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BLACKBAUD INC

Form 10-Q

November 02, 2018

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2018**

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: **000-50600**

Blackbaud, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

11-2617163

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

65 Fairchild Street

Charleston, South Carolina 29492

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(843) 216-6200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES NO

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of October 24, 2018 was 48,569,024.

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Blackbaud, Inc.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the documents incorporated herein by reference, contains forward-looking statements that anticipate results based on our estimates, assumptions and plans that are subject to uncertainty. These "forward-looking statements" are made subject to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements consist of, among other things, trend analyses, statements regarding future events, future financial performance, our anticipated growth, the effect of general economic and market conditions, our business strategy and our plan to build and grow our business, our operating results, our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses and technologies, the effect of foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations on our financial results, the impact of expensing stock-based compensation, the sufficiency of our capital resources, our ability to meet our ongoing debt and obligations as they become due, and potential litigation involving us, all of which are based on current expectations, estimates, and forecasts, and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "believes," "seeks," "expects," "may," "might," "should," "intends," "could," "would," "likely," "will," "targets," "plans," "anticipates," "aims," "projects" or any variations of such words and similar expressions are also intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Accordingly, they should not be viewed as assurances of future performance, and actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations expressed in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those summarized under "Item 1A. Risk factors" and elsewhere in this report, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and in our other SEC filings. Forward-looking statements represent our management's beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Blackbaud, Inc. Consolidated balance sheets (Unaudited)

Assets

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,352	\$ 29,830
Restricted cash due to customers	179,729	610,344
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$4,518 and \$5,141 at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	95,858	95,679
Customer funds receivable	5,501	1,536
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	68,842	61,978
Total current assets	375,282	799,367
Property and equipment, net	42,901	42,243
Software development costs, net	68,289	54,098
Goodwill	547,338	530,249
Intangible assets, net	305,394	314,651
Other assets	65,512	57,238
Total assets	\$ 1,404,716	\$ 1,797,846

Liabilities and stockholders' equity

Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 25,453	\$ 24,693
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	44,391	54,399
Due to customers	185,230	611,880
Debt, current portion	8,576	8,576
Deferred revenue, current portion	302,840	275,063
Total current liabilities	566,490	974,611
Debt, net of current portion	416,680	429,648
Deferred tax liability	47,405	48,023
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	3,429	3,643
Other liabilities	7,027	5,632
Total liabilities	1,041,031	1,461,557
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 10)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock; 20,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 180,000,000 shares authorized, 59,323,548 and 58,551,761 shares issued at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	59	59
Additional paid-in capital	386,657	351,042
Treasury stock, at cost; 10,756,662 and 10,475,794 shares at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	(266,597)	(239,199)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	602	(642)
Retained earnings	242,964	225,029
Total stockholders' equity	363,685	336,289
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,404,716	\$ 1,797,846

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

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
(Unaudited)

Revenue				
Recurring	\$ 188,656	\$ 167,506	\$ 562,251	\$ 493,942
One-time services and other	20,876	26,918	65,137	77,143
Total revenue	209,532	194,424	627,388	571,085
Cost of revenue				
Cost of recurring	76,535	66,747	221,964	196,800
Cost of one-time services and other	18,702	20,258	56,482	62,682
Total cost of revenue	95,237	87,005	278,446	259,482
Gross profit	114,295	107,419	348,942	311,603
Operating expenses				
Sales, marketing and customer success	49,077	42,646	143,047	126,223
Research and development	24,218	22,071	75,473	67,647
General and administrative	24,894	23,545	78,392	67,350
Amortization	1,237	734	3,707	2,164
Restructuring	(914)	)—	3,585	—
Total operating expenses	98,512	88,996	304,204	263,384
Income from operations	15,783	18,423	44,738	48,219
Interest expense	(4,140)	)(3,092)	)(11,960)	)(8,685)
Other (expense) income, net	(147)	)468	359	1,581
Income before provision for income taxes	11,496	15,799	33,137	41,115
Income tax provision (benefit)	332	2,975	(2,370)	)4,120
Net income	\$ 11,164	\$ 12,824	\$ 35,507	\$ 36,995
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.79
Diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.78
Common shares and equivalents outstanding				
Basic weighted average shares	47,279,591	46,711,709	47,174,903	46,627,213
Diluted weighted average shares	48,160,146	47,846,997	48,074,698	47,679,103
Dividends per share	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.36
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,047	(108)	)(1,333)	)(305)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	566	(267)	)2,410	(89)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	1,613	(375)	)1,077	(394)
Comprehensive income	\$ 12,777	\$ 12,449	\$ 36,584	\$ 36,601

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

Blackbaud, Inc.
Consolidated statements of cash flows
(Unaudited)

Cash flows from operating activities

Net income	\$ 35,507	\$ 36,995
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	59,993	54,765
Provision for doubtful accounts and sales returns	4,760	7,246
Stock-based compensation expense	35,683	31,055
Deferred taxes	1,430	(568)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount	564	650
Other non-cash adjustments	(2,085)	572
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisition and disposal of businesses:		
Accounts receivable	(4,480)	(17,097)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(12,372)	(2,524)
Trade accounts payable	(134)	(2,891)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(6,923)	(9,522)
Deferred revenue	25,888	24,704
Net cash provided by operating activities	137,831	123,385

Cash flows from investing activities

Purchase of property and equipment	(12,910)	(8,417)
Capitalized software development costs	(26,629)	(20,605)
Purchase of net assets of acquired companies, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	(45,315)	(49,729)
Purchase of derivative instruments	—	(516)
Proceeds from settlement of derivative instruments	—	1,030
Net cash used in investing activities	(84,854)	(78,237)

Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from issuance of debt	219,900	588,300
Payments on debt	(233,225)	(594,144)
Debt issuance costs	—	(3,085)
Employee taxes paid for withheld shares upon equity award settlement	(27,398)	(19,092)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	11	14
Change in due to customers	(425,218)	(214,244)
Change in customer funds receivable	(4,371)	—
Dividend payments to stockholders	(17,484)	(17,299)
Net cash used in financing activities	(487,785)	(259,550)
Effect of exchange rate on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(285)	(126)
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(435,093)	(214,528)

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period

	640,174	370,673
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 205,081	\$ 156,145

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the condensed consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown above in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,352	\$ 29,830
Restricted cash due to customers	179,729	610,344
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash in the statement of cash flows	\$ 205,081	\$ 640,174

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

Blackbaud, Inc.
Consolidated statement of stockholders' equity
(Unaudited)

Balance at December 31, 2017	58,551,761	\$ 59	\$ 351,042	\$(239,199)	\$(642)	\$ 225,029	\$ 336,289
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	35,507	35,507
Payment of dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(17,484)	(17,484)
Exercise of stock options and stock appreciation rights and vesting of restricted stock units	347,401	—	11	—	—	—	11
Employee taxes paid for 280,868 withheld shares upon equity award settlement	—	—	—	(27,398)	—	—	(27,398)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	35,604	—	—	79	35,683
Restricted stock grants	532,651	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock cancellations	(108,265)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,077	—	1,077
Reclassification upon early adoption of ASU 2018-02	—	—	—	—	167	(167)	—
Balance at September 30, 2018	59,323,548	\$ 59	\$ 386,657	\$(266,597)	\$ 602	\$ 242,964	\$ 363,685

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

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements
(Unaudited)****1. Organization**

We are the world's leading cloud software company powering social good. Serving the entire social good community—nonprofits, foundations, companies, education institutions, healthcare organizations and individual change agents—we connect and empower organizations to increase their impact through cloud software, services, expertise and data intelligence. Our portfolio is tailored to the unique needs of vertical markets, with solutions for fundraising and CRM, marketing, advocacy, peer-to-peer fundraising, corporate social responsibility, school management, ticketing, grantmaking, financial management, payment processing and analytics. Serving the industry for more than three decades, we are headquartered in Charleston, South Carolina and have operations in the United States, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica and the United Kingdom. As of September 30, 2018, we had over 40,000 customers.

2. Basis of Presentation**Unaudited interim consolidated financial statements**

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial reporting. These consolidated statements are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals) necessary to state fairly the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statement of stockholders' equity, for the periods presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2017, has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date. Operating results and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018, or any other future period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations for interim reporting of the SEC. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, and other forms filed with the SEC from time to time.

Reclassifications

Our revenue from "subscriptions" and "maintenance" and a portion of our "services and other" revenue have been combined within "recurring" revenue beginning in 2018. In order to provide comparability between periods presented, those amounts of revenue have been combined within "recurring" revenue in the previously reported consolidated statements of comprehensive income to conform to presentation of the current period. Similarly, "cost of subscriptions" and "cost of maintenance" and a portion of "cost of services and other" have been combined within "cost of recurring" in the previously reported consolidated statements of comprehensive income to conform to presentation of the current period. "Services and other" revenue has been renamed as "one-time services and other" and consists of revenue that did not meet the description of "recurring" revenue in the consolidated statements of

comprehensive income. "Cost of services and other" has been renamed as "cost of one-time services and other" and consists of costs that did not meet the description of those related to "recurring" revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Basis of consolidation

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

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Reportable segment**

We report our operating results and financial information in one operating and reportable segment. Our chief operating decision maker uses consolidated financial information to make operating decisions, assess financial performance and allocate resources. Our chief operating decision maker is our chief executive officer ("CEO").

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* ("ASU 2014-09"), which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. ASU 2014-09 replaces most previous revenue recognition guidance in GAAP and requires the recognition of revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard also provides guidance on the recognition of costs related to obtaining and fulfilling customer contracts.

We adopted ASU 2014-09 as of January 1, 2018 utilizing the full retrospective method of transition, which requires that the standard be applied to all periods presented. The impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 on our total revenues for 2017 and 2016 was not material. The primary impacts of adopting ASU 2014-09 relate to the deferral of incremental commission and other costs of obtaining contracts with customers and the increase to the amortization period for those costs. Previously, we deferred only direct and incremental commission costs to obtain a contract and amortized those costs over the contract term, generally three years, as the revenue was recognized. Under the new standard, we defer all incremental commission and related fringe benefit costs to obtain a contract and amortize these costs in a manner that aligns with the expected period of benefit. We utilized the 'portfolio approach' practical expedient in ASC 606-10-10-4, which allows entities to apply the guidance to a portfolio of contracts with similar characteristics because the effects on the financial statements of this approach would not differ materially from applying the guidance to individual contracts. Using the 'portfolio approach' and taking into consideration our customer contracts, our technology and other factors, we determined the expected period of benefit to be five years. We do not generally pay commissions for contract renewals.

Select adjusted unaudited financial statement information, which reflects our adoption of ASU 2014-09 is set forth below.

Consolidated balance sheets:

Accounts receivable, net of allowance	\$ 96,293	\$ (614)	) \$ 95,679
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 56,099	\$ 5,879	\$ 61,978
Other assets	\$ 24,083	\$ 33,155	\$ 57,238
Deferred revenue, current portion	\$ 276,456	\$ (1,393)	) \$ 275,063
Deferred tax liability	\$ 37,597	\$ 10,426	\$ 48,023
Retained earnings	\$ 195,649	\$ 29,380	\$ 225,029

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Consolidated statements of comprehensive income:****Revenue**

Recurring	\$ 158,978	\$ 8,528	\$ 167,506	\$ 469,107	\$ 24,835	\$ 493,942
One-time services and other	36,535	(9,617)	26,918	102,222	(25,079)	77,143
Total revenue	\$ 195,513	\$ (1,089)	\$ 194,424	\$ 571,329	\$ (244)	\$ 571,085

Cost of Revenue

Recurring	\$ 63,743	\$ 3,004	\$ 66,747	\$ 187,887	\$ 8,913	\$ 196,800
One-time services and other	23,262	(3,004)	20,258	71,595	(8,913)	62,682
Total cost of revenue	\$ 87,005	\$ —	\$ 87,005	\$ 259,482	\$ —	\$ 259,482

Operating expenses

Sales, marketing and customer success	\$ 44,193	\$ (1,547)	\$ 42,646	\$ 129,394	\$ (3,171)	\$ 126,223
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Net income

	\$ 12,548	\$ 276	\$ 12,824	\$ 35,224	\$ 1,771	\$ 36,995
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.27	\$ —	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.79
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.78

(1) See the discussion of our reclassifications of previously reported revenue and costs of revenue above.

Our adoption of ASU 2014-09 had no impact on our net cash provided by or used in operating, investing or financing activities for any of the periods reported.

Except for the accounting policies for revenue recognition and deferred commissions (herein referred to as "costs of obtaining contracts") that were updated as a result of adopting ASU 2014-09, there have been no changes to our significant accounting policies described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the SEC on February 20, 2018, that have had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* ("ASU 2018-02"), which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") signed into law in December 2017. We early adopted ASU 2018-02 effective January 1, 2018 and recorded an insignificant reclassification for the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Act from accumulated other comprehensive loss to retained earnings.

Summary of significant accounting policies**Revenue Recognition**

Our revenue is primarily generated from the following sources: (i) charging for the use of our software solutions in cloud-based and hosted environments; (ii) providing payment and transaction services; (iii) providing software maintenance and support services; and (iv) providing professional services, including implementation, consulting, training, analytic and other services. Revenues are recognized when control of these services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

We determine revenue recognition through the following steps:

- Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation.

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)

Recurring

Recurring revenue represents stand-ready performance obligations in which we are making our solutions or services available to our customers continuously over time or the value of the contract renews. Therefore, recurring revenue is generally recognized over time on a ratable basis over the contract term, beginning on the date that the solution or service is made available to the customer. Our recurring revenue contracts are generally for a term of three years at contract inception with one to three-year renewals thereafter, billed annually in advance and non-cancelable.

Recurring revenue is comprised of fees for the use of our subscription-based software solutions, which includes providing access to cloud-based solutions, hosting services, online training programs, subscription-based analytic services, such as donor acquisitions and data enrichment, and payment services. Recurring revenue also includes fees from maintenance services for our on-premises solutions, services included in our renewable subscription contracts, subscription-based contracts for professional services and variable transaction revenue associated with the use of our solutions.

Our payment services are offered with the assistance of third-party vendors. In general, when we are the principal in a transaction based on the factors identified in ASC 606-10-55-36 through 55-40, we record the revenue and related costs on a gross basis. Otherwise, we net the cost of revenue associated with the service against the gross revenue (amount billed to the customer) and record the net amount as revenue. For payment and transaction services, we have the right to invoice the customer in an amount that directly corresponds with the value to the customer of our performance to date. Therefore, we recognize revenue for these services over time based on the amount billable to the customer in accordance with the 'as invoiced' practical expedient in ASC 606-10-55-18.

One-time services and other

One-time services and other revenue primarily consists of fees for one-time consulting, analytic and onsite training services.

We generally bill consulting services based on hourly rates plus reimbursable travel-related expenses. Fixed price consulting engagements are generally billed as milestones towards completion are reached. Revenue for all consulting services is recognized over time as the services are performed.

We generally recognize analytic services revenue from donor prospect research engagements, the sale of lists of potential donors, data enrichment engagements and benchmarking studies at a point in time (upon delivery).

In certain cases, we sell training at a fixed rate for each specific class at a per attendee price or at a packaged price for several attendees, and recognize the related revenue upon the customer attending and completing training.

Contracts with multiple performance obligations

Some of our contracts with customers contain multiple performance obligations. For these contracts, we account for individual performance obligations separately if they are distinct. The transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. Standalone selling prices of our solutions and services are typically estimated based on observable transactions when the solutions or services are sold on a standalone basis.

Costs of obtaining contracts, contract assets and deferred revenue

We pay sales commissions at the time contracts with customers are signed or shortly thereafter, depending on the size and duration of the sales contract. Sales commissions and related fringe benefits earned by our sales force are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. These costs are deferred and then amortized in a manner that aligns with the expected period of benefit, which we have determined to be five years. We determined the period of benefit by taking into consideration our customer contracts, including renewals, retention, our technology and other factors. We do not generally pay commissions for contract renewals. The related amortization expense is included in sales, marketing and customer success expense in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Amounts recognized as revenue in excess of amounts billed are recorded as contract assets within prepaid expenses and other current assets on our consolidated balance sheets. To the extent that our customers are billed for our solutions and services in advance of us satisfying the related performance obligations, we record such amounts in deferred revenue.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Recently issued accounting pronouncements**

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 will require lessees to record most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses in the income statement in a manner similar to current guidance. The updated guidance also eliminates certain real estate-specific provisions and changes the guidance on sale-leaseback transactions, initial direct costs and lease executory costs for all entities. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Upon adoption, entities will be required to use a modified retrospective approach with an option to use certain practical expedients. We expect to adopt ASU 2016-02 when effective, using the transition method that allows us to initially apply the guidance at the adoption date of January 1, 2019 and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. We expect to use the package of practical expedients that allows us to not reassess: (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (2) lease classification for any expired or existing leases and (3) initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases. We expect ASU 2016-02 will impact our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We are currently evaluating the extent of the impact and expect that most of our lease commitments will be subject to the updated guidance and recognized as lease liabilities and right-of-use assets on our consolidated balance sheets upon adoption.

3. Business Combinations**Reeher acquisition**

On April 30, 2018, we acquired all of the outstanding equity securities, including all voting equity interests, of Reeher LLC, a Minnesota limited liability company ("Reeher"), pursuant to a securities purchase agreement. The acquisition expands our fundraising performance management capabilities and is intended to drive more effective fundraising and greater social good outcomes for our customers. We acquired the equity securities for an aggregate purchase price of \$41.3 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments set forth in the securities purchase agreement. The purchase price and related expenses were funded primarily through borrowings under the 2017 Credit Facility (as defined below). As a result of the acquisition, Reeher has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours. The operating results of Reeher have been included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, we incurred insignificant acquisition-related expenses associated with the acquisition, which were recorded in general and administrative expense.

The fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the table below are based on our best estimates and assumptions as of the reporting date and are considered preliminary pending finalization. The estimates and assumptions are subject to change as we obtain additional information during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date. The assets and liabilities, pending finalization, include the valuation of intangible assets as well as the assumed deferred revenue and deferred income tax balances.

Net working capital, excluding deferred revenue	\$1,683
Property and equipment	755
Identifiable intangible assets	27,055
Deferred tax asset	713
Deferred revenue	(2,700)
Goodwill	13,827
Total purchase price	\$41,333

The estimated fair value of accounts receivable acquired approximates the contractual value of \$1.1 million and \$11.8 million of the goodwill arising in the acquisition is deductible for income tax purposes. The estimated goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to the opportunities for expected synergies from combining the operations and assembled workforce of Reeher.

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)

The Reeher acquisition resulted in the identification of the following identifiable intangible assets:

Acquired technology	\$ 18,900	11
Customer relationships	7,000	10
In-process research and development	600	Indefinite
Marketing assets	480	3
Non-compete agreements	75	2
Total intangible assets	\$ 27,055	11

The estimated fair values of the intangible assets were based on variations of the income approach, which estimates fair value based upon the present value of cash flows that the assets are expected to generate, and which included the relief-from-royalty method, incremental cash flow method, including the comparative (with and without) method and multi-period excess earnings method, depending on the intangible asset being valued. The method of amortization of identifiable finite-lived intangible assets is based on the expected pattern in which the estimated economic benefits of the respective assets are consumed or otherwise used up. Customer relationships and acquired technology are being amortized on an accelerated basis. Marketing assets and non-compete agreements are being amortized on a straight-line basis.

We determined that the impact of this acquisition was not material to our consolidated financial statements; therefore, revenue and earnings since the acquisition date and pro forma information are not required or presented.

4. Goodwill

The change in goodwill during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 530,249
Additions related to current year business combinations	18,417
Adjustments related to prior year business combinations	(141)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(1,187)
Balance at September 30, 2018	\$ 547,338

5. Earnings Per Share

We compute basic earnings per share by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the assumed exercise, settlement and vesting of all dilutive securities using the "treasury stock method"

except when the effect is anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive securities consist of shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, settlement of stock appreciation rights and vesting of restricted stock awards and units.

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 11,164	\$ 12,824	\$ 35,507	\$ 36,995
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares	47,279,596	46,711,709	47,174,906	46,627,213
Add effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock-based awards	880,555	1,135,288	899,795	1,051,890
Weighted average common shares assuming dilution	48,160,151	47,846,997	48,074,701	47,679,103
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.79
Diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.78
Anti-dilutive shares excluded from calculations of diluted earnings per share	—	1,719	—	4,938

6. Fair Value Measurements

We use a three-tier fair value hierarchy to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows:

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

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and

Level 3 - Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Recurring fair value measurements**

Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis consisted of the following, as of the dates indicated below:

Fair value as of September 30, 2018

Financial assets:

Derivative instruments	\$-\$4,558	\$	-\$4,558
Total financial assets	\$-\$4,558	\$	-\$4,558

Fair value as of December 31, 2017

Financial assets:

Derivative instruments	\$-\$1,283	\$	-\$1,283
Total financial assets	\$-\$1,283	\$	-\$1,283

Our derivative instruments within the scope of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, are required to be recorded at fair value. Our derivative instruments that are recorded at fair value include interest rate swaps.

The fair value of our interest rate swaps was based on model-driven valuations using LIBOR rates, which are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Accordingly, our interest rate swaps are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

We believe the carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash due to customers, accounts receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities and due to customers approximate their fair values at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these instruments.

We believe the carrying amount of our debt approximates its fair value at September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, as the debt bears interest rates that approximate market value. As LIBOR rates are observable at commonly quoted intervals, our debt is classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

We did not transfer any assets or liabilities among the levels within the fair value hierarchy during the nine months ended September 30, 2018. Additionally, we did not hold any Level 3 assets or liabilities during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Non-recurring fair value measurements

Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include intangible assets and goodwill, which are recognized at fair value during the period in which an acquisition is completed, from updated estimates and assumptions during the measurement period, or when they are considered to be impaired. These non-recurring fair value measurements, primarily for intangible assets acquired, are based on Level 3 unobservable inputs. In the event of an impairment, we determine the fair value of the intangible assets other than goodwill using a discounted cash flow approach, which contains significant unobservable inputs and, therefore, is considered a Level 3 fair value measurement. The unobservable inputs in the analysis generally include future cash flow

projections and a discount rate. For goodwill impairment testing, we estimate fair value using market-based methods including the use of market capitalization and consideration of a control premium.

There were no non-recurring fair value adjustments to intangible assets and goodwill during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, except for an insignificant business combination accounting adjustment to the initial fair value estimates of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date from updated information obtained during the measurement period. See Note 4 to these consolidated financial statements for additional details. The measurement period of a business combination may be up to one year from the acquisition date. We record any measurement period adjustments to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the corresponding offset to goodwill.

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)

7. Consolidated Financial Statement Details
Prepaid expenses and other assets

Costs of obtaining contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 83,267	\$ 77,312
Prepaid software maintenance and subscriptions	21,750	17,402
Taxes, prepaid and receivable	6,319	10,548
Derivative instruments	4,558	1,283
Contract assets	4,415	3,136
Security deposits	2,793	2,305
Other assets	11,252	7,230
Total prepaid expenses and other assets	134,354	119,216
Less: Long-term portion	65,512	57,238
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 68,842	\$ 61,978

(1) Amortization expense from costs of obtaining contracts was \$26.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued bonuses	\$ 13,281	\$ 16,743
Accrued commissions and salaries	7,855	6,943
Lease incentive obligations	3,881	4,635
Customer credit balances	3,928	4,652
Deferred rent liabilities	2,788	4,548
Taxes payable	3,247	5,517
Unrecognized tax benefit	3,017	1,972
Accrued vacation costs	2,364	2,458
Accrued health care costs	2,411	2,615
Other liabilities	8,646	9,948
Total accrued expenses and other liabilities	51,418	60,031
Less: Long-term portion	7,027	5,632
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 44,391	\$ 54,399

Other (expense) income, net

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
Interest income	\$943	\$393	\$1,613	\$771
Gain (loss) on derivative instrument	—	(3)	—	472
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(137)	—	(299)
Other (expense) income, net	(1,090)	215	(1,254)	637
Other (expense) income, net	\$ (147)	\$ 468	\$ 359	\$ 1,581

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****8. Debt**

The following table summarizes our debt balances and the related weighted average effective interest rates, which includes the effect of interest rate swap agreements.

Credit facility:					
Revolving credit loans	\$ 135,300	\$ 143,000	3.99	% 2.84	%
Term loans	290,625	296,250	3.35	% 2.64	%
Other debt	1,076	1,076	4.50	% 4.50	%
Total debt	427,001	440,326	3.56	% 2.71	%
Less: Unamortized discount and debt issuance costs	1,745	2,102			
Less: Debt, current portion	8,576	8,576	3.62	% 3.03	%
Debt, net of current portion	\$ 416,680	\$ 429,648	3.55	% 2.71	%

In June 2017, we entered into a five-year \$700.0 million senior credit facility (the "2017 Credit Facility"). As of September 30, 2018, the required annual maturities related to the 2017 Credit Facility and other debt were as follows:

2018 - remaining	\$ 2,951
2019	7,500
2020	7,500
2021	7,500
2022	401,550
Thereafter	—
Total required maturities	\$ 427,001

9. Derivative Instruments**Cash flow hedges**

We generally use derivative instruments to manage our variable interest rate risk. In July 2017, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement (the "July 2017 Swap Agreement"), which effectively converts portions of our variable rate debt under our credit facility to a fixed rate for the term of the July 2017 Swap Agreement. The notional value of the July 2017 Swap Agreement was \$150.0 million with an effective date beginning in July 2017 through July 2021. We designated the July 2017 Swap Agreement as a cash flow hedge at the inception of the contract.

In February 2018, we entered into an additional interest rate swap agreement (the "February 2018 Swap Agreement"), which effectively converts portions of our variable rate debt under our credit facility to a fixed rate for the term of the February 2018 Swap Agreement. The notional value of the February 2018 Swap Agreement was \$50.0 million with an effective date beginning in February 2018 through June 2021. We designated the February 2018 Swap

Agreement as a cash flow hedge at the inception of the contract.

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Blackbaud, Inc.
Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)

Undesignated contracts

In June 2017, we entered into a foreign currency option contract to hedge our exposure to currency fluctuations in connection with our acquisition of JustGiving because the purchase price was denominated in British Pounds. The notional value of the instrument was £100.0 million with an effective date beginning in June 2017 and maturing in September 2017. We settled the foreign currency option contract in September 2017. We did not designate the foreign currency option contract as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes since it involved a business combination. As such, changes in the fair value of this derivative were recognized in earnings. The insignificant premium paid for this option and the proceeds from settlement are shown within cash flows from investing activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

As the closing date of our acquisition of JustGiving extended beyond the settlement date of the foreign currency option contract, we entered into a foreign currency forward contract in September 2017 with settlement in October 2017. The notional value of the instrument was £103.5 million. We did not designate the foreign currency forward contract as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes since it involved a business combination. As such, changes in the fair value of this derivative were recognized in earnings.

The fair values of our derivative instruments were as follows as of:

Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:

Interest rate swaps, current portion	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ —	\$ 145	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate swaps, long-term portion	Other assets	4,558	1,138	Other liabilities	—	—
Total derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments		\$ 4,558	\$ 1,283		\$ —	—

The effects of derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships were as follows:

Interest rate swaps \$ 4,558 Interest expense \$ 23 \$ (17)

Interest rate swaps \$ (105) Interest expense \$(88) \$ (192)

Our policy requires that derivatives used for hedging purposes be designated and effective as a hedge of the identified risk exposure at the inception of the contract. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains or losses from the change in fair value measurement of our derivative instruments each reporting period and the related income tax expense or benefit. Changes in the fair value measurements of the derivative instruments and the related income tax expense or benefit are reflected as adjustments to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the actual hedged expense is incurred or until the hedge is terminated at which point the unrealized gain (loss) is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to current earnings. The estimated accumulated other comprehensive income as of September 30, 2018 that is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months is \$1.2 million. There were no ineffective portions of our interest rate swap derivatives during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. See Note 13 to these consolidated financial statements for a summary of the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)**

We did not have any undesignated derivative instruments during 2018. The effects of undesignated derivative instruments during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were as follows:

Foreign currency option contracts	Other income (expense), net	\$ 38	\$ 513
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other income (expense), net	\$(41)	\$(41)
Total (loss) gain ⁽¹⁾		\$(3)	\$ 472

(1) The individual amounts for each year may not sum to total gain (loss) due to rounding.

10. Commitments and Contingencies**Leases**

Total rent expense was \$6.2 million and \$3.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$16.2 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Other commitments

The term loans under the 2017 Credit Facility require periodic principal payments. The balance of the term loans and any amounts drawn on the revolving credit loans are due upon maturity of the 2017 Credit Facility in June 2022.

We have contractual obligations for third-party technology used in our solutions and for other services we purchase as part of our normal operations. In certain cases, these arrangements require a minimum annual purchase commitment by us. As of September 30, 2018, the remaining aggregate minimum purchase commitment under these arrangements was approximately \$66.4 million through 2023.

Solution and service indemnifications

In the ordinary course of business, we provide certain indemnifications of varying scope to customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our solutions or services. If we determine that it is probable that a loss has been incurred related to solution or service indemnifications, any such loss that could be reasonably estimated would be recognized. We have not identified any losses and, accordingly, we have not recorded a liability related to these indemnifications.

Legal proceedings

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. We make a provision for a loss contingency when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impacts of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Unless otherwise specifically disclosed in this note, we have determined as of September 30, 2018, that no provision for liability nor disclosure is required related to any

claim against us because (a) there is not a reasonable possibility that a loss exceeding amounts already recognized (if any) may be incurred with respect to such claim; (b) a reasonably possible loss or range of loss cannot be estimated; or (c) such estimate is immaterial.

All legal costs associated with litigation are expensed as incurred. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. However, we believe that we have valid defenses with respect to the legal matters pending against us. It is possible, nevertheless, that our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows could be negatively affected in any particular period by an unfavorable resolution of one or more of such proceedings, claims or investigations.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****11. Income Taxes**

Our income tax provision (benefit) and effective income tax rates, including the effects of period-specific events, were:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$332	\$2,975	\$(2,370)	\$4,120
Effective income tax rate	2.9	%18.8	%(7.2)	%10.0

The decrease in our effective income tax rate during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to the impact of the discrete benefit to income tax expense relating to stock-based compensation items, calculated prior to the impact of the U.S. federal corporate tax rate change as a result of the Tax Act. This favorable impact was attributable to an increase in the market price for shares of our common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq"), as well as an increase in the number of stock awards that vested and were exercised. Most of our equity awards are granted during our first quarter and vest in subsequent years during the same quarter. The discrete benefit to income tax expense relating to stock-based compensation during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was reduced as a result of the decrease in the U.S. corporate tax rate.

The decreases in our effective income tax rates during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, were also attributable to the impact of the lower U.S. federal corporate tax rate on pre-tax income and the release of our tax reserve due to the expiration of the federal statute of limitations for 2014.

In December 2017, the Tax Act was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes include, but are not limited to, a corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of cumulative foreign earnings as of December 31, 2017.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") was issued to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Act. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company finalized its calculation of the transition tax as of December 31, 2017, and the impact to our effective income tax rate was insignificant.

The Tax Act eliminates the exceptions for performance-based compensation and CFO compensation from the calculation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. A transition rule allows for the grandfathering of performance-based compensation pursuant to a written binding contract in effect as of November 2, 2017. On August 21, 2018, the Internal

Revenue Service issued Notice 2018-68 providing guidance regarding amendments to Section 162(m) contained in the Tax Act, including application of the transition rule. As a result of this guidance, the Company finalized its calculations of the Section 162(m) deduction and the ending estimated deferred tax assets for the performance-based stock compensation and the bonus accrual, which resulted in an insignificant impact to our effective income tax rate.

Our estimates of the impact of the Tax Act may change due to a number of additional considerations including, but not limited to, the issuance of additional regulations or guidance and our ongoing analysis of the new law. Any subsequent adjustment to these amounts will be recorded to tax expense when the analysis is complete.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****12. Stock-based Compensation**

Stock-based compensation expense is allocated to cost of revenue and operating expenses on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income based on where the associated employee's compensation is recorded. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
Included in cost of revenue:				
Cost of recurring	\$ 616	\$ 434	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,257
Cost of one-time services and other	654	500	2,224	1,418
Total included in cost of revenue	1,270	934	4,010	2,675
Included in operating expenses:				
Sales, marketing and customer success	2,234	1,686	6,866	4,906
Research and development	2,153	2,093	6,737	5,877
General and administrative	5,073	6,213	18,070	17,597
Total included in operating expenses	9,460	9,992	31,673	28,380
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 10,730	\$ 10,926	\$ 35,683	\$ 31,055

13. Stockholders' Equity**Dividends**

Our Board of Directors has adopted a dividend policy, which provides for the distribution to stockholders of a portion of cash generated by us that is in excess of operational needs and capital expenditures. The 2017 Credit Facility limits the amount of dividends payable and certain state laws restrict the amount of dividends distributed.

In February 2018, our Board of Directors approved an annual dividend rate of \$0.48 per share to be made in quarterly payments. Dividend payments are not guaranteed and our Board of Directors may decide, in its absolute discretion, at any time and for any reason, not to declare and pay further dividends. The following table provides information with respect to quarterly dividends of \$0.12 per share paid on common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

February 6, 2018	\$ 0.12	February 28	March 15
April 30, 2018	\$ 0.12	May 25	June 15
July 30, 2018	\$ 0.12	August 28	September 14

On October 29, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a fourth quarter dividend of \$0.12 per share payable on December 14, 2018 to stockholders of record on November 28, 2018.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component**

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component, consisted of the following:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, beginning of period	\$(1,011)	\$(623)	\$(642)	\$(604)
By component:				
Gains and losses on cash flow hedges:				
Accumulated other comprehensive income balance, beginning of period	\$2,787	\$203	\$776	\$25
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax effects of \$(209), \$209, \$(860) and \$135	583	(320)	2,398	(205)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to interest expense	(23)	)88	17	192
Tax benefit included in provision for income taxes	6	(35)	(5)	(76)
Total amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(17)	)53	12	116
Net current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	566	(267)	2,410	(89)
Reclassification upon early adoption of ASU 2018-02	—	—	167	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balance, end of period	\$3,353	\$(64)	\$3,353	\$(64)
Foreign currency translation adjustment:				
Accumulated other comprehensive loss balance, beginning of period	\$(3,798)	\$(826)	\$(1,418)	\$(629)
Translation adjustments	1,047	(108)	(1,333)	(305)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss balance, end of period	(2,751)	(934)	(2,751)	(934)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), end of period	\$602	\$(998)	\$602	\$(998)

14. Revenue Recognition

The prior period financial information presented below has been adjusted to reflect our adoption of ASU 2014-09.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

As of September 30, 2018, approximately \$715 million of revenue is expected to be recognized from remaining performance obligations. We expect to recognize revenue on approximately 60% of these remaining performance obligations over the next 12 months, with the remainder recognized thereafter.

We applied the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-50-14 and have excluded the value of unsatisfied performance obligations for (i) contracts with an original expected length of one year or less (one-time services); and (ii) contracts for which we recognize revenue at the amount to which we have the right to invoice for services performed (payment services and

usage).

We also applied the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-65-1-(f)(3), whereby the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations, or an explanation of when we expect to recognize that amount as revenue for all reporting periods presented before the date of the initial application, is not disclosed.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****Contract balances**

Our opening and closing balances of contract assets and deferred revenue were as follows:

Contract assets	\$ 4,415	\$ 3,136
Total deferred revenue	306,269	278,706

Contract assets increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 primarily as a result of incremental revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed. The increase in deferred revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily due to new subscription sales of our cloud-based solutions and a seasonal increase in customer contract renewals. Historically, due to the timing of customer budget cycles, we have an increase in customer contract renewals in our second quarter as compared to our fourth quarter. The amount of revenue recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 that was included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period was approximately \$259 million. The amount of revenue recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from performance obligations satisfied in prior periods was insignificant.

Disaggregation of revenue

We sell our cloud-based solutions and related services in two primary geographical markets: to customers in the United States, and to customers located outside of the United States. The following table presents our revenue by geographic area based on the address of our customers:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
United States	\$178,715	\$174,685	\$534,224	\$516,094
Other countries	30,817	19,739	93,164	54,991
Total revenue	\$209,532	\$194,424	\$627,388	\$571,085

The General Markets Group ("GMG"), the Enterprise Markets Group ("EMG"), and the International Markets Group ("IMG") comprise our go-to-market organizations. The following is a description of each market group:

The GMG focuses on sales to all K-12 private schools, faith-based and arts and cultural organizations, as well as emerging and mid-sized prospects in North America;

The EMG focuses on sales to all healthcare and higher education institutions, corporations and foundations, as well as large and/or strategic prospects in North America; and

The IMG focuses on sales to all prospects and customers outside of North America.

The following table presents our revenue by market group:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
GMG	\$94,387	\$94,603	\$285,264	\$272,085
EMG	93,303	90,451	276,868	269,769
IMG	21,429	9,914	63,397	28,862
Other	413	(544) 1,859	369

Total revenue \$ 209,532 \$ 194,424 \$ 627,388 \$ 571,085

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)
(Unaudited)****15. Restructuring**

During 2017, in an effort to further our organizational objectives, including improved operating efficiency, customer outcomes and employee satisfaction, we initiated a multi-year plan to consolidate and relocate some of our existing offices to highly modern and more collaborative workspaces with short-term financial commitments. These workspaces are also more centrally located for our employees and closer to our customers and prospects. Restructuring costs incurred to date and expected to be incurred consist primarily of costs to terminate existing lease agreements, contractual lease payments, net of estimated sublease income, upon vacating space as part of the plan, as well as insignificant costs to relocate affected employees and write-off leasehold improvement assets that we will no longer use. We currently expect to incur before-tax restructuring costs associated with these activities of between \$6.0 million and \$8.0 million, with substantially all of the remaining costs expected to be incurred by the end of 2019. We also expect to incur employee severance costs related to the plan; however, these costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The following table summarizes our facilities optimization restructuring costs as of September 30, 2018:

By component:

Contract termination costs	\$ (1,449)	\$ 2,974	\$ 3,569
Other costs	535	611	810
Total	\$(914)	\$ 3,585	\$ 4,379

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, we adjusted the restructuring liability to write off deferred rent balances for certain leased space that we ceased using in the three months ended June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018. The change in our liability related to our facilities optimization restructuring during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

By component:

Contract termination costs	\$ 691	\$ 2,974	\$(2,327)	\$ 1,338
Other costs	—	611	(611)	—
Total	\$ 691	\$ 3,585	\$(2,938)	\$ 1,338

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Blackbaud, Inc.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The following discussion and analysis presents financial information denominated in millions of dollars which can lead to differences from rounding when compared to similar information contained in the consolidated financial statements and related notes which are primarily denominated in thousands of dollars.

Executive Summary

We are the world's leading cloud software company powering social good. Serving the entire social good community—nonprofits, foundations, companies, education institutions, healthcare organizations and individual change agents—we connect and empower organizations to increase their impact through cloud software, services, expertise, and data intelligence. Our portfolio is tailored to the unique needs of vertical markets, with solutions for fundraising and CRM, marketing, advocacy, peer-to-peer fundraising, corporate social responsibility, school management, ticketing, grantmaking, financial management, payment processing and analytics. Serving the industry for more than three decades, we are headquartered in Charleston, South Carolina and have operations in the United States, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica and the United Kingdom. As of September 30, 2018, we had over 40,000 customers. Our revenue is primarily generated from the following sources: (i) charging for the use of our software solutions in cloud-based and hosted environments; (ii) providing payment and transaction services; (iii) providing software maintenance and support services; and (iv) providing professional services, including implementation, consulting, training, analytic and other services.

During the third quarter of 2018, we continued to execute on our four-point growth strategy targeted to drive an extended period of solution and service innovation, quality enhancement, increasing operating efficiency and financial performance:

Four-Point Growth Strategy

1. Deliver Integrated and Open Solutions in the Cloud

We continue to transition our business to predominantly serve customers through a subscription-based cloud delivery model, enabling lower cost of entry, greater scalability and lower total cost of ownership to our customers. There is a concerted effort underway to optimize our portfolio of solutions and integrate powerful capabilities — such as built in data, analytics, artificial intelligence, payment processing and tailored user-specific experiences — to bring even greater value and performance to our customers.

We recently achieved several significant milestones on this strategy, first by announcing our new comprehensive Cloud Solution for Faith Communities with the introduction of Blackbaud Church Management™. This next generation cloud offering brings our proven strengths in fundraising and CRM, financial management, marketing, payments and analytics together with completely new church management capabilities, giving church leaders the ability to track gifts and tithing, assimilate new members, directly communicate with their congregations via multi-channel communication, enable members to make online and mobile contributions, manage small groups of volunteers, implement secure child check-in, conduct

background checks, provide bulk tax statements and manage facilities. We expect the general release of Blackbaud Church Management in mid-2019.

Second, at our 2018 annual user conference, *bbcon*, we announced our new Cloud Solution for Higher Education with the introduction of a new Education Management portfolio along with stewardship management and guided fundraising capabilities tailored for higher education. This is another exciting next step forward in our continued commitment to providing comprehensive, purpose-built cloud solutions that drive digital transformation. This comprehensive cloud solution will enable customers to manage the complete student lifecycle from admissions to alumni engagement. Like our Cloud Solution for Faith Communities, our Cloud Solution for Higher Education takes advantage of the rapid innovation, modern user experience, and enhanced capabilities made possible by our Blackbaud

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Blackbaud, Inc.

SKY cloud platform and is another demonstration of our ability to rapidly build new solutions to further address customer needs and grow our addressable markets.

Third, we announced with Microsoft that we are investing in an Integrated Cloud Initiative for Nonprofits™, which will accelerate cloud innovation in areas that address critical market needs across the mission lifecycle of nonprofits. As part of this initiative, we announced our first jointly-developed solution suite called Nonprofit Resource Management™, which is a breakthrough in helping nonprofits effectively source, track, distribute, and measure the impact of their resources across core business processes from managing the distribution of material goods to financial and human capital distribution. Nonprofit Resource Management is currently in development in collaboration with early adopters. The first capability set, Goods Distribution, is expected to be released in the summer of 2019, with program design and others capabilities to follow. The solution will be sold jointly through Blackbaud and Microsoft partner and sales channels and will work seamlessly with Blackbaud solutions providing a connected experience for the customer. This is another step forward in an evolving partnership between Blackbaud and Microsoft to jointly-develop, co-market and co-sell innovative software technology that will propel the industry forward.

2. Drive Sales Effectiveness

We are making investments to increase the effectiveness of our sales organization, with a focus on enabling our sales teams with the processes and tools to accelerate our revenue growth and improve productivity.

Selling integrated cloud-solutions that are purpose-built for organizations, such as our cloud for K-12 private schools, is a key competitive differentiator for our sales teams. Our sales account executives now lead with a total-solution selling strategy by vertical, focused on recurring revenue and driving more products per customer, higher ASP's, and increased customer retention over the long-term. We believe that attaching training, analytics, and payments improves the cloud experience, drives customer outcomes, improves retention, and increases customer lifetime value. We continue to innovate and acquire solutions that create value for our customers, such as our new Cloud Solutions for Faith Communities and Higher Education and the Integrated Cloud Initiative for Nonprofits with Microsoft, as discussed above.

Our focus has been on driving improved productivity within our existing salesforce through common procedures, training, key operating metrics, compensation plans, and reporting. In addition, we are now underway ramping up our direct sales hiring, and we expect to continue making similar investments during the fourth quarter of 2018 and beyond.

3. Expand TAM into Near Adjacencies through Acquisitions and Product Investments

We continue to evaluate compelling opportunities to acquire companies and acquire or build technologies and services. We are guided by our strategic acquisition criteria for considering attractive assets that expand our total addressable market ("TAM"), provide entry into new and near adjacencies, accelerate our shift to the cloud, accelerate revenue growth, are accretive to margins and present synergistic opportunities.

We have been executing this strategy for several years and have expanded our TAM by approximately \$2 billion through acquired businesses. During the second quarter of 2018, we acquired Reeher, expanding our fundraising performance management capabilities with the intent to drive more effective fundraising and greater social good outcomes for our customers.

With the introduction of our new Cloud Solutions for Faith Communities and Higher Education and the Integrated Cloud Initiative for Nonprofits, we are now in a position to organically build

and not just acquire incremental TAM. These solution introductions will add approximately \$2 billion dollars to our TAM. We remain active in the evaluation of future opportunities to expand our TAM through acquisitions and internal product development.

4. Improve Operating Efficiency

We are focused on operational efficiency to strengthen the business and deliver improved profitability. We continue driving towards a more scalable operating model that creates efficiency and consistency in how we execute through infrastructure investments, productivity initiatives and organizational re-alignments.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.**

During 2017, in an effort to further our organizational objectives, including improved operating efficiency, customer outcomes and employee satisfaction, we initiated a multi-year plan to consolidate and relocate some of our existing offices outside of Charleston, South Carolina to highly modern and more collaborative workspaces with short-term financial commitments, and we have already successfully transitioned seven of our offices. The new workspaces are also more centrally located for our employees and closer to our customers and prospects. We currently expect to incur before-tax restructuring costs associated with these activities of between \$6.0 million and \$8.0 million, with substantially all of the remaining costs expected to be incurred by the end of 2019. We also expect to incur employee severance costs related to the plan; however, these costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. We have incurred cumulative before-tax restructuring costs of \$4.4 million related to this plan as of September 30, 2018. These restructuring activities are currently expected to result in future annual before-tax savings of between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million beginning in 2020.

We have also begun near-shoring certain functions such as customer operations and support on a selective basis to Costa Rica, enabling efficient resource investment to support our growing business.

Total revenue

Three months ended
September 30,

(dollars in millions)

Total revenue	\$209.5	\$194.4	7.8	%	\$627.4	\$571.1	9.9	%
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The increases in total revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, were primarily driven by growth in recurring revenue as we continue to see positive demand from customers across our portfolio of cloud-based solutions. The inclusion of JustGiving and Reeher also contributed to the increases in recurring and total revenue. One-time services and other revenue declined during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 due to our continued shift in focus towards selling cloud-based subscription solutions. In general, our cloud-based solutions include integrated analytics, training and payments services, and require less implementation services and little to no customization services. We are also selling more subscription-based contracts for professional services and services embedded in our renewable cloud-based solution contracts. As a result, we expect one-time services and other revenue to continue to be negatively impacted. In addition, we have also used promotions and discounts for our consulting services as incentives to accelerate the migration of our existing customer base from on-premises solutions toward our cloud-based subscriptions.

Income from operations

Three months ended
September 30,

(dollars in millions)

Income from operations	\$15.8	\$18.4	(14.3)%	\$44.7	\$48.2	(7.2)%
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Income from operations decreased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017. The positive impact of growth in total revenue driven by recurring subscriptions was offset primarily by investments we are making in our sales organization and innovation, which we expect to continue in the fourth quarter of 2018 and beyond, and to a lesser extent, increases in amortization of intangible assets from business combinations of \$1.2 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. Also contributing to the decline in income from operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were

increases in stock-based compensation of \$4.6 million, restructuring costs of \$3.6 million and net acquisition-related costs of \$0.8 million.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.*****Customer retention***

Our recurring revenue contracts are generally for a term of three years at contract inception with one to three-year renewals thereafter. We anticipate a continued decrease in maintenance contract renewals as we transition our solution portfolio and maintenance customers from a perpetual license-based model to a cloud-based subscription delivery model. In the long term, we also anticipate an increase in recurring subscription contract renewals as we continue focusing on innovation, quality and the integration of our cloud-based solutions, which we believe will provide value-adding capabilities to better address our customers' needs. Due primarily to these factors, we believe a recurring revenue customer retention measure that combines recurring subscription, maintenance and service customer contracts provides an accurate representation of our customers' overall behavior. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2018, approximately 92% of our customers with recurring revenue contracts were retained. This customer retention rate reflects a modest decrease from our rate for the full year ended December 31, 2017, and was driven by our efforts to rationalize our portfolio of solutions and migrate customers from legacy solutions towards our next generation cloud-based solutions.

Balance sheet and cash flow

At September 30, 2018, our cash and cash equivalents were \$25.4 million and the carrying amount of our debt under the 2017 Credit Facility was \$424.2 million. Our net leverage ratio was 2.02 to 1.00.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we generated \$137.8 million in cash flow from operations, had a net decrease in our borrowings of \$13.3 million, inclusive of the incremental borrowings needed to finance the acquisition of Reeher, returned \$17.5 million to stockholders by way of dividends and had aggregate cash outlays of \$39.5 million for purchases of property and equipment and capitalized software development costs.

Results of Operations**Comparison of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017**

We have included the results of operations of Reeher in our consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. We determined that the Reeher acquisition was not a material business combination; therefore, revenue and earnings since the acquisition date are not required or presented.

Reclassifications

Our revenue from "subscriptions" and "maintenance" and a portion of our "services and other" revenue have been combined within "recurring" revenue beginning in 2018. In order to provide comparability between periods presented, those amounts of revenue have been combined within "recurring" revenue in the previously reported consolidated statements of comprehensive income to conform to presentation of the current period. Similarly, "cost of subscriptions" and "cost of maintenance" and a portion of "cost of services and other" have been combined within "cost of recurring" in the previously reported consolidated statements of comprehensive income to conform to presentation of the current period. "Services and other" revenue has been renamed as "one-time services and other" and consists of revenue that did not meet the description of "recurring" revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. "Cost of services and other" has been renamed as "cost of one-time services and other" and consists of costs that did not meet the description of those related to "recurring" revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Adoption of New Revenue Accounting Standard

On January 1, 2018, we adopted ASU 2014-09, using the full retrospective method of transition, which requires that the standard be applied to all periods presented. The impacts of adoption are reflected in the financial information herein. For additional details, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in this report.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Operating results**
Recurring

Recurring revenue	\$188.7	\$167.5	12.6	%	\$562.3	\$493.9	13.8	%
Cost of recurring	76.5	66.7	14.7	%	222.0	196.8	12.8	%
Recurring gross profit ⁽¹⁾	\$112.1	\$100.8	11.3	%	\$340.3	\$297.1	14.5	%
Recurring gross margin	59.4	%60.2	%		60.5	%60.2	%	

(1)The individual amounts for each year may not sum to recurring gross profit due to rounding.

Recurring revenue is comprised of fees for the use of our subscription-based software solutions, which includes providing access to cloud-based solutions, hosting services, online training programs, subscription-based analytic services, such as donor acquisitions and data enrichment, and payment services. Recurring revenue also includes fees from maintenance services for our on-premises solutions, services included in our renewable subscription contracts, subscription-based contracts for professional services and variable transaction revenue associated with the use of our solutions.

Cost of recurring revenue is primarily comprised of compensation costs for customer support and production IT personnel, third-party contractor expenses, third-party royalty and data expenses, hosting expenses, allocated depreciation, facilities and IT support costs, amortization of intangible assets from business combinations, amortization of software development costs, transaction-based costs related to payments services including remittances of amounts due to third-parties and other costs incurred in providing support and recurring services to our customers.

We continue to experience growth in sales of our cloud-based solutions as we meet the demand of our customers that increasingly prefer cloud-based subscription offerings with integrated analytic, training and payment services. Recurring subscription contracts are typically for a term of three years at contract inception with one to three-year renewals thereafter. We intend to continue focusing on innovation, quality and integration of our cloud-based solutions, which we believe will drive future revenue growth.

The increases in recurring revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, were primarily due to positive demand across our portfolio of cloud-based solutions as revenue from subscriptions increased \$26.4 million and \$84.2 million, respectively. The inclusion of JustGiving and Reeher also contributed to the increases in recurring revenue and their impacts are expected to remain modest in the near term due to U.K. market conditions and our acquisition-related integration efforts. The favorable impacts from subscriptions were partially offset by decreases in maintenance revenue of \$5.2 million and \$15.9 million, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017. The decreases in maintenance revenue were primarily related to our ongoing efforts to migrate of our existing customer base from on-premises solutions onto our solutions powered by Blackbaud SKY, our modern cloud platform.

The increase in cost of recurring revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to increases in transaction-based costs of \$2.5 million, related to payment services integrated in our cloud-based solutions, data center costs of \$2.1 million, allocations of depreciation, facilities and IT support costs of \$1.6 million and amortization of software development costs of \$0.6 million.

The increase in cost of recurring revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to an increase in transaction-based costs of \$9.0 million directly related to an increase in transactional revenue. Also contributing to the increase in cost of recurring revenue were increases in data center costs of \$5.3 million, allocations of depreciation, facilities and IT support costs of \$2.3 million, amortization of software development costs of \$2.5 million and compensation costs, driven by resource additions that are directly related to generating recurring revenue. The inclusion of JustGiving and Reeher also contributed to the increases in costs of recurring revenue during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 when compared to the same periods in 2017.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.**

The decrease in recurring gross margin for the three months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily the result of incremental data center costs and, to a lesser extent, incremental amortization of software development costs, as growth in costs of recurring revenue outpaced the growth in related revenue.

One-time services and other

One-time services and other revenue	\$20.9	\$26.9	(22.4)%	\$65.1	\$77.1	(15.6)%
Cost of one-time services and other	18.7	20.3	(7.7)%	56.5	62.7	(9.9)%
One-time services and other gross profit ⁽¹⁾	\$2.2	\$6.7	(67.4)%	\$8.7	\$14.5	(40.1)%
One-time services and other gross margin	10.4	%24.7	%	13.3	%18.7	%

(1)The individual amounts for each year may not sum to one-time services and other gross profit due to rounding.

One-time services and other revenue is comprised of fees for one-time consulting, analytic and onsite training services, as well as revenue from the sale of our software sold under perpetual license arrangements, fees from user conferences and third-party software referral fees.

Cost of one-time services and other is primarily comprised of compensation costs for professional services and onsite training personnel, other costs incurred in providing onsite customer training, third-party contractor expenses, data expense incurred to perform one-time analytic services, third-party software royalties, costs of user conferences, allocated depreciation, facilities and IT support costs and amortization of intangible assets from business combinations.

One-time services and other revenue decreased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, primarily due to decreases in one-time consulting revenue of \$2.7 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, and analytics revenue of \$2.9 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. We expect that the ongoing shift in our go-to-market strategy towards cloud-based subscription offerings, which generally include integrated analytics and require less implementation and customization services, will continue to negatively impact one-time services and other revenue. We are also selling more subscription-based contracts for professional services and services embedded in our renewable cloud-based solution contracts. In addition, we have also used promotions and discounts for our consulting services as incentives to accelerate the migration of our existing customer base from on-premises solutions toward our cloud-based subscriptions.

Cost of one-time services and other decreased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, primarily due to decreases in compensation costs, which is in line with the ongoing shift in our go-to-market strategy as discussed above. Productivity gains also contributed to the decreases in cost of one-time services and other.

One-time services and other gross margin decreased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, as the declines in higher margin analytics and license fees revenue associated with the shift in our go-to-market strategy outpaced the reductions in costs of one-time services and other discussed above. This is a trend we expect to continue in the near term as we complete the transition of our solution portfolio to a cloud-based subscription delivery model.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Operating expenses*****Sales, marketing and customer success***

Sales, marketing and customer success expense	\$49.1	\$42.6	15.1 %	\$143.0	\$126.2	13.3 %
% of total revenue	23.4	%21.9	%	22.8	%22.1	%

Sales, marketing, and customer success expense includes compensation costs, variable-sales commissions, travel-related expenses, advertising and marketing materials, public relations costs, variable reseller commissions and allocated depreciation, facilities and IT support costs. We continue to make investments to drive sales effectiveness, which is a component of our four-point growth strategy to accelerate revenue growth. We also continue investing in our customer success organization to drive customer outcomes, loyalty, retention, and referrals. The increase in sales, marketing and customer success expense in dollars and as a percentage of total revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to increases in compensation costs of \$2.2 million and commissions expense of \$2.1 million. The increase in sales, marketing and customer success expense in dollars and as a percentage of total revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to increases in compensation costs of \$6.9 million, commissions expense of \$5.0 million, and advertising and marketing costs of \$2.1 million. Compensation costs increased as a result of our efforts that are currently underway to increase our direct sales force and we expect to continue making similar investments during the fourth quarter of 2018 and beyond. These incremental investments are intended to fuel revenue growth in late 2019 and more fully in 2020. In addition, compensation costs increased due to incremental headcount associated with the inclusion of JustGiving and Reeher. The increases in commission expense were primarily driven by increases in commissionable sales. Advertising and marketing costs increased as a result of our inclusion of JustGiving.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Research and development**

Research and development expense	\$24.2	\$22.1	9.7	%	\$75.5	\$67.6	11.6	%
% of total revenue	11.6	%	11.4	%	12.0	%	11.8	%

Not included in research and development expense for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 were \$9.9 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, of qualifying costs associated with development activities that are required to be capitalized under the (1) internal-use software accounting guidance such as those related to development of our next generation cloud-based solutions.

Qualifying capitalized software development costs associated with our cloud-based solutions are subsequently amortized to cost of subscriptions revenue over the related asset's estimated useful life, which generally range from three to seven years.

Not included in research and development expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 were \$26.0 million and \$20.6 million, respectively, of qualifying costs associated with development activities that are required to be capitalized under the (2) internal-use software accounting guidance.

Research and development expense includes compensation costs for engineering and product management personnel, third-party contractor expenses, software development tools and other expenses related to developing new solutions, upgrading and enhancing existing solutions, and allocated depreciation, facilities and IT support costs.

We continue to make investments to deliver integrated and open solutions in the cloud, which is a component of our four-point growth strategy to accelerate revenue growth. The increases in research and development expense dollars during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, were primarily due to increases in compensation costs of \$1.8 million and \$5.6 million, respectively, and third-party contractor expenses of \$1.9 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. The increases in compensation costs were primarily associated with the inclusion of JustGiving's and Reeher's engineering resources. The incremental third-party contractor expenses were intended to help drive our solution development efforts, including our new Cloud Solutions for Faith Communities and Higher Education and the Integrated Cloud Initiative for Nonprofits.

Research and development expense as a percentage of total revenue remained relatively similar during both periods.

General and administrative

General and administrative expense	\$24.9	\$23.5	5.7	%	\$78.4	\$67.4	16.4	%
% of total revenue	11.9	%	12.1	%	12.5	%	11.8	%

General and administrative expense consists primarily of compensation costs for general corporate functions, including senior management, finance, accounting, legal, human resources and corporate development, third-party professional fees, insurance, allocated depreciation, facilities and IT support costs, acquisition-related expenses and other administrative expenses.

The increase in general and administrative expense in dollars during the three months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to an increase in third-party contractor expenses of \$1.3 million. The increase in general and administrative expense in dollars and as a percentage of total revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to increases in compensation costs of \$4.3 million, third-party contractor expenses of \$3.6 million, and net acquisition-related costs of \$0.8 million. The increase in compensation costs was driven by a combination of higher salaries and employee benefits, primarily related to the inclusion of JustGiving and Reeher personnel, and stock-based compensation. The increases in

third-party contractor expenses and acquisition-related integration costs were primarily related to our recent business acquisitions.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.*****Restructuring***

During 2017, in an effort to further our organizational objectives including, improved operating efficiency, customer outcomes and employee satisfaction, we initiated a multi-year plan to consolidate and relocate some of our existing offices to highly modern and more collaborative workspaces with short-term financial commitments. These workspaces are also more centrally located for our employees and closer to our customers and prospects. Restructuring costs incurred to date and expected to be incurred consist primarily of costs to terminate existing lease agreements, contractual lease payments, net of estimated sublease income, upon vacating space as part of the plan, as well as insignificant costs to relocate affected employees and write-off leasehold improvement assets that we will no longer use. We currently expect to incur before-tax restructuring costs associated with these activities of between \$6.0 million and \$8.0 million, with substantially all of the remaining costs expected to be incurred by the end of 2019. We also expect to incur employee severance costs related to the plan; however, these costs cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. These restructuring activities are currently expected to result in improved operating efficiencies and future annual before-tax savings of between \$3.0 million and \$4.0 million beginning in 2020.

The following table summarizes our facilities optimization restructuring costs as of September 30, 2018:

By component:

Contract termination costs	\$(1,449)	\$ 2,974	\$ 3,569
Other costs	535	611	810
Total	\$(914)	\$ 3,585	\$ 4,379

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, we adjusted the restructuring liability to write off deferred rent balances for certain leased space that we ceased using in the three months ended June 30, 2018 and September 30, 2018. The change in our liability related to our facilities optimization restructuring during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

By component:

Contract termination costs	\$ 691	\$ 2,974	\$(2,327)	\$ 1,338
Other costs	—	611	(611)	—
Total	\$ 691	\$ 3,585	\$(2,938)	\$ 1,338

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.*****Interest expense***

Interest expense \$4.1 \$3.1 33.9 % \$12.0 \$8.7 37.7 %
 % of total revenue 2.0 %1.6 % 1.9 %1.5 %

Interest expense increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same periods in 2017, primarily due to increases in our average daily borrowings related to our acquisitions of JustGiving in October 2017 and Reeher in April 2018. Also contributing to the increases in interest expense during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were modest increases in our weighted average effective interest rates.

Deferred revenue

The table below compares the components of deferred revenue from our consolidated balance sheets:

Recurring	Over the period billed in advance, generally one year	\$ 289.7	9.1	% \$ 265.5
One-time services and other	As services are delivered	16.6	25.5	% 13.2
Total deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾		306.3	9.9	% 278.7
Less: Long-term portion		3.4	(5.9)	% 3.6
Current portion ⁽¹⁾		\$ 302.8	10.1	% \$ 275.1

⁽¹⁾ The individual amounts for each year may not sum to total deferred revenue or current portion of deferred revenue due to rounding.

To the extent that our customers are billed for our solutions and services in advance of delivery, we record such amounts in deferred revenue. Our recurring revenue contracts are generally for a term of three years at contract inception with one to three-year renewals thereafter, billed annually in advance and non-cancelable. We generally invoice our customers with recurring revenue contracts in annual cycles 30 days prior to the end of the contract term.

Deferred revenue from recurring revenue contracts increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, primarily due to new subscription sales of our cloud-based solutions and a seasonal increase in customer contract renewals. Historically, due to the timing of customer budget cycles, we have an increase in customer contract renewals in our second quarter as compared to our fourth quarter. Deferred revenue from one-time services and other increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, primarily due to a seasonal increase in advance registration billings associated with our *bbcon* user conference, which occurs each year in October. A modest increase in one-time consulting sales also contributed to the increase in deferred revenue from one-time services and other.

We have acquired businesses whose net tangible assets include deferred revenue. In accordance with GAAP reporting requirements, we recorded write-downs of deferred revenue from customer arrangements predating the acquisition to fair value, which resulted in lower recorded deferred revenue as of the acquisition date than the actual amounts paid in advance for solutions and services under those customer arrangements. Therefore, our deferred revenue after an acquisition will not reflect the full amount of deferred revenue that would have been reported if the acquired deferred revenue was not written down to fair value.

Further explanation of this impact is included below under the caption "Non-GAAP financial measures".

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.*****Income tax provision (benefit)***

Income tax provision (benefit)	\$0.3	\$3.0	(88.8)%	\$(2.4)	\$4.1	(157.5)%
Effective income tax rate	2.9	%18.8%		(7.2)%	10.0%	

The decrease in our effective income tax rate during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, was primarily due to the impact of the discrete benefit to income tax expense relating to stock-based compensation items, calculated prior to the impact of the U.S. federal corporate tax rate change as a result of the Tax Act. This favorable impact was attributable to an increase in the market price for shares of our common stock, as reported by Nasdaq, as well as an increase in the number of stock awards that vested and were exercised. Most of our equity awards are granted during our first quarter and vest in subsequent years during the same quarter. This discrete benefit to income tax expense relating to stock-based compensation during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was reduced as a result of the decrease in the U.S. corporate tax rate. The decreases in our effective income tax rates during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017, were also attributable to the impact of the lower U.S. federal corporate tax rate on pre-tax income and the release of our tax reserve due to the expiration of the federal statute of limitations for 2014.

In December 2017, the Tax Act was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes include, but are not limited to, a corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of cumulative foreign earnings as of December 31, 2017.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) was issued to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Act. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company finalized its calculation of the transition tax as of December 31, 2017, and the impact to our effective income tax rate was insignificant. The Tax Act eliminates the exceptions for performance-based compensation and CFO compensation from the calculation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. A transition rule allows for the grandfathering of performance-based compensation pursuant to a written binding contract in effect as of November 2, 2017. On August 21, 2018, the Internal Revenue Service issued Notice 2018-68 providing guidance regarding amendments to Section 162(m) contained in the Tax Act, including application of the transition rule. As a result of this guidance, the Company finalized its calculations of the Section 162(m) deduction and the ending estimated deferred tax assets for the performance-based stock compensation and the bonus accrual, which resulted in an insignificant impact to our effective income tax rate. Our estimates of the impact of the Tax Act may change due to a number of additional considerations including, but not limited to, the issuance of additional regulations or guidance and our ongoing analysis of the new law. Any subsequent adjustment to these amounts will be recorded to tax expense when the analysis is complete.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.*****Non-GAAP financial measures***

The operating results analyzed below are presented on a non-GAAP basis. We use non-GAAP revenue, non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP income from operations, non-GAAP operating margin, non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP diluted earnings per share internally in analyzing our operational performance. Accordingly, we believe these non-GAAP measures are useful to investors, as a supplement to GAAP measures, in evaluating our ongoing operational performance. While we believe these non-GAAP measures provide useful supplemental information, non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, these non-GAAP financial measures may not be completely comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies due to potential differences in the exact method of calculation between companies.

We have acquired businesses whose net tangible assets include deferred revenue. In accordance with GAAP reporting requirements, we recorded write-downs of deferred revenue under arrangements predating the acquisition to fair value, which resulted in lower recognized revenue than the contributed purchase price until the related obligations to provide services under such arrangements are fulfilled. Therefore, our GAAP revenues after the acquisitions will not reflect the full amount of revenue that would have been reported if the acquired deferred revenue was not written down to fair value. The non-GAAP measures described below reverse the acquisition-related deferred revenue write-downs so that the full amount of revenue booked by the acquired companies is included, which we believe provides a more accurate representation of a revenue run-rate in a given period and, therefore, will provide more meaningful comparative results in future periods.

The non-GAAP financial measures discussed below exclude the impact of certain transactions because we believe they are not directly related to our operating performance in any particular period, but are for our long-term benefit over multiple periods. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures reflect our ongoing business in a manner that allows for meaningful period-to-period comparisons and analysis of trends in our business.

	Three months ended September 30,							
GAAP Revenue	\$209.5	\$194.4	7.8	%	\$627.4	\$571.1	9.9	%
Non-GAAP adjustments:								
Add: Acquisition-related deferred revenue write-down	0.6	0.3	63.6	%	1.8	0.7	163.7	%
Non-GAAP revenue⁽¹⁾	\$210.1	\$194.8	7.9	%	\$629.2	\$571.8	10.0	%
GAAP gross profit	\$114.3	\$107.4	6.4	%	\$348.9	\$311.6	12.0	%
GAAP gross margin	54.5	%55.2	%		55.6	%54.6	%	
Non-GAAP adjustments:								
Add: Acquisition-related deferred revenue write-down	0.6	0.3	63.6	%	1.8	0.7	163.7	%
Add: Stock-based compensation expense	1.3	0.9	36.0	%	4.0	2.7	49.9	%
Add: Amortization of intangibles from business combinations	10.6	10.0	6.5	%	31.7	29.9	6.0	%
Add: Employee severance	0.3	—	100.0	%	0.9	1.0	(11.0))%
Add: Acquisition-related integration costs	—	—	—	%	—	0.1	(70.9))%
Subtotal ⁽¹⁾	12.7	11.3	13.2	%	38.4	34.3	11.9	%
Non-GAAP gross profit⁽¹⁾	\$127.0	\$118.7	7.0	%	\$387.4	\$345.9	12.0	%
Non-GAAP gross margin	60.5	%60.9	%		61.6	%60.5	%	

(1) The individual amounts for each year may not sum to non-GAAP revenue, subtotal or non-GAAP gross profit due to rounding.

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.**

GAAP income from operations	\$ 15.8	\$ 18.4	(14.3	)%	\$ 44.7	\$ 48.2	(7.2)%	
GAAP operating margin	7.5	%9.5	%		7.1	%8.4	%		
Non-GAAP adjustments:									
Add: Acquisition-related deferred revenue write-down	0.6	0.3	63.6	%	1.8	0.7	163.7	%	
Add: Stock-based compensation expense	10.7	10.9	(1.8	)%	35.7	31.1	14.9	%
Add: Amortization of intangibles from business combinations	11.9	10.7	10.8	%	35.4	32.1	10.4	%	
Add: Employee severance	0.7	0.1	432.8	%	1.7	3.0	(42.8)%	
Add: Acquisition-related integration costs	0.8	0.4	97.4	%	3.4	0.6	451.9	%	
Add: Acquisition-related expenses	0.3	1.5	(82.3	)%	1.9	3.9	(51.3)%	
Add: Restructuring costs	(0.9)	—	100.0	%	3.6	—	100.0	%
Subtotal ⁽¹⁾	24.0	24.0	(0.2	)%	83.5	71.3	17.1	%
Non-GAAP income from operations⁽¹⁾	\$ 39.7	\$ 42.4	(6.4	)%	\$ 128.2	\$ 119.5	7.3	%
Non-GAAP operating margin	18.9	%21.8	%		20.4	%20.9	%		
GAAP income before provision for income taxes									
	\$ 11.5	\$ 15.8	(27.2	)%	\$ 33.1	\$ 41.1	(19.4)%	
GAAP net income	\$ 11.2	\$ 12.8	(12.9	)%	\$ 35.5	\$ 37.0	(4.0)%	
Shares used in computing GAAP diluted earnings per share	48,160,147	46,997,070	7	%	48,074,698	47,103,088	8	%	
GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.27	(14.8	)%	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.78	(5.1)%	
Non-GAAP adjustments:									
Add: GAAP income tax provision (benefit)	0.3	3.0	(88.8)%	(2.4)	4.1	(157.5)%
Add: Total non-GAAP adjustments affecting income from operations	24.0	24.0	(0.2	)%	83.5	71.3	17.1	%
Add (less): Loss (gain) on derivative instrument	—	—	(100.0)%	—	(0.5)	(100.0)%
Add: Loss on debt extinguishment	—	0.1	(100.0	)%	—	0.3	(100.0)%	
Non-GAAP income before provision for income taxes	35.5	40.0	(11.3	)%	116.6	112.2	3.9	%
Assumed non-GAAP income tax provision ⁽²⁾	7.1	12.8	(44.5	)%	23.3	35.9	(35.1)%	
Non-GAAP net income⁽¹⁾	\$ 28.4	\$ 27.2	4.4	%	\$ 93.3	\$ 76.3	22.2	%	

Shares used in computing non-GAAP diluted earnings per share 48,160,147 46,997,070 7 % 48,074,698 47,103,088 8 %

Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share \$ 0.59 \$ 0.57 3.5 % \$ 1.94 \$ 1.60 21.3 %

(1) The individual amounts for each year may not sum to subtotal, non-GAAP income from operations or non-GAAP net income due to rounding.

Beginning in 2018, we now apply a non-GAAP effective tax rate of 20.0% in our determination of non-GAAP net income, which represents the GAAP effective tax rate, excluding the discrete tax effect of stock-based compensation. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the tax impact related to non-GAAP adjustments is calculated under our historical non-GAAP effective tax rate of 32.0%.

Non-GAAP free cash flow is defined as operating cash flow less capital expenditures, including costs required to be capitalized for software development, and capital expenditures for property and equipment.

Nine months ended
September 30,

GAAP net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 137.8	11.7	%	\$ 123.4	
Less: purchase of property and equipment	(12.9	)	53.4	% (8.4)
Less: capitalized software development costs	(26.6	)	29.2	% (20.6)
Non-GAAP free cash flow	98.3	4.2	%	94.4	

Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Non-GAAP organic revenue growth**

In addition, we discuss non-GAAP organic revenue growth, non-GAAP organic revenue growth on a constant currency basis and non-GAAP organic recurring revenue growth, in analyzing our performance. We believe that these non-GAAP measures are useful to investors, as a supplement to GAAP measures, for evaluating the periodic growth of our business on a consistent basis. Each of these measures of non-GAAP organic revenue growth excludes incremental acquisition-related revenue attributable to companies acquired in the current fiscal year. For companies, if any, acquired in the immediately preceding fiscal year, each of these non-GAAP organic revenue growth measures reflects presentation of full year incremental non-GAAP revenue derived from such companies as if they were combined throughout the prior period, and they include the non-GAAP revenue attributable to those companies, as if there were no acquisition-related write-downs of acquired deferred revenue to fair value as required by GAAP. In addition, each of these non-GAAP organic revenue growth measures excludes prior period revenue associated with divested businesses. The exclusion of the prior period revenue is to present the results of the divested businesses within the results of the combined company for the same period of time in both the prior and current periods. We believe this presentation provides a more comparable representation of our current business' organic revenue growth and revenue run-rate.

GAAP revenue	\$ 209.5	\$ 194.4	\$ 627.4	\$ 571.1
GAAP revenue growth	7.8	%	9.9	%
(Less) Add: Non-GAAP acquisition-related revenue ⁽¹⁾	(2.4	) 10.2	(2.8	) 31.0
Total Non-GAAP adjustments	(2.4	) 10.2	(2.8	) 31.0
Non-GAAP revenue	\$ 207.2	\$ 204.7	\$ 624.6	\$ 602.1
Non-GAAP organic revenue growth	1.2	%	3.7	%
Non-GAAP revenue ⁽²⁾	\$ 207.2	\$ 204.7	\$ 624.6	\$ 602.1
Foreign currency impact on Non-GAAP organic revenue ⁽³⁾	0.5	—	(3.5) —
Non-GAAP revenue on constant currency basis ⁽³⁾	\$ 207.7	\$ 204.7	\$ 621.1	\$ 602.1
Non-GAAP organic revenue growth on constant currency basis	1.5	%	3.2	%
GAAP recurring revenue	\$ 188.7	\$ 167.5	562.3	493.9
GAAP recurring revenue growth	12.6	%	13.8	%
(Less) Add: Non-GAAP acquisition-related revenue ⁽¹⁾	(2.3	) 10.2	(2.7	) 30.7
Total Non-GAAP adjustments	(2.3	) 10.2	(2.7	) 30.7
Non-GAAP recurring revenue	\$ 186.3	\$ 177.7	\$ 559.6	\$ 524.7
Non-GAAP organic recurring revenue growth	4.9	%	6.7	%

Non-GAAP acquisition-related revenue excludes incremental acquisition-related revenue calculated in accordance with GAAP that is attributable to companies acquired in the current fiscal year. For companies, if any, acquired in the immediately

(1) preceding fiscal year, non-GAAP acquisition-related revenue reflects presentation of full-year incremental non-GAAP revenue derived from such companies, as if they were combined throughout the prior period, and it includes the non-GAAP revenue from the acquisition-related deferred revenue write-down attributable to those companies.

Non-GAAP revenue for the prior year periods presented herein may not agree to non-GAAP revenue presented in the (2) respective prior period quarterly financial information solely due to the manner in which non-GAAP organic revenue growth is calculated.

(3) To determine non-GAAP organic revenue growth on a constant currency basis, revenues from entities reporting in foreign currencies were translated to U.S. Dollars using the comparable prior period's quarterly weighted average foreign currency

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exchange rates. The primary foreign currencies creating the impact are the Canadian Dollar, EURO, British Pound and Australian Dollar.

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Table of Contents**Blackbaud, Inc.****Seasonality**

Our revenues normally fluctuate as a result of certain seasonal variations in our business. Our transaction revenue has historically been at its lowest in the first quarter due to the timing of customer fundraising initiatives and events. Our revenue from payment services has historically increased during the fourth quarter due to year-end giving. Our revenue from professional services has historically been lower in the first quarter when many of those services commence and in the fourth quarter due to the holiday season. As a result of these and other factors, our total revenue has historically been lower in the first quarter than in the remainder of our fiscal year, with the third and fourth quarters historically achieving the highest total revenues. Our expenses, however, do not vary significantly as a result of these factors, but do fluctuate on a quarterly basis due to varying timing of expenditures. Our cash flow from operations normally fluctuates quarterly due to the combination of the timing of customer contract renewals including renewals associated with customers of acquired companies, delivery of professional services and occurrence of customer events, the payment of bonuses, as well as merit-based salary increases, among other factors. Historically, due to lower revenues in our first quarter, combined with the payment of bonuses from the prior year in our first quarter, our cash flow from operations has been lowest in our first quarter, and due to the timing of customer contract renewals, many of which take place at or near the beginning of our third quarter, our cash flow from operations has been lower in our second quarter as compared to our third and fourth quarters. Partially offsetting these favorable drivers of cash flow from operations in our third and fourth quarters are merit-based salary increases, which are generally effective in April each year. In addition, deferred revenues can vary on a seasonal basis for the same reasons. These patterns may change as a result of the continued shift to online giving, growth in volume of transactions for which we process payments, or as a result of acquisitions, new market opportunities, new solution introductions or other factors. Our cash flow from financing is negatively impacted in our first quarter when most of our equity awards vest, as we pay taxes on behalf of our employees related to the settlement or exercise of equity awards.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents selected financial information about our financial position:

(dollars in millions)

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25.4	(15.0)%	\$ 29.8
Property and equipment, net	42.9	1.6	% 42.2
Software development costs, net	68.3	26.2	% 54.1
Total carrying value of debt	425.3	(3.0)%	438.2
Working capital	(191.2	)(9.1)%	(175.2)

The following table presents selected financial information about our cash flows:

Nine months ended
September 30,

Net cash provided by operating activities	\$137.8	11.7	% \$123.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(84.9	)8.5	% (78.2)
Net cash used in financing activities	(487.8	)87.9	% (259.6)

Our principal sources of liquidity are operating cash flow, funds available under the 2017 Credit Facility and cash on hand. Our operating cash flow depends on continued customer renewal of our subscription and maintenance arrangements and market acceptance of our solutions and services. Based on current estimates of revenue and expenses, we believe that

the currently available sources of funds and anticipated cash flows from operations will be adequate for at least the next twelve months to finance our operations, fund anticipated capital expenditures, meet our debt obligations and pay dividends. Dividend payments are not guaranteed and our Board of Directors may decide, in its absolute discretion, at any time and for any reason, not to declare and pay further dividends and/or repurchase our common stock. To the extent we undertake future material acquisitions, investments or unanticipated capital expenditures, we may require additional capital. In that context, we regularly evaluate opportunities to enhance our capital structure including through potential debt or equity issuances.

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At September 30, 2018, our total cash and cash equivalents balance included approximately \$14.8 million of cash that was held by operations outside the U.S. While these funds may not be needed to fund our U.S. operations for at least the next twelve months, if we need these funds, we may be required to accrue and pay taxes to repatriate the funds. We currently do not intend nor anticipate a need to repatriate our cash held outside the U.S.

Operating cash flow

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$137.8 million increased by \$14.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to a \$5.1 million increase in net income adjusted for non-cash expenses, and an increase in cash flow from operations associated with working capital. Throughout both periods, our cash flows from operations were derived principally from: (i) our earnings from on-going operations prior to non-cash expenses such as depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount and adjustments to our provision for sales returns and allowances; and (ii) changes in our working capital.

Working capital changes are composed of changes in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, and deferred revenue. Cash flow from operations associated with working capital increased \$9.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to an increase in the collection of customer account balances.

Investing cash flow

Net cash used in investing activities of \$84.9 million increased by \$6.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, when compared to the same period in 2017.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we used net cash of \$45.3 million, primarily for our acquisition of Reeher, while we made a similar investment during the same period in 2017 with our acquisition of AcademicWorks. We used \$26.6 million for software development costs, which was up \$6.0 million from cash spent during the same period in 2017. The increase in cash outlays for software development costs was primarily driven by development activities related to our cloud-based solutions as well as development activities for Blackbaud SKY, our modern cloud platform.

We also spent \$12.9 million of cash for purchases of property and equipment during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, which was up \$4.5 million from cash spent during the same period in 2017. The increase in cash outlays for property and equipment was primarily driven by leasehold improvements for our new global headquarters in Charleston, South Carolina.

Financing cash flow

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we had a net decrease in borrowings of \$13.3 million, even with the incremental borrowings needed to finance our acquisition of Reeher.

We paid \$27.4 million to satisfy tax obligations of employees upon settlement or exercise of equity awards during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$19.1 million during the same period in 2017. The amount of taxes paid by us on the behalf of employees related to the settlement or exercise of equity awards varies from period to period based upon the timing of grants and vesting, employee exercise decisions, as well as the market price for shares of our common stock at the time of settlement. Most of our equity awards currently vest in our first quarter. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we paid dividends of \$17.5 million, which was relatively consistent with the comparable

period of 2017.

Cash used in financing activities associated with changes in restricted cash due to customers increased \$211.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 when compared to the same period in 2017, as the amount of restricted cash held and payable by us to customers as of December 31, 2017 was significantly larger than at the same date in 2016.

2017 Credit Facility

We have drawn on our credit facility from time to time to help us meet financial needs, such as financing for business acquisitions. At September 30, 2018, our available borrowing capacity under the 2017 Credit Facility was \$260.6 million. The 2017 Credit Facility matures in June 2022.

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At September 30, 2018, the carrying amount of our debt under the 2017 Credit Facility was \$424.2 million. Our average daily borrowings during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$447.1 million and \$460.7 million, respectively.

The following is a summary of the financial covenants under our credit facility:

Ratio as of September 30, 2018

Net Leverage Ratio ≤ 3.50 to 1.00 ~~2.02~~ to 1.00

Interest Coverage Ratio ≥ 2.50 to 1.00 ~~2.88~~ to 1.00

Under the 2017 Credit Facility, we also have restrictions on our ability to declare and pay dividends and our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock. In order to pay any cash dividends and/or repurchase shares of stock: (i) no default or event of default shall have occurred and be continuing under the 2017 Credit Facility, and (ii) our pro forma net leverage ratio, as set forth in the 2017 Credit Facility, must be 0.25 less than the net leverage ratio requirement at the time of dividend declaration or share repurchase. At September 30, 2018, we were in compliance with our debt covenants under the 2017 Credit Facility.

Commitments and contingencies

As of September 30, 2018, we had contractual obligations with future minimum commitments as follows:

Recorded contractual obligations:

Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 427.0	\$ 8.6	\$ 15.0	\$ 403.4	\$ —
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Unrecorded contractual obligations:

Operating leases ⁽²⁾	178.8	22.8	39.1	33.1	83.8
Interest payments on debt ⁽³⁾	54.9	15.2	29.7	10.0	—
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	66.4	36.2	27.8	2.4	—
Total contractual obligations	\$ 727.1	\$ 82.8	\$ 111.6	\$ 448.9	\$ 83.8

Represents principal payments only, under the following assumptions: (i) that the amounts outstanding under the 2017 Credit

(1) Facility and our other debt at September 30, 2018 will remain outstanding until maturity, with minimum payments occurring as currently scheduled, and (ii) that there are no assumed future borrowings on the 2017 Credit Facility for the purposes of determining minimum commitment amounts.

(2) Our commitments related to operating leases have not been reduced by sublease income, incentive payments and reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

(3) The actual interest expense recognized in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income will depend on the amount of debt, the length of time the debt is outstanding and the interest rate, which could be different from our assumptions described in (1) above.

(4) We have contractual obligations for third-party technology used in our solutions and for other services we purchase as part of our normal operations. In certain cases, these arrangements require a minimum annual purchase commitment by us.

The term loan under the 2017 Credit Facility and our other debt require periodic principal payments. The balance of the term loans and any amounts drawn on the revolving credit loans are due upon maturity of the 2017 Credit Facility in June 2022.

The total liability for uncertain tax positions as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, was \$4.3 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. Our accrued interest and penalties related to tax positions taken on our tax returns was \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

In February 2018, our Board of Directors approved our annual dividend rate of \$0.48 per share to be made in quarterly payments. Dividends at this annual rate would aggregate to \$23.5 million assuming 49.0 million shares of common stock are outstanding, although dividends are not guaranteed and our Board of Directors may decide, in its absolute discretion, to change or

suspend dividend payments at any time for any reason. Our ability to continue to declare and pay dividends quarterly this year and beyond might be restricted by, among other things, the terms of the 2017 Credit Facility, general economic conditions and our ability to generate adequate operating cash flow.

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On October 29, 2018, our Board of Directors declared a fourth quarter dividend of \$0.12 per share payable on December 14, 2018 to stockholders of record on November 28, 2018.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2018, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Approximately 15% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was generated from operations outside the United States. We do not have significant operations in countries in which the economy is considered to be highly inflationary. Our consolidated financial statements are denominated in U.S. dollars and, accordingly, changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar will affect the translation of our subsidiaries' financial results into U.S. dollars for purposes of reporting our consolidated financial results. The accumulated currency translation adjustment, recorded within accumulated other comprehensive loss as a component of stockholders' equity, was a loss of \$2.8 million as of September 30, 2018 and a loss of \$1.4 million as of December 31, 2017. The vast majority of our contracts are entered into by our U.S. or U.K. entities. The contracts entered into by the U.S. entity are almost always denominated in U.S. dollars or Canadian dollars, and contracts entered into by our U.K., Australian and Irish subsidiaries are generally denominated in British Pounds, Australian dollars and Euros, respectively. Historically, as the U.S. dollar weakened, foreign currency translation resulted in an increase in our revenues and expenses denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Conversely, as the U.S. dollar strengthened, foreign currency translation resulted in a decrease in our revenue and expenses denominated in non-U.S. currencies. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, foreign translation resulted in an increase in our revenues and expenses denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Though we have exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, primarily those between the U.S. dollar and both the British Pound and Canadian dollar, the impact has generally not been material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates increased our total revenue by \$3.3 million and our income from operations by \$0.7 million. We will continue monitoring such exposure and take action as appropriate. To determine the impacts on revenue (or income from operations) from fluctuations in currency exchange rates, current period revenues (or income from operations) from entities reporting in foreign currencies were translated into U.S. dollars using the comparable prior year period's weighted average foreign currency exchange rates. These impacts are non-GAAP financial information and are not in accordance with, or an alternative to, information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we reconsider and evaluate

our estimates and assumptions.

We base our estimates on historical experience, current trends and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could materially differ from any of our estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Except for our accounting policies for revenue recognition and deferred commissions (herein referred to as "costs of obtaining contracts") that were updated as a result of adopting ASU 2014-09, there have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 as compared to those

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Blackbaud, Inc.

disclosed in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Revenue Recognition

See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in this report for a complete discussion of our revenue recognition policies.

Revenues are recognized when control of our services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

We determine revenue recognition through the following steps:

- (1) Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- (2) Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- (3) Determination of the transaction price;
- (4) Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- (5) Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation.

Costs of Obtaining Contracts

We pay sales commissions at the time contracts with customers are signed or shortly thereafter, depending on the size and duration of the sales contract. Sales commissions and related fringe benefits earned by our sales force are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. These costs are deferred and then amortized in a manner that aligns with the expected period of benefit, which we have determined to be five years. We do not generally pay commissions for contract renewals. The related amortization expense is included in sales, marketing and customer success expense in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Our revenue recognition accounting methodology contains uncertainties because it requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions, and to apply judgment.

For example, for arrangements that have multiple performance obligations, we must exercise judgment and use estimates in order to (1) determine whether performance obligations are distinct and should be accounted for separately; (2) determine the standalone selling price of each performance obligation; (3) allocate the transaction price among the various performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis; and (4) determine whether revenue for each performance obligation should be recognized at a point in time or over time.

In addition, we exercise judgment in certain transactions when determining whether we should recognize revenue based on the gross amount billed to a customer (as a principal) or the net amount retained (as an agent). These judgments are based on our determination of whether or not we control the service before it is transferred to the customer.

If we were to change any of these judgments or estimates, it could cause a material increase or decrease in the amount of revenue or deferred revenue that we report in a particular period.

Our accounting methodology for determining the period over which we amortize costs of obtaining contracts with customers contains uncertainties because it requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions, and to apply judgment.

For example, we must exercise judgment and use estimates in order to determine the expected period of benefit of our sales commissions. We take into consideration our customer contracts, including renewals, retention, our technology and other factors.

If we were to change any of these judgments or estimates, it could cause a material increase or decrease in the amount of assets, operating expenses or income that we report in a particular period.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of the impact that recently issued accounting pronouncements are expected to have on our financial position and results of operations when adopted in the future, see

Note 2 of our consolidated financial statements in this report.

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Blackbaud, Inc.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have market rate sensitivity for interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Our variable rate debt is our primary financial instrument with market risk exposure for changing interest rates. We manage our variable rate interest rate risk through a combination of short-term and long-term borrowings and the use of derivative instruments entered into for hedging purposes. Due to the nature of our debt, the materiality of the fair values of the derivative instruments and the highly liquid, short-term nature and level of our cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2018, we believe that the risk of exposure to changing interest rates for those positions is immaterial. There were no significant changes in how we manage interest rate risk between December 31, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

Foreign Currency Risk

For a discussion of our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Foreign Currency Exchange Rates” in this report.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) are designed only to provide reasonable assurance that they will meet their objectives. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide the reasonable assurance discussed above.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No changes in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2018 with respect to our operations, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. As discussed in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in this report, we adopted ASU 2014-09 effective January 1, 2018. We implemented internal controls to ensure we adequately evaluated our contracts and properly assessed the impact of the new standard on our financial statements. There were no significant changes to our internal control over financial reporting due to the adoption of ASU 2014-09.

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Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described in Part I, Item IA, "Risk factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of our stock. There have been no material changes to our risk factors since our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table provides information about shares of common stock acquired or repurchased during the three months ended September 30, 2018. All of these acquisitions were of common stock withheld by us to satisfy tax obligations of employees due upon exercise of stock appreciation rights and vesting of restricted stock awards and units. The level of acquisition activity varies from period to period based upon the timing of grants and vesting as well as employee exercise decisions.

Beginning balance, July 1, 2018				\$ 50,000
July 1, 2018 through July 31, 2018	11,006	\$ 115.38	—	50,000
August 1, 2018 through August 31, 2018	9,730	96.98	—	50,000
September 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018	—	—	—	50,000
Total	20,736	\$ 106.74	—	\$ 50,000

In August 2010, our Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program that authorized us to purchase up to \$50.0 (1) million of our outstanding shares of common stock. We have not made any repurchases under the program to date, and the program does not have an expiration date.

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The exhibits listed below are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	X
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	X
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	X
<u>32.2</u>	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>	X
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.	X
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.	X
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.	X
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.	X
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.	X
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.	X

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended or otherwise subject to liability of that Section, and shall not be part of any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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Blackbaud, Inc.

SIGNATURES

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

BLACKBAUD, INC.

Date: November 2, 2018 By: /s/ Michael P. Gianoni
Michael P. Gianoni
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 2, 2018 By: /s/ Anthony W. Boor
Anthony W. Boor
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)