Section 10(b) claims against Isilon directors William Ruckelshaus and Matthew McIlwain. The Court denied the remainder of the defendants' motions. All remaining defendants filed answers to the complaint on January 30, 2009.

On March 18 and 24, 2008, shareholder derivative actions were filed in the Superior Court of the State of Washington (King County), allegedly on behalf of and for the benefit of the Company, against certain of the Company's current and former directors and officers. The Company was named as a nominal defendant. On April 17, 2008, the court consolidated these actions and appointed lead counsel. The derivative complaints arise out of many of the factual allegations at issue in the securities class action, and generally allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to the Company by publicly misrepresenting Isilon's business prospects and by failing to properly account for certain revenues recognized in the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and first and second quarters in fiscal 2007. The complaints seek unspecified damages and equitable relief, disgorgement of compensation, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. Because the complaints are derivative in nature, they do not seek monetary damages from the Company. However, the Company may be required to advance the legal fees and costs incurred by the individual defendants. On August 27, 2008, at the request of the parties, the court stayed the consolidated derivative action pending resolution of the motions to dismiss in the securities class action.

As noted above, the motions in the securities case were resolved on December 29, 2008. Thereafter, on January 12, 2009, the parties to the derivative action stipulated, and asked the Court to order, that plaintiff amend his complaint. The parties also agreed, and asked the Court to order, that the schedule for defendants' motion(s) to dismiss the amended complaint shall be decided and submitted for approval after receipt of any amended derivative complaint. The Court has not yet signed the proposed order associated with this stipulation.

We are unable to predict the outcome of these cases. A court determination against us in the class action, and our indemnity obligations in the derivative actions, could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has been cooperating on a voluntary basis with an investigation being conducted by the SEC concerning the Company's prior financial restatement. The SEC has issued a formal order of nonpublic investigation and has issued subpoenas to certain of the Company's former officers. The SEC's investigation is a nonpublic, fact-finding inquiry to determine if there have been violations of the federal securities laws.

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

No matters were submitted for a vote of our shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2008.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "ISLN." On December 14, 2006, a registration statement on Form S-1 was declared effective for our initial public offering. The following table sets forth the high and low selling prices of our common stock as reported by The Nasdaq Global Market.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Year ended December 30, 2007:		
First quarter	\$ 27.87	\$ 16.14
Second quarter	18.94	11.48
Third quarter	16.98	7.56
Fourth quarter	7.95	4.55
Year ended December 31, 2008:		
First quarter	\$ 6.10	\$ 4.51
Second quarter	5.49	4.43
Third quarter	5.15	3.70
Fourth quarter	4.44	2.31

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Holdings

As of February 6, 2009, there were approximately 128 stockholders of record, which does not reflect the persons or entities whose shares are held in nominee or "street" name through various banks and brokerage firms.

Equity Compensation Plan

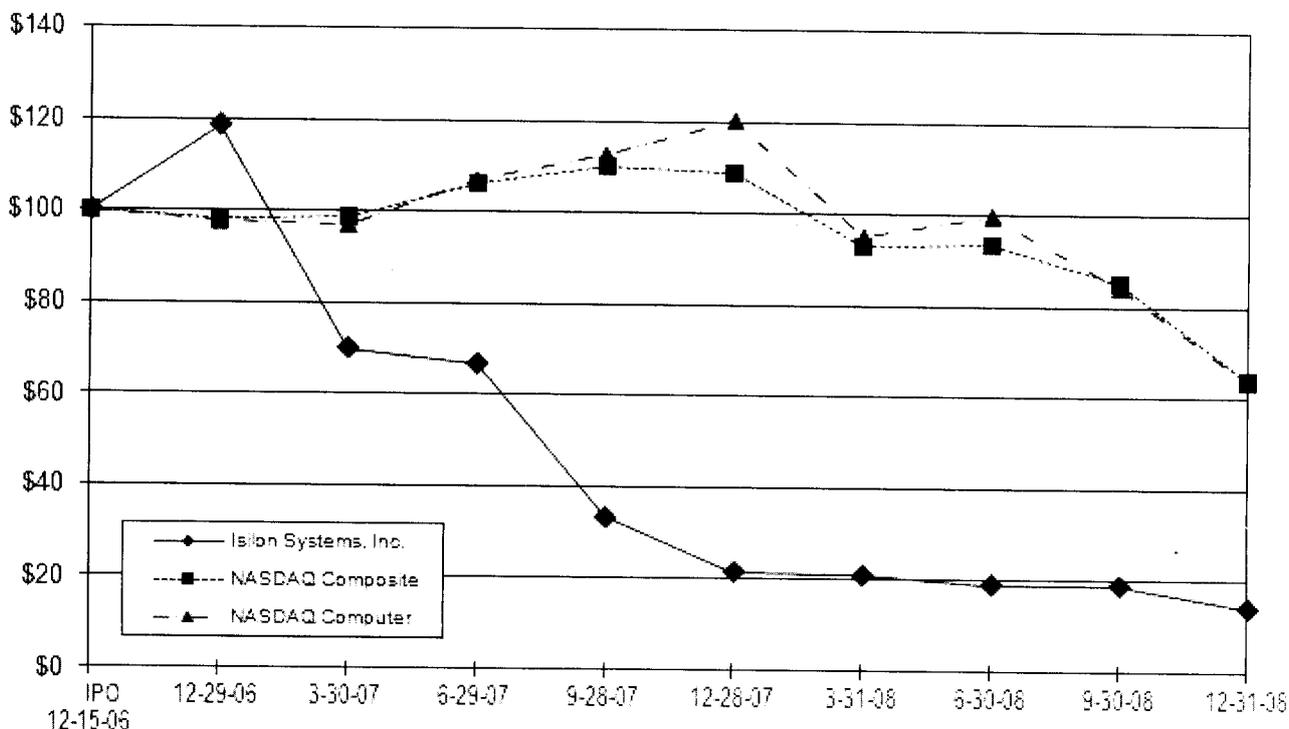
Please see Part III, Item 12 of this report for disclosure relating to our equity compensation plans. Such information is incorporated by reference from our proxy statement.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index from December 15, 2006, the date of our initial public offering, through December 31, 2008, the last trading day of our 2008 fiscal year. Both indices include our common stock.

The graph reflects an investment of \$100 in our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index, on December 15, 2006, and the reinvestment of dividends, if any. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.

**Comparison of 2 Year Cumulative Total Return
Among Isilon Systems, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index**



	12/15/06	12/29/06	3/30/07	6/29/07	9/28/07	12/28/07	3/31/08	6/30/08	9/30/08	12/31/08
Isilon Systems, Inc.	\$100.00	\$118.48	\$70.00	\$66.75	\$33.33	\$21.65	\$21.13	\$19.22	\$19.09	\$14.24
NASDAQ Composite	\$100.00	\$98.29	\$98.55	\$105.94	\$109.94	\$108.84	\$92.75	\$93.32	\$85.13	\$64.18
NASDAQ Computer	\$100.00	\$97.66	\$97.07	\$106.91	\$112.61	\$120.26	\$95.02	\$99.67	\$84.19	\$63.44

Note: This graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, we did not issue or sell any shares of our common stock or other equity securities pursuant to unregistered transactions in reliance upon an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Use of Proceeds from Public Offering of Common Stock

On December 14, 2006, our registration statement (No. 333-137078) on Form S-1 was declared effective for our initial public offering, pursuant to which we sold 8,940,717 shares of common stock and certain selling stockholders sold 661,783 shares, including the underwriters' over-allotment, at \$13.00 per share. The offering closed on December 20, 2006, and, as a result, we received net proceeds of approximately \$105.7 million (after underwriters' discounts of \$8.1 million and additional offering-related costs of approximately \$2.4 million). The managing underwriters were Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

No payments for such expenses were made directly or indirectly to (i) any of our officers or directors or their associates, (ii) any persons owning 10% or more of any class of our equity securities, or (iii) any of our affiliates. We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares in the initial public offering by the selling stockholders. In December 2006, we used approximately \$12.5 million of the net proceeds to repay the outstanding balances under the revolving line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank and subordinated debt financing with Horizon Technology Funding Company LLC. We expect to use the remaining net proceeds for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures, product development, expansion of our manufacturing, engineering, operations, marketing and sales departments, and building our international sales and marketing teams. Additionally, we may choose to expand our current business through acquisitions of, or investments in, other complementary businesses, products or technologies. Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds in a variety of short-term, interest-bearing, investment grade securities. There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our initial public offering from that described in the final prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b).

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not make any purchases of our outstanding common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2008.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data is qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto in Part II, Item 8 and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7, of this report on Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

	Year Ended				
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	January 1, 2006	January 2, 2005
	Restated(3)				
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Total revenue	\$ 114,422	\$ 88,998	\$ 61,206	\$ 21,083	\$ 7,653
Total cost of revenue(1)	<u>49,988</u>	<u>42,736</u>	<u>28,808</u>	<u>11,575</u>	<u>4,163</u>
Gross profit	<u>64,434</u>	<u>46,262</u>	<u>32,398</u>	<u>9,508</u>	<u>3,490</u>
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(1)	24,049	19,903	16,524	12,478	7,446
Sales and marketing(1)	47,363	42,595	24,390	12,377	6,305
General and administrative(1)	<u>19,700</u>	<u>14,945</u>	<u>7,411</u>	<u>3,681</u>	<u>2,300</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>91,112</u>	<u>77,443</u>	<u>48,325</u>	<u>28,536</u>	<u>16,051</u>
Loss from operations	(26,678)	(31,181)	(15,927)	(19,028)	(12,561)
Total other income (expense), net(2)	<u>2,069</u>	<u>4,470</u>	<u>(9,952)</u>	<u>(68)</u>	<u>18</u>
Loss before income tax expense and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(24,609)	(26,711)	(25,879)	(19,096)	(12,543)
Income tax expense	<u>(469)</u>	<u>(221)</u>	<u>(109)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(25,078)	(26,932)	(25,988)	(19,096)	(12,543)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle(2)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (25,078)</u>	<u>\$ (26,932)</u>	<u>\$ (25,988)</u>	<u>\$ (19,185)</u>	<u>\$ (12,543)</u>
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.40)</u>	<u>\$ (0.44)</u>	<u>\$ (3.09)</u>	<u>\$ (3.95)</u>	<u>\$ (3.61)</u>
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share	<u>63,318</u>	<u>61,514</u>	<u>8,423</u>	<u>4,852</u>	<u>3,474</u>
 (1) Includes stock-based compensation expense* as follows:					
Cost of revenue	\$ 124	\$ 149	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ —
Research and development	1,165	702	160	—	—
Sales and marketing	2,257	1,601	198	—	—
General and administrative	2,359	1,526	258	5	4

* Note: On January 2, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*.

- (2) On July 4, 2005, we adopted FASB Staff Position No. 150-5, *Issuer's Accounting under FASB Statement No. 150 for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Shares That Are Redeemable*. Amounts for the years ended December 31, 2006 and January 1, 2006 include related warrant revaluation expense of \$8.4 million and \$52,000, respectively, and a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle of \$89,000 for the year ended January 1, 2006.
- (3) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

	As of				
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	January 1, 2006	January 2, 2005
	Restated(1) (In thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 77,783	\$ 85,861	\$ 99,899	\$ 12,656	\$ 8,618
Working capital	70,840	87,251	108,519	7,332	7,204
Total assets	120,190	131,538	136,734	28,241	17,550
Preferred stock warrant liability	—	—	—	367	—
Current and long-term notes payable and capital lease obligations	—	—	—	7,543	1,474
Convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	59,549	39,736
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	197,685	191,255	185,948	324	158
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	70,023	88,589	110,207	(49,375)	(30,327)

- (1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

The following should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," Part I, Item 1. "Business," and Part II, Item 6. "Selected Financial Data," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Beginning in fiscal 2008, we reported financial results based on a calendar year end with fiscal year 2008 ending on December 31, 2008. Prior to 2008, we reported financial results on a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending on the Sunday closest to December 31 of that year. For ease of reference within this section, 2007 refers to the fiscal year ended December 30, 2007 and 2006 refers to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Restatement of Previously Issued Consolidated Financial Statements

As announced on November 8, 2007, our Audit Committee, assisted by independent forensic accountants and legal advisors, initiated an independent investigation of certain of our sales to resellers and other customers to determine whether commitments were made that had an impact on the timing and treatment of revenue recognition, and whether our internal controls relating to revenue recognition were sufficient. On February 29, 2008, we announced that our Board of Directors, based upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, determined that we should restate our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007 ended, April 1, 2007 and July 1, 2007, respectively, as a result of errors in the financial statements.

Summary of the Restatement Adjustments

As a result of the Audit Committee's review, we identified errors in our previous recognition of revenue. For fiscal 2006, as shown in the table below, restated revenues are \$61.2 million compared to previously reported revenues of \$62.3 million and net loss per share increased to \$3.09 from \$3.02. The restatement adjustments did not affect our previously reported cash, cash equivalents, or short-term investment balances in any of the periods being restated. See Note 2 to the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2006		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Statement of Operations	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Total revenue	\$ 62,279	\$ (1,073)	\$ 61,206
Total cost of revenue	29,331	(523)	28,808
Total operating expenses	48,325	—	48,325
Loss from operations	(15,377)	(550)	(15,927)
Net loss	(25,438)	(550)	(25,988)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (3.02)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (3.09)

Overview

We were founded in January 2001 specifically to create a solution that addressed the unique challenges associated with the storage and management of file-based data. From January 2001 to January 2003, we were focused on designing and developing our OneFS operating system software used in all of our storage systems. We began commercial shipments of our first systems in January 2003, and since then we have been focused on optimizing our solution to meet our customers' needs and establishing development, manufacturing and marketing partnerships. Today, our solution includes a suite of systems, software and services.

We sell scale-out NAS storage systems that consist of three or more storage nodes. Each node is comprised of our proprietary OneFS operating system software and industry standard hardware components integrated into a self-contained, 3.5-inch and 1.75-inch high, rack-mountable chassis. Customers can scale our storage systems incrementally as their needs grow by purchasing additional nodes or clusters of nodes from us to enhance storage capacity, performance or both. Our future revenue growth will depend upon further penetration of our existing customers as well as expansion of our customer base in existing and other industries that depend upon file-based data. We consider the development of direct and indirect sales channels in domestic and international markets a key to our future revenue growth and the global acceptance of our products. We also are dependent on the development, adoption and acceptance of new software and systems to increase our overall margins and achieve profitability.

Our product revenue growth rate will depend significantly on continued growth in our target industries and our ability to continue to attract new customers in those industries. Our growth in services revenue will depend upon increasing the number of systems under service contracts. Any such increases will depend on a growing customer base and our customers renewing existing service contracts.

Our ability to achieve and sustain profitability will also be affected by the extent to which we incur additional expenses to expand our sales, marketing, product development and general and administrative capabilities. Personnel costs constitute the largest component of our operating expenses. Personnel costs consist of salaries, benefits, incentive compensation, including commissions for sales personnel, and, beginning in 2006, stock-based compensation expense. To achieve and sustain profitability, we must control expenses while continuing to attract and retain qualified personnel and grow our revenue.

We believe our operations are more efficient and flexible because we outsource manufacturing and international back office functions, as well as certain research and development and support activities, which we believe will assist us in achieving and sustaining profitability. Overall, we expect our operating expenses to continue to grow in absolute dollars but to decrease as a percentage of our total revenue.

As a consequence of the rapidly evolving nature of our business and our limited operating history, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of revenue and operating results, including gross margin and operating expenses as a percentage of our total revenue, are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. Although we have experienced significant percentage growth in our total revenue, we do not believe that our historical growth rates are likely to be sustainable or indicative of future growth.

We are headquartered in Seattle, Washington. Our personnel and operations are also located in Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom and throughout the United States. We expect to continue to add personnel in the United States and internationally to provide additional geographic sales and technical support coverage.

Key Business Metrics

We monitor a number of key metrics to help forecast growth, establish budgets, measure the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts, and measure operational effectiveness.

New Customers and Repeat Sales Orders. Our goal is to attract a significant number of new customers and to encourage existing customers to purchase additional products, specifically our higher margin software applications, SyncIQ, SnapshotIQ, SmartConnect, and SmartQuotas. A majority of our customers buy our storage systems and later add additional nodes or software applications as the need arises under our ‘pay-as-you-grow’ model.

Channel Leverage. We are actively growing our relationships with channel partners to further penetrate our targeted markets domestically and internationally. We track our sales orders by direct or indirect customers with the goal of increasing revenue from channel partners.

Gross Margin. Our goal is to grow our gross margin to increase the profitability of our business. Some of the key factors affecting our gross margin are average sales prices of our systems, the revenue attributable to software applications as a percentage of total revenue, the rate at which our customers adopt our higher margin products, the timing of component cost reductions through product redesign, the timing of supplier cost reductions, the ability to manage inventory levels, the ability to control costs associated with servicing our customers, and overall market conditions. We consider our ability to monitor and manage these factors to be a key aspect of attaining and expanding our profitability.

Operating Cash Flows. We closely monitor operating cash flows as a measure of our business performance. Some of the key factors affecting operating cash flows are our ability to generate net income and manage working capital. Increasing inventory turns and reducing days sales outstanding in accounts receivable are both contributors to improving working capital. Our goal is to maximize cash flows while continuing to invest in our business. Our close tracking of operating cash flows allows us to better manage the cash needs of our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates and judgments that can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the dates of the consolidated financial statements, the disclosure of contingencies as of the dates of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. Although we believe that our estimates and judgments are reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from those estimates.

We believe the following to be our critical accounting policies because they are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and they require critical management estimates and judgments about matters that are uncertain:

- revenue recognition;
- allowance for doubtful accounts;
- stock-based compensation;

- estimation of fair value of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock;
- inventory valuation; and
- accounting for income taxes.

If actual results or events differ materially from those contemplated by us in making these estimates, our reported financial condition and results of operations for future periods could be materially affected. See “Risk Factors” for certain matters that may affect our future financial condition or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenue from sales of our products and services. Product revenue consists of revenue from sales of systems and software. Shipping charges billed to customers are included in product revenue and the related shipping costs are included in cost of product revenue.

Our software is integrated with industry standard hardware and is essential to the functionality of the integrated system product. We provide unspecified software updates and enhancements related to its products through service contracts. As a result, we account for revenue in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position No. 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, or SOP 97-2, as amended by Statement of Position No. 98-9, *Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions*, or SOP 98-9, for all transactions involving the sale of software. We recognize product revenue when we have entered into an arrangement with a customer, delivery has occurred, the fee is deemed fixed or determinable and free of contingencies and significant uncertainties, and collection is reasonably assured.

On sales to channel partners, we evaluate whether fees are considered fixed or determinable by considering a number of factors, including our ability to estimate returns, the geography in which a sales transaction originates, payment terms and our relationship and past history with the particular channel partner. If fees are not considered fixed or determinable at the time of sale to a channel partner, revenue recognition is deferred until there is persuasive evidence indicating product has sold-through to an end-user. Persuasive evidence of sell-through may include reports from channel partners documenting sell-through activity, copies of end-user purchase orders, data indicating an order has shipped to an end-user, cash payments or letters of credit guaranteeing cash payments or other similar information.

At the time of shipment, we record revenue reserves for estimated sales returns and stock rotation arrangements. Sales returns and stock rotation reserves are estimated based on historical activity and expectations of future experience. We monitor and analyze actual experience and adjust these reserves on a quarterly basis.

Substantially all of our products are sold in combination with services, which primarily consist of hardware and software support. Software support provides customers with rights to unspecified software updates and to maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period. Hardware support includes Internet access to technical content through Isilon Insight, our knowledge database, repair or replacement of hardware in the event of breakage or failure, and telephone and Internet access to technical support personnel during the term of the support period. Installation services, when provided, are also included in services revenue.

Sales generally consist solely of hardware and software products and support services. We have established vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, for the fair value of our support services as measured by the renewal prices offered to and paid by our customers. We use the residual method, as allowed by SOP 98-9, to determine the amount of product revenue to be recognized. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered element, support services, is deferred and the remaining portion of the sales amount is recognized as product revenue. This product revenue is recognized upon shipment, based on freight terms, assuming all other criteria for recognition discussed above have been met. The fair value of our support services is recognized as services revenue on a straight-line method over the term of the related support period, which is typically one to three years.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We review our allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly by assessing individual accounts receivable over a specific age and amount, and all other balances on a pooled basis based on historical collection experience and economic risk assessment. Accordingly, the amount of this allowance will fluctuate based upon changes in revenue levels, collection of specific balances in accounts receivable and estimated changes in customer credit quality or likelihood of collection. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$250,000 and \$324,000 as of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 2, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS 123(R), using the prospective transition method, which requires us to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) only to awards granted, modified, repurchased or cancelled after the adoption date. Under this transition method, our stock-based compensation expense recognized beginning January 2, 2006 is based on the grant date fair value of stock option awards we grant or modify after January 1, 2006. We recognize this expense on a straight-line basis over the optionees' requisite service periods. We estimate the grant date fair value of stock option awards under the provisions of SFAS 123(R) using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, which requires, among other inputs, an estimate of the fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant for options granted prior to our initial public offering in December 2006 and the expected volatility of the stock over the expected term of the related grants.

We determined that it was not practicable to calculate the expected volatility of our share price since our securities have been publicly traded for a limited period of time, we have limited information on our own past volatility, and we are a high-growth technology company whose future operating results are not comparable to prior operating results. Therefore, we estimated our expected volatility based on reported market value data for a group of publicly traded companies, which we selected from market indices that we believed would be indicators of its future stock price volatility, after consideration of their size, stage of lifecycle, profitability, growth, risk and return on investment. We used the average expected volatility rates reported by the comparable group for an expected term that approximated the expected term that we estimated.

In 2008, we recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$5.9 million in accordance with SFAS 123(R) based on the related options having an expected term of approximately four years. In future periods, stock-based compensation expense is expected to increase as we issue additional equity-based awards to continue to attract and retain key employees. Additionally, SFAS 123(R) requires that we recognize compensation expense only for the portion of stock options that are expected to vest. If the actual number of forfeitures differs from that estimated, we may be required to record adjustments to stock-based compensation expense in future periods. As of December 31, 2008, our total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock-based awards granted in accordance with SFAS 123(R) since January 2, 2006 was \$18.0 million.

We account for stock-based compensation arrangements with non-employees in accordance with FASB Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, or EITF 96-18, using a fair value approach. The fair value of the stock options granted to non-employees was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Stock-based compensation expense during 2008 relating to awards to non-employees was \$124,000. As of December 31, 2008, there was no unrecognized compensation expense related to stock-based awards granted in accordance with EITF 96-18.

Estimation of Fair Value of Warrants to Purchase Convertible Preferred Stock

On July 4, 2005, we adopted FASB Staff Position No. 150-5, *Issuer's Accounting under FASB Statement No. 150 for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Shares That Are Redeemable*, or FSP 150-5. FSP 150-5 provides that the warrants we have issued to purchase shares of our convertible preferred stock are subject to the requirements in FSP 150-5, which requires us to classify these warrants as current liabilities and to adjust the value of these warrants to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. At the time of adoption, we recorded an expense of \$89,000 for the cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle, to reflect the estimated fair value of these warrants as of that date. We recorded \$52,000 and \$8.4 million of additional expense in other income (expense), net, for the remainder of 2005 and during 2006, respectively, to reflect further increases in the estimated fair value of the warrants. We estimated the fair value of these warrants at the respective balance sheet dates using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. This model utilizes the estimated fair value of the underlying convertible preferred stock at the valuation measurement date, the remaining contractual term of the warrant, risk-free interest rates, and expected dividends and expected volatility of the price of the underlying convertible preferred stock. We utilized recommended estimates prepared by Duff & Phelps, LLC in determining the fair value of the underlying convertible preferred stock in determining the valuation of these warrants.

Upon the closing of our initial public offering, these warrants converted into warrants to purchase shares of our common stock and, as a result, no longer are subject to FSP 150-5. The current aggregate fair value of these warrants was reclassified from current liabilities to additional paid-in capital, a component of stockholders' equity (deficit), and we ceased to record any related periodic fair value adjustments.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are primarily comprised of finished systems, service spares and evaluation units and are accounted for using first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method using a lower of cost or market valuation. Spares inventory consists of components and finished goods used to support our field services organization. Evaluation units are located at customer locations, as some of our customers test our equipment prior to purchasing. The number of evaluation units has increased due to our overall growth and an increase in our customer base. In order to fulfill our obligations related to the hardware support services that we sell, we also hold component parts and finished systems in our inventory that are used to repair and replace broken hardware. Inventory valuation reserves are established to reduce the carrying amounts of our inventories to their net estimated realizable values. Inventory valuation reserves are based on historical usage, expected demand and evaluation unit conversion rate and age. Inherent in our estimates of market value in determining inventory valuation reserves are estimates related to economic trends, future demand for our products and technological obsolescence of our products. If future demand or market conditions are less favorable than our projections, additional inventory valuation reserves could be required and would be reflected in cost of product revenue in the period in which the reserves are taken. Inventory valuation reserves were \$2.1 million and \$934,000 as of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, respectively.

Accounting for Income Taxes

At December 31, 2008, we had \$117.6 million of net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income for federal and state purposes. These net operating loss carryforwards expire for federal purposes from 2021 to 2028. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We record this amount as a provision or benefit for taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure, including assessing the risks associated with tax audits, and assessing temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2008, we had gross deferred tax assets of \$42.3 million, which were primarily related to federal and state net operating loss carryforwards and research and development expenses capitalized for tax purposes. We assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent that we believe recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Due to the uncertainty of our future profitability, we have recorded a valuation allowance equal to the \$42.3 million of gross deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2008. Accordingly, we have not recorded an income tax benefit in our statement of operations for any of the periods presented. If we determine in the future that these deferred tax assets are more-likely-than-not to be realized, a release of all or a portion of the related valuation allowance would increase income in the period in which that determination is made.

Results of Operations

Revenue. We derive our revenue from sales of our products and services. Our customers typically purchase a cluster of our storage devices comprised of three or more nodes. Each node includes our OneFS® operating system software and industry standard hardware. We offer various systems to meet customer-specific storage capacity and performance requirements. In addition, customers may purchase separate additional software applications for enhanced functionality. Pricing of our products depends, in part, on our cost of goods at the time we determine the overall pricing of our products and the size of the cluster and software modules purchased. We may periodically change the list prices of our storage system products.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenue by type:			
Product	\$ 91,946	\$ 74,434	\$ 53,137
Services	22,476	14,564	8,069
Total revenue	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>
% revenue by type:			
Product	80%	84%	87%
Services	<u>20</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Revenue by geography:			
Domestic	\$ 74,612	\$ 64,936	\$ 46,465
International	39,810	24,062	14,741
Total revenue	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>
% revenue by geography:			
Domestic	65%	73%	76%
International	<u>35</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Revenue by sales channel:			
Direct	\$ 53,171	\$ 40,464	\$ 34,431
Indirect	61,251	48,534	26,775
Total revenue	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>
% revenue by sales channel:			
Direct	46%	45%	56%
Indirect	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin. Cost of product revenue consists primarily of amounts paid to our contract manufacturer in connection with the procurement of hardware components and assembly of those components into our systems, costs of shipping and logistics, and valuation reserves taken for excess and obsolete inventory. The components that are used in the assembly of our products include disk drives, memory chips and CPUs. Our contract manufacturer does not enter into long-term contracts for any of these components; thus, prices for these components are subject to fluctuations in the spot market, which can cause our cost of product revenue to fluctuate. Cost of services revenue is primarily comprised of salaries and employee benefits and third-party costs in providing technical and logistical support.

Our gross margin has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, including average sales prices of our systems, the revenue attributable to sales of software applications as a percentage of total revenue, the rate at which our customers adopt our higher margin products such as higher density systems and software applications, the timing of component cost reductions through product redesign, the timing of supplier cost reductions that might result from volume discount pricing, and overall market conditions.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	Restated(1)		
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenue:			
Product	\$ 91,946	\$ 74,434	\$ 53,137
Services	22,476	14,564	8,069
Total revenue	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>
Cost of revenue:			
Product	\$ 36,775	\$ 33,761	\$ 25,186
Services	13,213	8,975	3,622
Total cost of revenue	<u>\$ 49,988</u>	<u>\$ 42,736</u>	<u>\$ 28,808</u>
Gross margin:			
Product	60%	55%	53%
Services	41%	38%	55%
Total gross margin	56%	52%	53%

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses primarily include personnel costs, prototype expenses, facilities expenses and depreciation of equipment used in research and development. In addition to our United States development teams, through the end of fiscal 2007 we used an offshore development team from a third-party contract engineering provider in Moscow, Russia. Research and development expenses are recorded when incurred. We are devoting substantial resources to the development of additional functionality for existing products and the development of new systems and software products. We intend to continue to invest significantly in our research and development efforts because we believe they are essential to maintaining and improving our competitive position. Accordingly, we expect research and development expenses to continue to increase in total dollars and as a percent of revenue in the near term, although we expect these expenses to decrease as a percentage of total revenue over the next several years.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Research and development expenses	\$ 24,049	\$ 19,903	\$ 16,524
Percent of total revenue	21%	22%	27%

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses primarily include personnel costs, sales commissions, professional services fees, trade shows, marketing programs, facilities and depreciation expenses. We plan to continue to invest heavily in sales and marketing by increasing the size of our field sales force and the number of our channel partners to allow us to expand into existing and new geographic and vertical markets. We also plan to continue to invest in expanding our domestic and international sales and marketing activities and building brand awareness. We expect that sales and marketing expenses will increase in absolute dollars and remain our largest expense category. However, we expect sales and marketing expenses to decrease as a percentage of total revenue in the future due to our expected growth and attainment of economies of scale. Generally, sales personnel are not immediately productive and thus sales and marketing expenses do not immediately result in revenue. Hiring additional sales personnel reduces short-term operating margins until the sales personnel become fully productive. Accordingly, the timing of sales personnel hiring and the rate at which they become productive will affect our future performance.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 47,363	\$ 42,595	\$ 24,390
Percent of total revenue	41%	48%	40%

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses primarily include personnel costs, facilities expenses related to our executive, finance, human resources, information technology and legal organizations, bad debt expense, public company related expenses, and fees for professional services such as legal, accounting, compliance and information systems. Also included in general and administrative expenses are attorneys' fees and costs for the legal proceedings described in more detail in Part II, Note 12, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as costs associated with our completed Audit Committee investigation. We expect general and administrative expenses to continue to increase in total dollars although we expect these expenses to decrease as a percentage of total revenue over the next several years.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Dollars in thousands)		
General and administrative expenses	\$ 19,700	\$ 14,945	\$ 7,411
Percent of total revenue	17%	17%	12%

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net primarily includes interest income on cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances and interest expense on our outstanding debt. It also includes realized gain (loss) on short-term investments. In addition, in 2006 other income (expense), net, included an adjustment to record our preferred stock warrants at fair value in accordance with FSP 150-5.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(In thousands)		
Interest income and other	\$ 2,069	\$ 4,470	\$ 230
Interest expense	—	—	(1,751)
Warrant revaluation expense	—	—	(8,431)
Other income (expense), net	\$ 2,069	\$ 4,470	\$ (9,952)

Fiscal 2008 Compared With Fiscal 2007

Revenue. Total revenue was \$114.4 million in 2008 compared to \$89.0 million in 2007, an increase of 29%. This growth has been driven primarily by an increase in our customer base, reorders from our existing customer base, expanded product offerings and revenue from our recently established international markets, particularly in Asia.

Our customer base increased 35% from December 30, 2007 to December 31, 2008 and the number of new customers added in 2008 was 239, representing a 25% decrease compared to 320 new customers added in 2007. We believe this decrease is due, in part, to difficulties in our ability to obtain new customers during 2008 due to the uncertainty created by our internal investigation and related matters, including our delayed SEC filings and the status of our NASDAQ listing. A majority of our customers that buy our storage systems later add to their storage cluster. In 2008, reorders from existing customers represented approximately 79% of total revenue, compared to 58% in 2007. The average initial order size decreased 10% from 2007 to 2008, while the average reorder size increased 2% in the same comparative period. The overall average order size remained consistent year-over-year. In 2008, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue, compared to 2007 when Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 10% of total 2007 revenue.

The growth in our revenue has also been driven by new product introductions. In 2008 we introduced the X-series product line as well as our OneFS® 5.0 operating system. These new products offer new features and functionality that allow us to market to a broader array of customers.

We generated 35% of our total revenue in 2008 from international locations, compared to 27% in 2007. We plan to continue to expand into international locations and introduce our products in new markets directly and indirectly through channel partners. In 2008, we derived 54% of our total revenue from indirect channels compared to 55% in 2007.

Service revenue increased \$7.9 million, or 54%, to \$22.5 million in 2008 from \$14.6 million in 2007. The increase in services revenue was a result of increased product sales and first-year technical support sales combined with the renewal of service contracts by existing customers. As our installed customer base grows and since many of our customers continue to renew their service contracts, we expect services revenues to continue to grow.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased four percentage points to 56% in 2008 from 52% in 2007. Gross margin for product revenue increased five percentage points to 60% in 2008 from 55% in 2007. The increase in product revenue gross margin was primarily due to increased customer adoption of our new generation of software applications and lower product discounting together with a reduction in component costs. Additionally, after restating our first quarter 2007 results, gross margin for 2007 included costs of product revenue for transactions for which no revenue was recorded, reducing gross margins by approximately 1%.

All of our software applications carry a higher gross margin than our overall product margin. During 2008, approximately 57% of our customers purchased one or more of our four software applications compared to approximately 51% in 2007. Additionally, 64% of our new customers purchased one or more of our software applications compared to 50% in 2007.

We have experienced and expect to continue to experience pricing pressures within our industry as the price per terabyte of storage decreases year over year. This downward pricing pressure is primarily due to the decreasing prices of disk drives and other industry standard hardware components. Depending on the product type, disk drives can represent approximately one-third of the product cost. Historically, disk drives have decreased in price approximately 30% from year to year. The decline in product prices that we experienced was more than offset by a greater percentage decrease in cost of product revenue on a per unit basis. This added to the overall increase in product gross margin year over year.

Gross margin for services revenue increased three percentage points to 41% in 2008 from 38% in 2007. Services revenue includes support services for both our software and our hardware products and professional services fees. Software support provides customers with software updates, maintenance releases and patches, which have minimal costs. Hardware support includes Internet access to our technical knowledge database and to technical support personnel, and third-party costs in providing technical support. During 2008, we continued to incur expenditures related to our customer service and support structure, including hiring new personnel, transitioning from one primary third party maintenance provider to our current service provider, expanding our service organization geographically to enhance the reliability and responsiveness for our customers. These costs were offset by an increase in customer renewal rates for our support services as well as a decrease in stock-based compensation expense related to services costs of revenue.

As our customer base continues to grow, it will be necessary for us to continue to incur significant upfront expenditures on our customer service and support structure to support this growth. The rate at which we add new customers as well as the added complexity of managing spares inventory located in various geographic regions will affect the amount of these upfront expenditures. The timing of these additional expenditures could materially affect our cost of revenue, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of total revenue, in any particular period. This could cause downward pressure on services and total gross margins. We believe that we will experience increases in gross margin as our supply chain reaches economies of scale and as software revenue, which has a higher gross margin, increases as a percentage of our total revenue.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$4.1 million, or 21%, to \$24.0 million in 2008 from \$19.9 million in 2007. Research and development employees increased to 137 at December 31, 2008 from 103 at December 30, 2007. The increase in expenses year over year was primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits and stock-based compensation expense. Stock-based compensation expense related to research and development increased to \$1.2 million in 2008 from \$702,000 in 2007. As a percent of 2008 revenue, research and development expense fell slightly to 21% from 22% in 2007.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$4.8 million, or 11%, to \$47.4 million in 2008 from \$42.6 million in 2007. Sales and marketing employees increased to 157 at December 31, 2008 from 141 at December 30, 2007. The year over year increase in sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to variable compensation costs associated with higher revenues, professional services fees and stock-based compensation expense. Stock-based compensation expense included in sales and marketing expenses was \$2.3 million in 2008 compared with \$1.6 million in 2007. As a percent of 2008 revenue, sales and marketing expense decreased to 41% from 48% in 2007.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$4.8 million, or 32%, to \$19.7 million in 2008 from \$14.9 million in 2007. General and administrative employees increased to 48 at December 31, 2008 from 44 at December 30, 2007. The increase year over year was primarily due to professional service fees, which included \$1.0 million in attorneys' fees and costs for legal proceedings, and \$3.1 million in fees associated with our Audit Committee investigation and restatement of prior period financial results compared to \$1.5 million in 2007. Also contributing to the increase were increases in stock-based compensation and salaries and benefits. The additional personnel and professional services fees were primarily the result of our ongoing efforts to build the legal, financial, human resources and information technology functions required of a public company, including costs to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Stock-based compensation expense included in general and administrative expenses increased to \$2.4 million in 2008 from \$1.5 million in 2007. As a percent of 2008 revenue, general and administrative expense remained flat at 17% compared to 2007.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income(expense), net decreased \$2.4 million to \$2.1 million in income in 2008 from \$4.5 million in income in 2007. The decrease was entirely due to a decrease in our interest income of \$2.4 million related to a decrease in market interest rates on our investments as well as a lower cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities balance.

Fiscal 2007 Compared With Fiscal 2006 (restated)

Revenue. Total revenue was \$89.0 million in 2007 compared to \$61.2 million in 2006, an increase of 45%. Revenue increased in 2007, primarily due the expansion of our customer base, an increase in repeat orders and the number of product offerings available to our customers offset by a decrease in average order sizes. Our customer base grew 87% from 2007 to 2006 and the number of new customers added in 2007 was 320, representing a 44% increase over the number of new customers added in the comparable period in the prior year. This increase was primarily due to

better penetration in our target markets, our expanded sales force and traction in international markets. In 2007, reorders from existing customers represented approximately 58% of total revenue, compared to 69% in 2006. The average initial order size increased 6% from 2007 to 2006, while the average reorder size decreased by 10% in the same comparative period. The decrease in overall average order size of 2% year-over-year is attributable to increased diversification of customers and product mix, specifically a greater number of new customers purchasing our entry level IQ 200 system.

In 2007, Eastman Kodak Company was our only customer with revenues greater than 10% accounting for 10% of our total revenue. In 2006, Comcast Corporation, which purchased through one of our resellers, accounted for 15% of our total revenue and Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 10% of our total revenue.

In 2007, we derived 55% of our total revenue from indirect channels compared to 44% in 2006. This increase in indirect channel revenue was due to the growing market for our products and our increased focus on expanding our indirect channel sales by hiring dedicated sales managers and expanding our group of value-added resellers. Computer Design and Integration LLC, the reseller that sold to Comcast, is the only reseller that accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in 2006. We generated 27% of our total revenue in 2007 from international locations, compared to 24% in 2006. We plan to continue to expand into international locations and introduce our products in new markets directly and indirectly through channel partners.

Services revenue increased \$6.5 million, or 80%, to \$14.6 million in 2007 from \$8.1 million in 2006. The increase in services revenue was a result of increased product sales and first-year technical support sales combined with the renewal of service contracts by existing customers. As our installed customer base grows and since substantially all of our customers continue to renew their service contracts, we expect services revenues to continue to grow.

Gross Margin. Gross margin decreased 100 basis points to 52% in 2007 from 53% in 2006. Gross margin for product revenue increased 200 basis points to 55% in 2007 from 53% in 2006. The increase in product revenue gross margin was primarily due to customer adoption of our new generation of products released in 2007 and 2006, which have more favorable gross margins as a result of reduced product component costs and an increase in software sales. Some of our new generation products were designed, among other things, to deliver a higher amount of storage capacity within each node. This higher capacity has resulted in increased gross margins even as price per megabyte of storage charged to our customers has decreased. Since the latter part of 2006, we released four new software applications, SnapshotIQ, SmartConnect, Migration IQ and SmartQuotas, which carry a higher gross margin than our margin on our overall product revenue. During 2007, more than 50% of our new customers purchased one or more of our five software applications. The growth in product margins was offset by reserves for adverse purchase commitments and increased servicing costs for our pool of evaluation inventory.

We expect to continue to experience pricing pressures within our industry as the price per megabyte of storage decreases year over year. The downward pricing pressure is primarily due to the decreasing prices of disk drives and other industry standard hardware components. Depending on the product type, disk drives can represent approximately one-fourth of our material cost. Historically, disk drives have decreased in price approximately 30% from year to year.

Gross margin for services revenue decreased 17 percentage points to 38% in 2007 from 55% in 2006. Services revenue includes support services for both our software and our hardware products. Software support provides customers with software updates, maintenance releases and patches, which have minimal costs. Hardware support includes Internet access to our technical knowledge database and to technical support personnel, and third-party costs in providing technical support. During 2007, we continued to incur expenditures related to our customer service and support structure, including hiring new personnel, expanding our service organization geographically to enhance the reliability and responsiveness for our customers. As a result, gross margin for services revenue for the year ended 2007 decreased from the comparable period in the prior year.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$3.4 million, or 20%, to \$19.9 million in 2007 from \$16.5 million in 2006. Research and development employees increased to 103 at December 30, 2007 from 98 at December 31, 2006. The increase in expenses year over year was primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits, professional services, and stock-based compensation expense. Stock-based compensation expense related to research and development increased to \$702,000 in 2007 from \$160,000 in 2006. As a percent of 2007 revenue, research and development expense fell to 22% from 27% in 2006.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$18.2 million, or 75%, to \$42.6 million in 2007 from \$24.4 million in 2006. Sales and marketing employees increased to 141 at December 30, 2007 from 101 at December 31, 2006. The year over year increase in sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to an increase in headcount-related costs, trade shows, marketing programs, travel expenses, sales commissions, and stock-based compensation expense. Stock-based compensation expense included in sales and marketing expenses was \$1.6 million in 2007 compared with \$198,000 in 2006. As a percent of 2007 revenue, sales and marketing expense increased to 48% from 40% in 2006.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$7.5 million, or 102%, to \$14.9 million in 2007 from \$7.4 million in 2006. General and administrative employees increased to 44 at December 30, 2007 from 40 at December 31, 2006. The increase year over year was primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits, professional service fees, insurance, bad debt expense, stock-based compensation expense, facilities and depreciation expenses. Included in general and administrative expenses are \$1.5 million in professional service fees associated with our Audit Committee investigation. Also, the additional personnel and professional services fees were primarily the result of our ongoing efforts to build the legal, financial, human resources and information technology functions required of a public company, including costs to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Stock-based compensation expense included in general and administrative expenses increased to \$1.5 million in 2007 from \$258,000 in 2006. As a percent of 2006 revenue, general and administrative expense increased to 17% from 12% in 2006.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net increased \$14.4 million to \$4.5 million in income in 2007 from \$10.0 million in expense in 2006. The increase was due to an increase in our interest income of \$4.2 million related to our higher average cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances during 2007 from the comparable period in the prior year and a reduction in interest expense and warrant revaluation expense of \$1.8 million and \$8.4 million, respectively, in 2007. The higher average cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balance during the year ended 2007 resulted from the proceeds received from our initial public offering in December 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2008, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities of \$77.8 million. Our cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities balances were substantially generated from our initial public offering in December 2006 in which we received net proceeds of approximately \$105.7 million (after underwriters' discounts of \$8.1 million and additional offering related costs of approximately \$2.4 million). Our primary sources of cash historically have been proceeds from the issuance of convertible preferred stock, customer payments for our products and services and proceeds from the issuance of notes payable. From the beginning of 2001 through December 31, 2006, we issued convertible preferred stock with aggregate net proceeds of \$69.5 million and notes payable with aggregate proceeds of \$70.4 million. The proceeds from the notes payable have been used to fund our losses from operations and capital expenditures. We anticipate that we will not have a need to fund operations through additional borrowings in the near term. In 2006, we repaid our remaining notes payable and we currently have no debt outstanding.

Our principal uses of cash historically have consisted of payroll and other operating expenses, repayments of borrowings and purchases of property and equipment primarily to support the development of new products.

Since the second quarter of 2005, we have expanded our operations internationally. Our sales contracts are typically denominated in United States dollars. However, our local operating expenses are derived in foreign currencies. Thus, as the United States dollar decreases in value against the local currencies where we have operations, our cash flows from operations are negatively affected. As we fund our international operations, our cash and cash equivalents could be affected by changes in exchange rates. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the foreign currency effect on our cash and cash equivalents was a decrease of \$176,000, compared to an increase of \$2,000 for the year ended December 30, 2007 and an increase of \$4,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The following table shows our working capital and cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of the stated dates:

	As of		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
		(In thousands)	
Working capital	\$ 70,840	\$ 87,251	\$ 108,519
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	77,783	85,861	99,899

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table shows our cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the stated periods:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
		(In thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (2,193)	\$ (6,950)	\$ (17,300)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,758)	(53,870)	(3,491)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	470	(82)	109,833

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities are significantly influenced by our cash expenditures incurred to support the growth of our business in areas such as research and development, sales and marketing and corporate administration. Our operating cash flows are also influenced by our working capital needs to support growth and fluctuations in inventory, accounts receivable, vendor accounts payable and other current assets and liabilities. Certain metrics such as inventory and accounts receivable turns historically have been impacted by our product mix and the timing of orders from our customer base. Accounts receivable levels at quarter-ends have historically been affected by the timing of orders from our customers during the quarter.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$2.2 million, \$7.0 million, and \$17.3 million in 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. Net cash used in operating activities in 2008 consisted primarily of our net loss of \$25.1 million offset by a \$9.0 million increase in deferred revenue, \$6.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense, \$5.9 million of stock based compensation expense, and a \$5.7 million decrease in accounts receivable. Net cash used in operating activities in 2007 consisted primarily of our net loss of \$26.9 million offset by a \$8.8 million increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, compensation payable and deferred rent, a \$7.4 million increase in deferred revenue, \$5.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense, and \$4.0 million of stock compensation expense. Net cash used in operating activities in 2006 consisted of our net loss of \$26.0 million and a \$15.4 million increase in net accounts receivable offset by a \$8.4 million of non-cash charges related to the revaluation of our preferred stock warrants to their estimated fair value, an increase of \$7.8 million in deferred revenue and customer deposits and \$4.2 million of depreciation and amortization expense.

Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, we have entered into agreements with, among others, customers, value-added resellers, system integrators and distributors that include guarantees or indemnity provisions. Based on historical experience and information known to us, as of December 31, 2008, we believe our exposure related to the above guarantees and indemnities at December 31, 2008 was not material. In the ordinary course of business, we also enter into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws include similar indemnification obligations to our officers and directors. It is not possible to determine the amount of our liability related to these indemnification agreements and obligations to our officers and directors due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Accordingly, we have no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the periods presented, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, or SFAS 157. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods of those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB released a FASB Staff Position No. 157, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities to have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

Our international sales and marketing operations incur expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies. These expenses could be materially affected by currency fluctuations. Our exposures are to fluctuations in exchange rates for the U.S. dollar versus the euro, the British pound, the Japanese yen and, to a lesser extent, the Australian dollar, the Chinese yuan, the Canadian dollar and the Korean won. Changes in currency exchange rates could adversely affect our consolidated results of operations or financial position. Additionally, our international sales and marketing operations maintain cash balances denominated in foreign currencies. In order to decrease the inherent risk associated with translation of foreign cash balances into our reporting currency, we have not maintained excess cash balances in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2008, we had \$1.6 million of cash in foreign accounts. To date, we have not hedged our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

We had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$34 million and marketable securities of \$43 million as of December 31, 2008, which were held for working capital purposes. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. The fair value of our marketable securities fluctuates based on changes in market conditions and interest rates. Investments in fixed rate, interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their market value adversely impacted due to rising interest rates. In a declining interest rate environment, as short term investments mature, reinvestment occurs at less favorable market rates. Given the short-term maturities of our investments, anticipated declining interest rates will negatively impact our investment income. If overall interest rates had fallen by 10% in 2008, our interest income on cash and cash equivalents would have declined approximately \$200,000, assuming consistent investment levels.

ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Isilon Systems, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit) and comprehensive loss, and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Isilon Systems, Inc. at December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts appearing under Item 15 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which were integrated audits in 2008 and 2007). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has restated its 2006 consolidated financial statements.

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

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

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Seattle, Washington
February 19, 2009

Isilon Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of	
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,342	\$ 38,999
Marketable securities	43,441	46,862
Trade receivables, net of allowances of \$250 and \$324, respectively	14,436	20,152
Inventories	12,433	9,430
Other current assets	4,243	5,524
Total current assets	108,895	120,967
Property and equipment, net	11,295	10,571
Total assets	\$ 120,190	\$ 131,538
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,779	\$ 10,962
Accrued liabilities	4,188	5,182
Accrued compensation and related benefits	5,879	5,180
Deferred revenue	18,209	12,392
Total current liabilities	38,055	33,716
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	8,954	5,819
Deferred rent, net of current portion	3,158	3,414
Total liabilities	50,167	42,949
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.00001: 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.00001: 250,000 shares authorized; 63,885 and 62,918 shares issued and outstanding	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	197,685	191,254
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	5	(76)
Accumulated deficit	(127,668)	(102,590)
Total stockholders' equity	70,023	88,589
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 120,190	\$ 131,538

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Isilon Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(2)
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenue:			
Product	\$ 91,946	\$ 74,434	\$ 53,137
Services	22,476	14,564	8,069
Total revenue	114,422	88,998	61,206
Cost of revenue:			
Product	36,775	33,761	25,186
Services(1)	13,213	8,975	3,622
Total cost of revenue	49,988	42,736	28,808
Gross profit	64,434	46,262	32,398
Operating expenses:			
Research and development(1)	24,049	19,903	16,524
Sales and marketing(1)	47,363	42,595	24,390
General and administrative(1)	19,700	14,945	7,411
Total operating expenses	91,112	77,443	48,325
Loss from operations	(26,678)	(31,181)	(15,927)
Other income (expense), net			
Interest income and other	2,069	4,470	230
Interest expense	—	—	(1,751)
Warrant revaluation expense	—	—	(8,431)
Total other income (expense), net	2,069	4,470	(9,952)
Loss before income tax expense	(24,609)	(26,711)	(25,879)
Income tax expense	(469)	(221)	(109)
Net loss	\$ (25,078)	\$ (26,932)	\$ (25,988)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (3.09)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share	63,318	61,514	8,423
(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows:			
Cost of services revenue	\$ 124	\$ 149	\$ 24
Research and development	1,165	702	160
Sales and marketing	2,257	1,601	198
General and administrative	2,359	1,526	258

(2) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Isilon Systems, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) and Comprehensive Loss

	Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated (Deficit)	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
	(In thousands)							
Balances as of January 1, 2006	41,789	\$ 59,549	6,906	\$ —	\$ 324	\$ (29)	\$ (49,670)	\$ (49,375)
Common stock issued in connection with early-exercises of stock options	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock issued in connection with all other exercises of stock options	—	—	1,655	—	324	—	—	324
Common stock issued in connection with exercises of warrants	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early-exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	143	—	—	143
Repurchase of shares of unvested common stock	—	—	(57)	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Series E convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$55	1,707	9,945	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock	(43,496)	(69,494)	43,496	1	69,493	—	—	69,494
Sale of common stock, net of offering expenses	—	—	8,941	—	105,685	—	—	105,685
Conversion of mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants	—	—	—	—	9,338	—	—	9,338
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	640	—	—	640
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss, restated(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25,988)	—
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Reclassification of unrealized gain on marketable securities to income upon sale	—	—	—	—	—	(14)	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(54)	—	—
Total comprehensive loss, restated(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26,042)
Balances as of December 31, 2006, restated (1)	—	\$ —	61,519	\$ —	\$ 185,947	\$ (83)	\$ (75,658)	\$ 110,207
Common stock issued in connection with exercise of stock options	—	—	1,534	—	782	—	—	782
Common stock issued in connection with Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	46	—	365	—	—	365
Initial public offering expenses	—	—	—	—	(41)	—	—	(41)
Vesting of early-exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	223
Repurchase of shares of unvested common stock	—	—	(181)	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	3,978	—	—	3,978
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26,932)	—
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(87)	—	—
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26,925)
Balances as of December 30, 2007	—	\$ —	62,918	\$ 1	\$ 191,254	\$ (76)	\$ (102,590)	\$ 88,589
Common stock issued in connection with exercise of stock options	—	—	983	—	483	—	—	483
Vesting of early-exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	73
Repurchase of shares of unvested common stock	—	—	(16)	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	5,875	—	—	5,875
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25,078)	—
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	—	—	—	—	—	288	—	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(207)	—	—
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(24,997)
Balances as of December 31, 2008	—	\$ —	63,885	\$ 1	\$ 197,685	\$ 5	\$ (127,668)	\$ 70,023

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statement

Isilon Systems, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
		Restated(1)	
		(in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (25,078)	\$ (26,932)	\$ (25,988)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	6,255	5,337	4,169
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	---	---	(14)
Non-cash interest expense	---	---	646
Amortization of discount on marketable securities	(112)	(182)	---
Stock-based compensation expense	5,905	3,978	640
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	---	---	76
Warrant revaluation expense	---	---	8,431
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	5,715	3,056	(15,386)
Inventories	(3,112)	(5,305)	(1,167)
Other current assets	1,370	(3,032)	(1,810)
Accounts payable	(1,624)	4,914	3,201
Accrued liabilities, compensation payable and deferred rent	(464)	3,857	2,134
Deferred revenue	8,952	7,359	7,768
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,193)</u>	<u>(6,950)</u>	<u>(17,300)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(6,576)	(7,284)	(5,340)
Purchases of marketable securities	(53,359)	(71,581)	(691)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	57,177	24,995	2,508
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	---	---	32
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,758)</u>	<u>(53,870)</u>	<u>(3,491)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	---	---	9,945
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	483	782	108,801
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, employee stock purchase plan	---	365	---
Proceeds from notes payable	---	---	54,524
Repurchases of unvested common stock	(13)	(94)	---
Payment of offering costs	---	(1,135)	(1,376)
Payments of notes payable and capital lease obligations	---	---	(62,061)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>470</u>	<u>(82)</u>	<u>109,833</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(176)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,657)	(60,900)	89,046
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	38,999	99,899	10,853
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 34,342</u>	<u>\$ 38,999</u>	<u>\$ 99,899</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,141
Cash paid for income taxes	391	69	17
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Additions to property and equipment included in accounts payable	735	449	231
Vesting of early exercise-excised stock options	73	223	143
Additions to property and equipment provided by lessor	---	1,209	2,417
Debt discount resulting from the issuance of warrants	---	---	540
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	288	94	14
Accrued initial public offering costs	---	---	1,033
Conversion of mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants	---	---	9,338

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Isilon Systems, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Isilon Systems, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 24, 2001. The Company designs, develops and markets scale-out NAS storage systems for storing and managing file-based data. The Company began selling its products and services in January 2003. The Company sells systems that generally include a software license, hardware, post-contract customer support and, in some cases, additional elements.

Public Offerings

On December 14, 2006, the Company's registration statement on Form S-1 was declared effective for its initial public offering, pursuant to which the Company sold 8,940,717 shares of common stock, including the underwriters' over-allotment, at \$13.00 per share. The offering closed on December 20, 2006, and, as a result, the Company received net proceeds of approximately \$105.7 million (after underwriters' discounts of \$8.1 million and additional offering-related costs of approximately \$2.4 million).

Simultaneous with its initial public offering, the Company's shares of mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock were automatically converted into 43.5 million shares of common stock and 409,478 warrants to purchase mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into warrants to purchase common stock.

Significant Accounting Policies

Fiscal Year End

Through the end of 2007, the Company operated on a 52/53-week fiscal year ending on the Sunday closest to December 31. Accordingly, the Company's fiscal year 2007 ended December 30, 2007 and its fiscal year 2006 ended on December 31, 2006. Beginning in fiscal 2008, the Company operates on a calendar year end with fiscal year 2008 ending on December 31, 2008.

Accounting Principles

The consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Isilon Systems, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Significant estimates are inherent in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and include accounting for revenue, the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, and the valuation of stock-based compensation expense. Some of these estimates require difficult, subjective or complex judgment about matters that are uncertain. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with remaining maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost, which approximates market value, and consisted of the following:

	As of	
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Bank deposits	\$ 10,384	\$ 4,971
Money market funds	22,858	21,347
Government agencies	1,100	12,681
	<u>\$ 34,342</u>	<u>\$ 38,999</u>

Marketable securities consisted of the following:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
As of December 31, 2008				
Commercial paper	\$ 497	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 497
Corporate bonds and notes	2,403	—	(3)	2,400
Government agencies	40,160	385	(1)	40,544
	<u>\$ 43,060</u>	<u>\$ 385</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 43,441</u>
As of December 31, 2007				
Commercial paper	\$ 5,512	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,512
Corporate bonds and notes	3,581	—	(1)	3,580
Government agencies	37,676	97	(3)	37,770
	<u>\$ 46,769</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 46,862</u>

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for the estimated probable losses on uncollectible accounts receivable. The allowance is determined by assessing individual accounts receivable over a specific age and amount and all other balances on a pooled basis based on historical collection experience and economic risk assessment. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts was \$250,000 and \$324,000 as of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories consist of finished systems, service spares and evaluation units. Spares inventory consists of components and finished goods used to support the field services organization. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method, and market value represents the lower of replacement cost or estimated net realizable value. Reserves for excess and obsolete inventory are established based on management's analysis of inventory levels and future sales forecasts. Once established, the original cost of the Company's inventory less the related inventory valuation reserve represents the new cost basis of these products. Inherent in the Company's estimates of market value in determining inventory valuation reserves are estimates related to economic trends, future demand for the Company's products and technological obsolescence of the Company's products. If future demand or market conditions are less favorable than the Company's projections, additional inventory valuation reserves could be required and would be reflected in cost of product revenue in the period in which the reserves are taken. Inventories consist of components, finished goods and evaluation units.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Disposals are removed at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any gain or loss from disposition is reflected in the statement of operations in the period of disposition. Depreciation and amortization are provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets, using the straight-line method, as follows:

	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Software and computer equipment	1 to 3 years
Furniture, office equipment and other	2 to 3 years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 7 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Additions and improvements that increase the value or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Software Development Costs

Software development costs incurred in conjunction with product development are charged to research and development expense until technological feasibility is established. Thereafter, until the product is released for sale, software development costs are capitalized and reported at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value of the related product. The establishment of technological feasibility and the ongoing assessment of recoverability of costs require considerable judgment by the Company with respect to certain internal and external factors, including, but not limited to, anticipated future gross product revenue, estimated economic life and changes in hardware and software technology. Since inception, the Company has not capitalized any software development costs because the costs incurred between the time technological feasibility was established and the time the product was released for sale were not significant.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets, including property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than its carrying amount. While the Company's current operating and cash flow losses are indicators of impairment, the Company believes that the future cash flows to be received from its long-lived assets will exceed their carrying value and, accordingly, has not recognized any impairment losses during the periods presented.

Concentration of Risks

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with financial institutions in deposits that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses on its deposits of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company does not require collateral to support credit sales. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses. During 2008, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue. During 2007, Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 10% of the Company's total revenue. During 2006, Comcast Corporation, which purchased through one of the Company's resellers, and Eastman Kodak Company accounted for 15% and 10%, respectively, of the Company's total revenue. As of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, no single customer represented more than 10% of the Company's gross accounts receivable.

The Company is dependent on a single contract manufacturer, and some of the key components in the Company's products come from single or limited sources of supply.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenue from sales of its products and services. Product revenue consists of revenue from sales of systems and software. Shipping charges billed to customers are included in product revenue and the related shipping costs are included in cost of product revenue.

The Company's software is integrated with industry standard hardware and is essential to the functionality of the integrated system product. The Company provides unspecified software updates and enhancements related to its products through service contracts. As a result, the Company accounts for revenue in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, or SOP 97-2, as amended by Statement of Position No. 98-9, Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions, or SOP 98-9, for all transactions involving the sale of software. The Company recognizes product revenue when it has entered into an arrangement with a customer, delivery has occurred, the fee is deemed fixed or determinable and free of contingencies and significant uncertainties, and collection is reasonably assured.

On sales to channel partners, the Company evaluates whether fees are considered fixed or determinable by considering a number of factors, including the Company's ability to estimate returns, the geography in which a sales transaction originates, payment terms and the Company's relationship and past history with the particular channel partner. If fees are not considered fixed or determinable at the time of sale to a channel partner, revenue recognition is deferred until there is persuasive evidence indicating product has sold-through to an end-user. Persuasive evidence of sell-through may include reports from channel partners documenting sell-through activity, copies of end-user purchase orders, data indicating an order has shipped to an end-user, cash payments or letters of credit guaranteeing cash payments or other similar information.

At the time of shipment, the Company records revenue reserves for estimated sales returns and stock rotation arrangements. Sales returns and stock rotation reserves are estimated based on historical activity and expectations of future experience. The Company monitors and analyzes actual experience and adjusts these reserves on a quarterly basis.

Substantially all of the Company's products are sold in combination with services, which primarily consist of hardware and software support. Software support provides customers with rights to unspecified software updates and to maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period. Hardware support includes Internet access to technical content through Isilon Insight, the Company's knowledge database, repair or replacement of hardware in the event of breakage or failure, and telephone and Internet access to technical support personnel during the term of the support period. Installation services, when provided, are also included in services revenue.

Sales generally consist solely of hardware and software products and support services. The Company has established vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, for the fair value of its support services as measured by the renewal prices offered to and paid by its customers. The Company uses the residual method, as allowed by SOP 98-9, to determine the amount of product revenue to be recognized. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered element, support services, is deferred and the remaining portion of the sales amount is recognized as product revenue. This product revenue is recognized upon shipment, based on freight terms, assuming all other criteria for recognition discussed above have been met. The fair value of the support services is recognized as services revenue on a straight-line method over the term of the related support period, which is typically one to three years.

Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company has entered into agreements with, among others, customers, value-added resellers, system integrators and distributors that include guarantees or indemnity provisions. Based on historical experience and information known to the Company, it believes its exposure related to the above guarantees and indemnities was immaterial for each of the periods presented. In the ordinary course of business, the Company also enters into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors and the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws include similar indemnification obligations to its officers and directors. It is not possible to determine the amount of the Company's liability related to these indemnification agreements and obligations to its officers and directors due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and primarily include personnel costs, prototype expenses, facilities costs and depreciation of equipment used in research and development.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The Company incurred \$207,000, \$539,000 and \$734,000 in advertising costs during the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Operating Leases

The Company recognizes rent expense on the straight-line method over the term of the lease. The difference between rent expense (which includes the impact of escalation provisions and lease incentives, such as tenant improvements provided by lessors) and rent paid is recorded as deferred rent in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for deferred income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets, including those related to tax loss carryforwards and credits, and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The Company considers the functional currency of each of its foreign subsidiaries to be the local currency of the country in which the subsidiary operates. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars using rates of exchange in effect at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense accounts are translated into U.S. dollars using average rates of exchange for the reporting period. The net gain or loss resulting from translation is shown as a foreign currency translation adjustment and included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity (deficit).

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

On January 2, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS 123(R), using the prospective transition method, to account for employee stock options. Under this method, the Company's stock-based compensation costs recognized beginning on January 2, 2006 are comprised of compensation costs for all share-based payment awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on their grant-date fair value estimated using the Black-Scholes model, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). The Black-Scholes model utilizes the estimated fair value of the Company's underlying common stock at the date of grant, the contractual term of the option, the expected volatility of the price of the Company's common stock, risk-free interest rates and expected dividend yields of the Company's common stock.

The Company uses the straight-line method of allocating the fair value of compensation expense over the requisite service period of the related award under SFAS 123(R). The Company calculated the expected term based on the provisions outlined in SFAS 123(R), which, for options granted in the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, resulted in an expected term of approximately four years. The Company based its estimate of expected volatility on the estimated volatility of similar entities whose share prices are publicly available. As required by SFAS 123(R), the Company estimated expected forfeitures and recognized only the compensation cost for those stock options expected vest.

For the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, the Company recorded non-cash stock-based compensation expense under SFAS 123(R) of \$5.9 million, \$4.0 million, and \$640,000, respectively. In future periods, stock-based compensation expense is expected to increase as the Company amortizes expense related to previously issued stock-based compensation awards and issues additional equity-based awards to continue to attract and retain key employees. As of December 31, 2008, the Company's total unrecognized

compensation cost related to stock-based awards granted since January 2, 2006 to employees and non-employee directors was \$18.0 million, which will be recognized over the weighted-average remaining requisite service period of 3.0 years. The Company recorded no tax benefit related to these options during the year ended December 31, 2008, since the Company currently maintains a full valuation allowance.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation arrangements with non-employees in accordance with FASB Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, or EITF No. 96-18, using a fair value approach. For stock options granted to non-employees, the fair value of the stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) (“OCI”) includes charges or credits to equity that are not the result of transactions with stockholders. For the Company, this includes unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities and foreign currency translation adjustments. Amounts are reclassified from OCI into results of operations to the extent unrealized gains and losses become realized. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, no realized gains or losses were reclassified into results of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2006, \$14,000 was reclassified into results of operations from OCI as marketable securities were sold prior to maturity with a fair value greater than their original cost. The Company has included components of comprehensive income (loss) within the consolidated statements of changes in mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders’ equity (deficit) and comprehensive loss.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, or SFAS 157. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods of those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB released a FASB Staff Position No. 157, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities to have a material effect on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 for financial assets and liabilities did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

2. Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

As announced on November 8, 2007, the Company’s Audit Committee, assisted by independent forensic accountants and legal advisors, initiated an independent investigation of certain of the Company’s sales to resellers and other customers to determine whether commitments were made that had an impact on the timing and treatment of revenue recognition, and whether the Company’s internal controls relating to revenue recognition were sufficient. On February 29, 2008, the Company announced that its Board of Directors, based upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee, determined that the Company should restate its financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007 ended, April 1, 2007 and July 1, 2007, respectively, as a result of errors in the financial statements.

Background of the Restatement

In late October 2007, as part of the Company's finance department’s efforts to monitor its outstanding accounts receivable, its recently appointed Chief Financial Officer identified concerns regarding the recognition of revenue for certain sales to resellers and other customers. These concerns were promptly communicated to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. After receiving additional information from its Chief Financial Officer, on November 4, 2007, the Audit Committee decided to conduct an independent investigation of the issues identified by management and the Board of Directors concurred in that decision. The Audit Committee subsequently retained independent legal counsel, Heller Ehrman LLP, and independent forensic accounting experts, Huron Consulting Group, to assist in the investigation.

The investigation focused on revenue recorded in fiscal 2006 and the first three quarters of fiscal 2007. During the course of the investigation, the Audit Committee and its advisors collected and reviewed more than 80,000 pages of hard copy documents from individual custodians, department files and central files, and also collected and searched more than 166 gigabytes of electronically stored information. The Audit Committee and its advisors conducted more than 40 interviews of current and former employees and customers. The information obtained through this investigation was analyzed in conjunction with accounts receivable aging reports, credit memos, return materials authorizations, evaluation agreements, sales return reserves, bad debt write-offs, and reserves for bad debts. From this and other information, specific transactions were identified and tested for compliance with the Company's revenue recognition policies. Testing procedures included review of customer contracts, customer correspondence and emails, sales quotes, customer purchase orders, shipping documentation, invoices, and cash receipts.

Audit Committee Findings and Recommendations

The Company's Audit Committee determined that in fiscal year 2006, specifically, in the fourth quarter, revenue was recognized prematurely on a certain transaction. A single transaction with a reseller was identified for \$1.1 million where a contingency related to the qualification of the product performing to certain specifications in the identified end user network existed at the time of sale. This qualification was not communicated to legal and finance personnel or the Company's independent registered public accounting firm in order to facilitate a proper evaluation of the transaction for revenue recognition purposes. The reseller paid for only a portion of the original transaction and the Company has since negotiated a return for the remaining product.

Summary of the Restatement Adjustments

The following tables summarize the impact of the restatement on the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006. Selected information about the impact of the restatement on the Company's unaudited quarterly periods is provided in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

The following tables set forth summary financial data as originally reported and as restated:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2006		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Statement of Operations			
Total revenue	\$ 62,279	\$ (1,073)	\$ 61,206
Total cost of revenue	29,331	(523)	28,808
Total operating expenses	48,325	—	48,325
Loss from operations	(15,377)	(550)	(15,927)
Net loss	(25,438)	(550)	(25,988)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (3.02)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (3.09)

As of December 31, 2006

Balance Sheet	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Trade receivables	\$ 24,388	\$ (1,140)	\$ 23,248
Inventories (1)	3,587	538	4,125
Other current assets	1,939	365	2,304
Total assets	136,971	(237)	136,734
Accrued liabilities	2,869	380	3,249
Deferred revenue	7,611	(43)	7,568
Total current liabilities	20,720	337	21,057
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	3,308	(24)	3,284
Total liabilities	26,214	313	26,527
Accumulated deficit	(75,108)	(550)	(75,658)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 136,971	\$ (237)	\$ 136,734

Year Ended

December 31, 2006

Statement of Cash Flows	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Net loss	\$ (25,438)	\$ (550)	\$ (25,988)
Accounts receivable, net	(16,526)	1,140	(15,386)
Inventories	(1,022)	(145)	(1,167)
Other current assets	(1,444)	(365)	(1,810)
Accrued liabilities, compensation payable and deferred rent	1,754	380	2,134
Deferred revenue and customer deposits	7,835	(67)	7,768
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (17,300)	\$ —	\$ (17,300)

- (1) Adjustments to inventory include amounts for previously identified errors, primarily related to inventory-in-transit amounts, that management previously concluded were not material, but nonetheless have been corrected in the restated consolidated financial statements.

The Company's Audit Committee determined that no senior executives currently employed by the Company engaged in any improper practices or are otherwise responsible for improper revenue recognition. The Audit Committee determined that no sales personnel currently employed by the Company directly participated in negotiating oral side arrangements or reciprocal sales transactions, though several sales personnel appear to have been aware of such transactions. The Audit Committee found evidence that the Company's former Chief Executive Officer, former Chief Financial Officer and former Vice President of North America Sales participated directly in certain of the transactions for which adjustments were recorded, but the Audit Committee concluded that the evidence about their roles, knowledge and intent is conflicting, disputed, and ultimately inconclusive.

In 2008, after the completion of the Audit Committee's investigation, the law firm retained by the Audit Committee (Heller Ehrman LLP) dissolved. The primary attorneys representing the Committee joined the partnership of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP.

3. Marketable Securities

At their date of acquisition, the Company's marketable securities are classified into categories in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. The Company's marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale, and are reported at fair value with the related unrealized gains and losses included as a separate component in stockholders' equity (deficit). Realized gains and losses and declines in value of securities judged to be other than temporary are included in other income (expense), net. The fair value of marketable securities is based on quoted market prices. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are based on the specific identification method. The Company's investments in marketable securities are diversified among high-credit quality securities in accordance with the Company's investment policy.

Marketable securities totaled \$43.4 million as of December 31, 2008, and consisted of investments in commercial paper, corporate bonds and notes, and U.S. government securities. There were no realized gains or losses on the sales of marketable securities for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The fair value of the Company's marketable securities fluctuates based on changes in market conditions and interest rates; however, given the short-term maturities, management believes that these instruments are not subject to significant market or interest rate risk. Investments in fixed rate, interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their market value adversely impacted due to rising interest rates. In a declining interest rate environment, as short term investments mature, reinvestment occurs at less favorable market rates. Given the short term nature of certain investments, anticipated declining interest rates will negatively impact the Company's investment income.

Fair Value Measurements

Effective December 31, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS No. 157, except as it applies to the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities subject to FSP No. 157-2. SFAS No. 157 clarifies the definition of fair value as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or the amount that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tier hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1—Valuations based on observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2—Valuations based on observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3—Valuations based on unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which requires the Company to develop its own assumptions. These valuations require significant judgment.

The Company's cash equivalents and marketable securities instruments are classified within Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, or broker-dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The types of instruments valued based on quoted market prices in active markets include most U.S. government and agency securities, and money market securities. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The types of instruments valued based on other observable inputs include investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage-backed and asset-backed products, commercial paper, and state, municipal and provincial obligations. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes, by major security type, the Company's assets that are measured at fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 on a recurring basis and are categorized using the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2008:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
	(in thousands)	
<i>Cash Equivalents:</i>		
Money market fund	\$ 22,857	\$ —
U.S. government agencies	—	1,100
Commercial paper	—	—
	<u>\$ 22,857</u>	<u>\$ 1,100</u>
<i>Marketable securities:</i>		
U.S. government agencies	\$ —	\$ 40,544
Corporate debt securities	—	2,400
Commercial paper	—	497
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 43,441</u>

4. Net Loss Per Common Share

The Company applies the provisions of EITF Issue No. 03-6, *Participating Securities and the Two — Class Method under FASB Statement 128*, or EITF No. 03-6, which established standards regarding the computation of earnings per share by companies with participating securities or multiple classes of common stock. The Company's Series A through E mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock were participating securities due to their participation rights related to cash dividends declared by the Company as described in Note 7.

EITF No. 03-6 requires net loss attributable to common stockholders for the period to be allocated to common stock and participating securities to the extent that the securities are required to share in the losses. The Company's Series A through E mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock did not have a contractual obligation to share in losses of the Company. As a result, basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the period that are not subject to vesting provisions.

Basic and diluted net loss per common share was the same for all periods presented as the impact of all potentially dilutive securities outstanding was anti-dilutive. The following table presents the potentially dilutive securities outstanding that were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per common share for the periods presented because their inclusion would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	As of		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Options to purchase common stock	10,056,218	8,366,297	6,753,969
Common stock subject to vesting provisions	88,805	187,952	921,292
Warrants to purchase common stock	129,992	129,992	129,992
	<u>10,275,015</u>	<u>8,684,241</u>	<u>7,805,253</u>

5. Inventories

The Company outsources the manufacturing of its products to a contract manufacturer that assembles each product to the Company's specifications. A portion of the Company's finished goods is comprised of units used to support the Company's field services organization. As protection against component shortages and to provide replacement parts for its service teams, the Company also stocks limited supplies of certain key product components. The Company reduces inventory to its estimated net realizable value by reserving for excess and obsolete inventories determined primarily based on historical usage, forecasted demand and evaluation unit conversion rate and age. Inventories have been reduced by \$2.1 million and \$934,000 as of December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, respectively.

Inventories consisted of the following:

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2008</u>	<u>December 30, 2007</u>
	(In thousands)	
Components	\$ 234	\$ 154
Finished goods	7,774	5,989
Evaluation units	4,425	3,287
	<u>\$ 12,433</u>	<u>\$ 9,430</u>

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net, consisted of the following:

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2008</u>	<u>December 30, 2007</u>
	(In thousands)	
Software and computer equipment	\$ 18,219	\$ 12,820
Furniture, office equipment and other	7,705	6,356
Leasehold improvements	5,183	5,040
	31,107	24,216
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(19,812)	(13,645)
	<u>\$ 11,295</u>	<u>\$ 10,571</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$6.3 million, \$5.3 million, and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, respectively.

7. Notes Payable

In June 2006, the Company and Silicon Valley Bank agreed to increase the maximum borrowing capacity under its revolving line of credit to \$8.5 million through July 9, 2006. In July 2006, concurrent with the issuance of the Series E convertible preferred stock issued in July 2006, the Company repaid its outstanding borrowings of \$1.7 million under the equipment line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank. In connection with repayment of these borrowings, the Company wrote off as interest expense the remaining \$49,000 of related deferred financing costs.

Additionally, in July 2006, the Company entered into an amended and restated loan and security agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which increased the borrowing capacity on the revolving working capital line of credit to \$11.0 million. The amendment increased the limit of eligible accounts receivable from 80% to 85% and provided to the Company the ability to extend the maturity date of the revolving line of credit from January 2007 to January 2008 at its sole discretion upon the payment of a \$41,000 fee. In December 2006, concurrent with the Company's initial public offering, the Company repaid its outstanding borrowings of \$6.3 million under the revolving working capital line of credit with Silicon Valley Bank. In connection with the repayment of these borrowings, the Company wrote off as interest expense the remaining \$11,000 of related deferred financing costs.

As of both December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, there was \$0 outstanding under the revolving line of credit and the equipment line of credit.

In March 2006, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement with Horizon Technology Funding Company LLC to provide \$6.0 million of subordinated debt financing, collateralized by all assets of the Company. The loan had a stated interest rate of 11.78%. This loan was subordinate to the Company's existing working capital and equipment loan facilities. Interest only payments on the loan were due monthly, in arrears, until December 31, 2006, followed by thirty equal payments of principal and interest due monthly, in arrears. As discussed in Note 8, the Company issued warrants to purchase 194,986 shares of its Series D convertible preferred stock to the lender in connection with the financing. In December 2006, subsequent to the initial public offering, the Company repaid the loan in full. In connection with the repayment of this loan, the Company wrote off the remaining \$369,000 of the related debt discount described in Note 8 and paid an early termination fee of \$180,000, which are included in interest expense.

8. Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity

A 1-for-2.4 reverse stock split of the Company's common stock occurred on December 12, 2006. All references to shares in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, including but not limited to the number of shares and per share amounts, unless otherwise noted, have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split retroactively. Previously awarded options and warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock and convertible preferred stock have been also retroactively adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

Mandatorily Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, the Company was authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock and had no shares outstanding.

Upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering on December 20, 2006, all previously issued and outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock automatically converted into one share of the Company's common stock.

Warrants

The Company's common stock warrants consisted of the following:

	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Number of Shares Subject to Warrants</u>	
				<u>December 31, 2008</u>	<u>December 30, 2007</u>
Warrants to purchase common stock	March 2006	2.3078	March 2016	<u>129,992</u>	<u>129,992</u>
				<u>129,992</u>	<u>129,992</u>

In March 2006, in connection with the subordinated debt agreement discussed in Note 7, the Company issued to the lender warrants to purchase 194,986 shares of the Company's Series D convertible preferred stock. These warrants had an exercise price of \$2.30784 per share, expire in March 2016 and had an estimated fair value of \$593,000 as determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the date of issuance. The Company allocated \$540,000 of the proceeds received from the issuance of the subordinated debt to these warrants based on the relative fair values of the debt and the warrants. This amount was recorded as a discount on the carrying value of the subordinated debt and was a component of the Company's preferred stock warrant liability. During 2006, this debt discount was fully amortized to interest expense upon repayment of the related debt.

The warrants to purchase previously outstanding convertible preferred stock converted into warrants to purchase an aggregate of 409,478 shares of common stock upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering on December 20, 2006. Of the total warrants to purchase common stock, 279,486 were exercised on December 20, 2006 in conjunction with the closing of the initial public offering.

Stock Options and Unvested Common Stock

The Company adopted the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan") in the fourth quarter of 2006, which provides for the grant of various equity awards. In conjunction with the Company's initial public offering in December 2006, the shares that were available for grant under the Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Plan (the "2001 Plan") became available for grant under the 2006 Plan. As of December 31, 2008, the Company's 2006 Plan has a total of 6,611,815 shares of the Company's common stock available for issuance to employees, officers, consultants and advisors of the Company. Generally, awards granted under the Plan vest four years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant.

The Company adopted an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP Plan") in the fourth quarter of 2006. A total of 1,379,186 shares of the Company's common stock have been reserved for sale under the ESPP Plan, of which 1,333,148 shares remain for issuance as of December 31, 2008. Under the ESPP Plan, employees may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions at a price per share that is 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the applicable purchase date. During 2008 the Company did not issue any shares under the ESPP Plan.

The Company accounts for cash received in consideration for the purchase of unvested shares of common stock or the early-exercise of unvested stock options as a current liability, included as a component of accrued liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, there were 88,805 and 187,952 unvested shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock outstanding and \$100,000 and \$189,000, respectively, of related recorded liability.

Detail related to activity of unvested shares of common stock is as follows:

	Number of Unvested Shares Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise/Purchase Price
Balance as of January 1, 2006	1,480,710	\$ 0.19
Issued	333,332	\$ 1.16
Vested	(836,105)	\$ 0.18
Forfeited	<u>(56,645)</u>	\$ 0.22
Balance as of December 31, 2006	921,292	\$ 0.55
Issued	—	\$ —
Vested	(552,345)	\$ 0.43
Forfeited	<u>(180,995)</u>	\$ 0.56
Balance as of December 30, 2007	187,952	\$ 1.00
Issued	—	\$ —
Vested	(83,169)	\$ 0.91
Forfeited	<u>(15,978)</u>	\$ 0.82
Balance as of December 31, 2008	<u>88,805</u>	\$ 1.13

Detail related to stock option activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Balance as of January 1, 2006	4,766,233	\$ 0.24
Options granted	4,370,390	\$ 2.73
Options exercised	(1,987,730)	\$ 0.36
Options forfeited	<u>(394,924)</u>	\$ 1.05
Balance as of December 31, 2006	6,753,969	\$ 1.77
Options granted	5,030,876	\$ 10.65
Options exercised	(1,534,272)	\$ 0.51
Options forfeited	<u>(1,884,276)</u>	\$ 6.65
Balance as of December 30, 2007	8,366,297	\$ 6.24
Options granted	4,906,250	\$ 4.55
Options exercised	(982,672)	\$ 0.49
Options forfeited	<u>(2,233,657)</u>	\$ 7.22
Balance as of December 31, 2008	<u>10,056,218</u>	\$ 5.76

The total intrinsic value for options exercised in the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006 was \$4.2 million, \$13.6 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, representing the difference between the estimated fair values of the Company's common stock underlying these options at the dates of exercise and the exercise prices paid. During the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, the total grant date fair value of options vested was \$6.1 million, \$1.8 million, and \$23,000, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about all stock options outstanding:

Exercise Prices	As of December 31, 2008			
	Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Total Intrinsic Value(1)
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
\$ 0.12 - 0.82	1,268,814	6.5	\$ 0.48	
1.35 - 4.40	1,857,122	9.0	2.86	
4.76 - 4.94	2,740,150	9.4	4.79	
5.04 - 5.75	1,732,048	9.0	5.24	
6.12 - 12.21	1,317,412	8.2	9.89	
13.00 - 25.79	1,140,672	8.3	14.74	
\$ 0.12 - 25.79	<u>10,056,218</u>	8.6	5.76	<u>\$ (24,870)</u>
Exercisable	<u>2,949,019</u>	7.0	5.46	<u>\$ (6,412)</u>
Vested and expected to vest	<u>9,576,447</u>	8.6	5.71	<u>\$ (23,201)</u>

- (1) The total intrinsic value represents the difference between the aggregate estimated fair value of the Company's common stock issuable and the aggregate exercise price payable.

The fair value of each employee option grant for the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006 under SFAS 123(R) was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
Risk-free interest rate	1.26% - 3.5%	3.4% - 5.1%	4.5% - 5.1%
Expected term	4 years	4 years	4 years
Dividend yield	None	None	None
Volatility	46 - 50%	39 - 44%	47 - 59%

The Company determined that it is not practicable to calculate the volatility of its share price since the Company's securities have been publicly traded for a limited period of time; it has limited information on its own past volatility; and the Company is a high-growth technology company whose future operating results are not comparable to its prior operating results. Therefore, the Company estimates its expected volatility based on reported market value data for a group of publicly traded companies, which it selected from certain market indices that the Company believes would be indicators of its future stock price volatility, after consideration of their size, stage of lifecycle, profitability, growth, and risk and return on investment. The Company uses the average expected volatility rates reported by the comparable group for an expected term that approximated the expected term estimated by the Company.

The estimated weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006, with exercise prices less than the estimated per share fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant, was \$1.19. The estimated weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2006, with exercise prices that equaled the estimated per share fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant, was \$5.66. The estimated weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007, with exercise prices that equaled the estimated per share fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant, was \$1.78 and \$4.07, respectively.

9. Income Taxes

The domestic and foreign components of income (loss) before income tax expense and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
			Restated(1)
		(In thousands)	
Domestic	\$ (25,000)	\$ (27,029)	\$ (26,127)
Foreign	391	318	248
	<u>\$ (24,609)</u>	<u>\$ (26,711)</u>	<u>\$ (25,879)</u>

- (1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 30,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
		(In thousands)	
Domestic — current and deferred	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Foreign — current and deferred	469	221	109
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 469</u>	<u>\$ 221</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
Income tax at statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	0.3	3.5	2.1
Foreign tax rate differential	(0.6)	(0.7)	—
Permanent differences	(1.5)	(0.2)	—
Change in valuation allowance	<u>(34.1)</u>	<u>(37.4)</u>	<u>(25.4)</u>
Warrant revaluation expense	—	—	(11.1)
Total	<u>(1.9)%</u>	<u>(0.8)%</u>	<u>(0.4)%</u>

- (1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The tax effects of the temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of	
	December 31, 2008	December 30, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets, current:		
Inventories	\$ 998	\$ 520
Accrued vacation	440	416
Deferred revenue	1,515	991
Other	<u>1,509</u>	<u>658</u>
Total gross deferred taxes, current	<u>4,462</u>	<u>2,585</u>
Deferred tax assets, non-current:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	27,547	21,366
Capitalized research and development	4,925	6,012
Deferred revenue	632	1,204
Stock-based compensation	2,932	1,130
Deferred rent	—	88
Property and equipment	<u>1,846</u>	<u>1,481</u>
Total gross deferred taxes, non-current	<u>37,882</u>	<u>31,281</u>
Gross deferred tax assets	42,344	33,866
Less: valuation allowance	<u>(42,344)</u>	<u>(33,866)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had total net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of \$117.4 million. As of December 31, 2008, the portion of the federal operating loss carryforwards which relates to stock option benefits is approximately \$8.8 million, the benefit of which will be recorded to equity when realized for tax purposes. The benefits of net operating losses and other deferred tax assets are dependent upon future earnings, if any, the timing and amount of which are uncertain. Accordingly, the Company's gross deferred tax assets have been fully offset by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance increased by \$8.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2008, \$9.9 million in the year ended December 30, 2007, and \$5.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively. If not utilized, these net operating loss carryforwards will expire for federal purposes between 2021 and 2028. Utilization of these net operating loss carryforwards is subject to an annual limitation due to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Events that cause limitations in the amount of net operating losses that the Company may utilize in any one year include, but are not limited to, a cumulative ownership change of more than 50%, as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 382, over a three-year period.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on January 1, 2007. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits which would require an adjustment to the January 1, 2007 beginning balance of accumulated deficit. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008 or at December 30, 2007.

The Company elected to include interest on tax positions as a component of interest expense and penalties as a component of income tax expense. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 30, 2007 the Company recognized no interest and penalties.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states. The tax years 2005-2008 remain open to examination by major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

10. 401(k) Savings Plan

The Company has established a defined contribution savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. This plan covers substantially all domestic employees who meet minimum age and service requirements and allows participants to defer a portion of their annual compensation on a pre-tax basis. Company contributions to the plan may be made at the discretion of the board of directors. Through December 31, 2008, the Company had not made contributions to the plan.

11. Segment Information

SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company is organized as, and operates in, one reportable segment: the development and sale of scale-out NAS solutions to data-intensive industries such as media and entertainment, Internet, cable and telecommunications, oil and gas, life sciences, manufacturing and to the federal government. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is its Chief Executive Officer. The Company's Chief Executive Officer reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by information about revenue by geographic region, for purposes of evaluating financial performance and allocating resources. The Company and its Chief Executive Officer evaluate performance based primarily on revenue in the geographic locations in which the Company operates. Revenue is attributed by geographic location based on the location of the end customer. The Company's assets are primarily located in the United States of America and not allocated to any specific region. Therefore, geographic information is presented only for total revenue.

The following presents total revenue by geographic region:

	Year Ended		
	December 30, 2007	December 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
			Restated(1)
			(In thousands)
United States of America	\$ 74,612	\$ 64,936	\$ 46,465
Asia	21,840	12,493	8,137
EMEA	15,200	10,682	4,172
Other	2,770	887	2,432
Total	<u>\$ 114,422</u>	<u>\$ 88,998</u>	<u>\$ 61,206</u>

- (1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The Company leases its facilities under non-cancelable operating leases, which contain renewal options and escalation clauses and expire through June 2014.

Minimum commitments under non-cancelable operating lease agreements as of December 31, 2008 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal 2009	\$ 3,254
Fiscal 2010	2,896
Fiscal 2011	2,694
Fiscal 2012	2,754
Fiscal 2013	2,285
Thereafter	<u>1,058</u>
	<u>\$ 14,941</u>

Rent expense incurred under operating leases was \$3.3 million, \$2.9 million, and \$1.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2008, December 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Purchase Commitments

The Company maintains, with its contract manufacturer, a rolling 90-day firm order for products it manufactures for the Company, and these orders may only be rescheduled or cancelled by its contract manufacturer under certain limited conditions and, even then, with certain restrictions and penalties up to the full cost of the product. The remaining amount on the open purchase order with its contract manufacturer at December 31, 2008, was \$5.2 million.

Legal

On November 1, 2007, a putative class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington against the Company and certain of its current and former directors and officers. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933. Substantially similar complaints were filed later in the same court and all of these cases were subsequently consolidated. On April 18, 2008, lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint against the Company, certain of its current and former directors and officers, underwriters, and venture capital firms. The consolidated complaint purports to be brought on behalf of a class of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's stock during the period December 16, 2006 to October 3, 2007. Plaintiffs allege that defendants violated the federal securities laws by issuing a false and misleading registration statement and prospectus in connection with the Company's December 16, 2006 initial public offering and by thereafter misrepresenting the Company's current and prospective business and financial results, thereby causing the Company's stock price to be artificially inflated during the purported class period. Plaintiffs seek unspecified compensatory damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs, and injunctive relief.

On September 30, 2008, the Company and the other defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. Oral argument on the defendants' motions was heard on December 16, 2008, and a decision was issued on December 29 granting in part and denying in part the motions. All claims against defendants Sequoia Capital (and related entities), Atlas Venture (and related entities) and Madrona Venture Group LLC were dismissed. The Section 12 claims were dismissed as against defendants Isilon, its former CEO Steven Goldman, and its former CFO Stuart Fuhlendorf, as were the Section 10(b) claims against Isilon directors William Ruckelshaus and Matthew McIlwain. The Court denied the remainder of the defendants' motions. All remaining defendants filed answers to the complaint on January 30, 2009.

On March 18 and 24, 2008, shareholder derivative actions were filed in the Superior Court of the State of Washington (King County), allegedly on behalf of and for the benefit of the Company, against certain of the Company's current and former directors and officers. The Company was named as a nominal defendant. On April 17, 2008, the court consolidated these actions and appointed lead counsel. The derivative complaints arise out of many of the factual allegations at issue in the securities class action, and generally allege that the individual defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to the Company by publicly misrepresenting Isilon's business prospects and by failing to properly account for certain revenues recognized in the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, and first and second quarters in fiscal 2007. The complaints seek unspecified damages and equitable relief, disgorgement of compensation, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. Because the complaints are derivative in nature, they do not seek monetary damages from the Company. However, the Company may be required to advance the legal fees and costs incurred by the individual defendants. On August 27, 2008, at the request of the parties, the court stayed the consolidated derivative action pending resolution of the motions to dismiss in the securities class action.

As noted above, the motions in the securities case were resolved on December 29, 2008. Thereafter, on January 12, 2009, the parties to the derivative action stipulated, and asked the Court to order, that plaintiff amend his complaint. The parties also agreed, and asked the Court to order, that the schedule for defendants' motion(s) to dismiss the amended complaint shall be decided and submitted for approval after receipt of any amended derivative complaint. The Court has not yet signed the proposed order associated with this stipulation.

The Company is unable to predict the outcome of these cases. A court determination against the Company in the class action, and the Company's indemnity obligations in the derivative actions, could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has been cooperating on a voluntary basis with an investigation being conducted by the SEC concerning the Company's prior financial restatement. The SEC has issued a formal order of nonpublic investigation and has issued subpoenas to certain of the Company's former officers. The SEC's investigation is a nonpublic, fact-finding inquiry to determine if there have been violations of the federal securities laws.

13. Quarterly Results of Operations (unaudited)

Following is a summary of unaudited quarterly financial information for fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations				
Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2008
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 24,124	\$ 28,182	\$ 30,332	\$ 31,784
Gross profit	12,895	16,034	17,346	18,159
Total operating expenses		22,449	22,502	22,475
	23,686			
Loss from operations	(10,791)	(6,415)	(5,156)	(4,316)
Net loss	(10,098)	(5,819)	(4,828)	(4,333)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.07)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share	62,749	63,147	63,615	63,760
Three Months Ended				
	April 1, 2007	July 1, 2007	September 30, 2007	December 30, 2007
	Restated	Restated		
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Total revenue	\$ 17,846	\$ 22,911	\$ 21,643	\$ 26,598
Gross profit	8,578	11,603	12,060	14,021
Total operating expenses	16,559	17,756	20,343	22,785
Loss from operations	(7,981)	(6,153)	(8,283)	(8,764)
Net loss	(6,856)	(5,022)	(7,183)	(7,871)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.13)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share	60,733	61,148	61,771	62,404

This selected quarterly information has been restated for the first and second quarters of 2007 from previously reported information filed on Form 10-Q. The Audit Committee investigation described in Note 2 identified the following errors related to the first and second quarters of 2007:

- In the first quarter of 2007, the Company recognized revenue in a transaction with a customer that included a commitment from the Company to acquire software from the customer. Based upon facts discovered during the investigation, the Company has now concluded that the end user did not have the ability or intent to pay and revenue recognition was inconsistent with the accounting rules applicable to reciprocal sales transactions.
- In the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007, transactions with resellers were identified where the timing of revenue recognition was improper. In certain instances, revenue was recognized when persuasive evidence of an end-user did not exist, when oral arrangements existed that would have precluded revenue recognition, or when resellers did not have the ability or intent to pay independent of payment by the end-user customer. Revenue from these transactions was adjusted and will only be recognized upon sell-through of the product to end-users and when collection is reasonably assured and all other criteria for the recognition of revenue are met.
- The Company originally recognized revenue in the second quarter of 2007 on a sale directly to an end-user customer for which the terms and conditions were not fixed or determinable. This revenue has now been recognized in the fourth quarter of 2007 when the terms became fixed or determinable and all other criteria for the recognition of revenue were met.

The following tables set for summary restated financial data as originally reported and as restated:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>			<u>Three Months Ended</u>		
	<u>April 1, 2007</u>			<u>July 1, 2007</u>		
	<u>As previously reported</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>As restated</u>	<u>As previously reported</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>As restated</u>
Statement of Operations	(in thousands, except per share data)			(in thousands, except per share data)		
Total revenue	\$ 21,607	\$ (3,761)	\$ 17,846	\$ 25,116	\$ (2,205)	\$ 22,911
Total cost of revenue	9,837	(569)	9,268	11,999	(691)	11,308
Total operating expenses	16,645	(86)	16,559	17,869	(113)	17,756
Loss from operations	(4,875)	(3,106)	(7,981)	(4,752)	(1,401)	(6,153)
Net loss	(3,750)	(3,106)	(6,856)	(3,621)	(1,401)	(5,022)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)

ITEM 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

ITEM 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, as of December 31, 2008, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based upon this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2008.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management has conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As described above there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a – 15(f) and 15d – 15(f) under the Exchange Act during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that our certifying officers concluded materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. *Other Information*

Our insider trading policy allows directors, officers and other employees covered under the policy to establish, under limited circumstances contemplated by Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, written programs that permit automatic trading of Isilon Systems stock or trading of Isilon systems stock by an independent person (such as a broker or an investment bank) who is not aware of material, nonpublic information at the time of the trade. In the fourth quarter of 2008, one of our officers and a venture capital fund affiliated with one of our directors cancelled their respective 10b5-1 trading plans.

PART III

We have omitted certain information from this report that is required by Part III. We intend to file a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to our annual meeting of stockholders not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report, and such information is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

Certain information regarding our executive officers and directors is included in Part I of this report under the caption “Executive Officers and Directors” and is incorporated by reference into this Item.

Other information required by this Item will be included in our proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this Item will be included in our proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

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

The information required by this Item will be included in our proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence*

The information required by this Item will be included in our proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information required by this Item will be included in our proxy statement and is incorporated by reference herein.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)

1. *Consolidated Financial Statements.*

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8 on page 59 of this report.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules.*

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Charges to Cost and Expenses</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
		(in thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2008				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 324	\$ 56	\$ (130)	\$ 250
Income tax valuation allowance	33,866	8,478	—	42,344
Year ended December 30, 2007				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 501	\$ 150	\$ (327)	\$ 324
Income tax valuation allowance	23,933	9,933	—	33,866
Year ended December 31, 2006				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 239	\$ 279	\$ (17)	\$ 501
Income tax valuation allowance, restated (1)	18,208	5,725	—	23,933

(1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

All other schedules are omitted because they are inapplicable or the requested information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or related notes thereto.

3. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are incorporated by reference or filed herewith.

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporation by Reference Herein	
		Form	Date
3.1*	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
3.2*	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the registrant.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
4.1*	Form of registrant's common stock certificate.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 24, 2006
4.2*	Fourth Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement between the registrant and certain of its security holders dated July 19, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.1*	Form of Indemnification Agreement.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.2*	Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.3*	Form of Stock Option Agreement under the Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.4*	2006 Equity Incentive Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 24, 2006
10.5*	Form of Stock Option Agreement under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 24, 2006
10.6*	2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 24, 2006
10.7*	Form of Subscription Agreement under the 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 24, 2006
10.8*	Offer Letter with Steven Goldman dated July 17, 2003.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.9*	Offer Letter with Eric J. Scollard dated October 4, 2002.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.10*	Offer Letter with Mark L. Schrandt dated October 3, 2003.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.11*	Offer Letter with Brett G. Goodwin dated March 10, 2002.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.12*	Offer Letter with John W. Briant dated September 29, 2004.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporation by Reference Herein	
		Form	Date
10.13*	Offer Letter with Stuart W. Fuhlendorf dated March 29, 2004.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.14*	Offer Letter with Thomas P. Pettigrew dated December 22, 2003.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.15*†	Manufacturing Services Agreement between the registrant and Sanmina-SCI Corporation dated February 17, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	December 14, 2006
10.16*	Office Lease between the registrant and Selig Holdings Company dated November 11, 2005.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.17*	First Amendment to Office Lease between the registrant and Selig Holdings Company dated December 2, 2005.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.18*	Second Amendment to Office Lease between the registrant and Selig Holdings Company dated August 4, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.19*	Venture Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Horizon Technology Funding Company LLC dated March 22, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.20*	Amendment to Venture Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Horizon Technology Funding Company LLC dated July 18, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.21*	Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated June 24, 2004.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.22*	Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated March 10, 2005.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.23*	Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated March 21, 2005.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.24*	Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated June 29, 2005.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.25*	Amendment to Loan Documents between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated March 22, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.26*	Amendment to Loan Documents between the registrant and Silicon Valley Bank dated July 18, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	September 1, 2006
10.27*	Warrant to Purchase Stock issued by registrant to Horizon Technology Funding Company III LLC, dated March 22, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	October 10, 2006
10.28*	Warrant to Purchase Stock issued by registrant to Horizon Technology Funding Company III LLC, dated March 22, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	October 10, 2006
10.29*	Offer Letter with Gwen Weld dated June 5, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 9, 2006

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporation by Reference Herein	
		Form	Date
10.30*	Offer Letter with James Richardson dated October 2, 2006.	Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended (File No. 333-137078)	November 9, 2006
10.31†	Offer Letter with Steven D. Fitz dated April 11, 2007.		
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm.		
24.1	Power of Attorney (contained on signature page).		
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.		
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.		
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.		
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.		

* Previously filed.

† Registrant has omitted portions of the referenced exhibit and filed such exhibit separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a grant of confidential treatment under Rule 406 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ISILON SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ Sujal Patel

Sujal Patel

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dated: February 18, 2009

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Keenan Conder, William Richter and each of them, with full power of substitution and resubstitution and full power to act without the other, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent to act in his or her name, place and stead and to execute in the name and on behalf of each person, individually and in each capacity stated below, and to file, any and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing, ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them or their and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Sujal Patel Sujal Patel	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 19, 2009
/s/ William Richter William Richter	Vice President and Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)	February 19, 2009
/s/ Elliott H. Jurgensen, Jr. Elliott H. Jurgensen, Jr.	Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ William D. Ruckelshaus William D. Ruckelshaus	Chairman of Board of Directors and Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ Barry J. Fidelman Barry J. Fidelman	Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ Gregory L. McAdoo Gregory L. McAdoo	Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ Matthew S. McIlwain Matthew S. McIlwain	Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ James G. Richardson James G. Richardson	Director	February 19, 2009
/s/ Peter H. van Oppen Peter H. van Oppen	Director	February 19, 2009



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