

EPLUS INC
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2007

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 quarter ended December 31, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from ____ to ____ .

Commission file number: **0-28926**

ePlus inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

54-1817218
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

13595 Dulles Technology Drive, Herndon, VA 20171-3413
(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(703) 984-8400**

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2007, was 8,231,741.

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ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Explanatory Note

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains the restatement of our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Cash Flows for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 for the effects of errors in accounting for stock options and other items. See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements" to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained elsewhere in this document. For further discussion of the effects of the restatement see the following sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006: Explanatory Note; Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition; Item 9A. Controls and Procedures; and Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(UNAUDITED)

	As of March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,697	\$ 20,946
Accounts receivable—net	103,060	150,868
Notes receivable	330	265
Inventories	2,292	11,360
Investment in leases and leased equipment—net	205,774	216,975
Property and equipment—net	5,629	5,427
Other assets	10,038	10,531
Goodwill	26,125	26,125
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 373,945	\$ 442,497
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable—equipment	\$ 7,733	\$ 6,226
Accounts payable—trade	19,235	22,692
Accounts payable—floor plan	46,689	53,815
Salaries and commissions payable	4,124	5,188
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	33,346	30,938
Income taxes payable	104	10,211
Recourse notes payable	6,000	10,000
Non-recourse notes payable	127,973	159,200
Deferred tax liability	165	165
Total Liabilities	245,369	298,435
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 7)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 11,037,213 issued and 8,267,223 outstanding at March 31, 2006 and 11,210,731 issued and 8,231,741 outstanding at December 31, 2006	110	112
Additional paid-in capital	72,811	75,722
Treasury stock, at cost, 2,769,990 and 2,978,990 shares, respectively	(29,984)	(32,884)
Deferred compensation expense	(25)	-
Retained earnings	85,377	100,823
Accumulated other comprehensive income—foreign currency translation adjustment	287	289
Total Stockholders' Equity	128,576	144,062

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 373,945	\$ 442,497
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See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
	As Restated (1)	
	(dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)	
REVENUES		
Sales of product and services	\$ 146,385	\$ 183,277
Sales of leased equipment	-	2,557
	146,385	185,834
Lease revenues	13,758	16,000
Fee and other income	2,931	3,544
Patent settlement income	-	17,500
	16,689	37,044
TOTAL REVENUES	163,074	222,878
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of sales, product and services	131,734	161,254
Cost of leased equipment	-	2,509
	131,734	163,763
Direct lease costs	4,742	5,574
Professional and other fees	2,464	7,245
Salaries and benefits	15,893	17,947
General and administrative expenses	4,469	4,050
Interest and financing costs	1,956	2,839
	29,524	37,655
TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES (2)	161,258	201,418
EARNINGS BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	1,816	21,460
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	740	9,056
NET EARNINGS	\$ 1,076	\$ 12,404
NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE—BASIC	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.51
NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE—DILUTED	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.47

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING—BASIC	8,215,221	8,231,741
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING—DILUTED	8,865,829	8,456,627

- (1) See Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements".
- (2) Includes amounts to related parties of \$219 thousand and \$238 thousand for the three months ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
	As Restated (1)	
	(dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)	
REVENUES		
Sales of product and services	\$ 440,663	\$ 538,923
Sales of leased equipment	-	4,376
	440,663	543,299
Lease revenues	36,969	40,853
Fee and other income	9,488	9,484
Patent settlement income	-	17,500
	46,457	67,837
TOTAL REVENUES	487,120	611,136
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of sales, product and services	397,564	477,879
Cost of sales, leased equipment	-	4,284
	397,564	482,163
Direct lease costs	12,336	16,170
Professional and other fees	5,188	13,295
Salaries and benefits	45,969	52,912
General and administrative expenses	13,906	12,921
Interest and financing costs	5,210	7,492
	82,609	102,790
TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES (2)	480,173	584,953
EARNINGS BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	6,947	26,183
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	2,823	10,737
NET EARNINGS	\$ 4,124	\$ 15,446
NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE—BASIC	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.88
NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE—DILUTED	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.80
	8,411,268	8,222,700

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING—BASIC		
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING—DILUTED	8,998,659	8,577,999

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

(2) Includes amounts to related parties of \$658 thousand and \$710 thousand for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
	As Restated (1)	
	(in thousands)	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 4,124	\$ 15,446
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,673	16,153
Write-off of non-recourse debt	(22)	-
Reserves for credit losses	(280)	788
Provision for inventory losses	-	150
Impact of stock-based compensation	303	719
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	(95)
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	50	308
Deferred taxes	(2,339)	-
Payments from lessees directly to lenders—operating leases	(4,650)	(8,244)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	142	90
Gain on disposal of operating lease equipment	(932)	(600)
Excess increase in cash value of officers life insurance	-	(19)
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable—net	(26,354)	(48,784)
Notes receivable	(37)	65
Inventories	(1,555)	(9,219)
Investment in leases and leased equipment—net	(20,995)	(34,335)
Other assets	152	(279)
Accounts payable—equipment	(3,058)	(1,614)
Accounts payable—trade	12,074	3,709
Salaries and commissions payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(12,503)	8,763
Net cash used in operating activities	(43,207)	(56,998)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sale of operating lease equipment	1,647	1,270
Purchases of operating lease equipment	(22,578)	(19,711)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2	2
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,927)	(2,145)
Premiums paid on officers life insurance	-	(219)
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,856)	(20,803)

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	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Borrowings:		
Non-recourse	\$ 68,682	\$ 87,029
Repayments:		
Non-recourse	(27,869)	(19,213)
Purchase of treasury stock	(5,732)	(2,900)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock, net of expenses	187	1,911
Excess tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	95
Net borrowings on floor-planning facility	8,532	7,126
Net borrowings on lines of credit	735	4,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	44,535	78,048
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	92	2
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(21,436)	249
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	38,852	20,697
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 17,416	\$ 20,946
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 2,094	\$ 1,981
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 3,695	\$ 457
Schedule of Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment included in accounts payable	\$ 24	\$ 67
Payments from lessees directly to lenders	\$ 21,218	\$ 36,589

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

See Notes To Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ePlus inc. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of ePlus inc. and subsidiaries and Notes thereto included herein are unaudited and have been prepared by us, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods. All adjustments made were of a normal recurring nature.

Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to SEC rules and regulations.

These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006. Operating results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for an entire year.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION — The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of ePlus inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

REVENUE RECOGNITION — We adhere to guidelines and principles of sales recognition described in Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 104, “*Revenue Recognition*,” issued by the staff of the SEC. Under SAB No. 104, sales are recognized when the title and risk of loss are passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement for sale, delivery has occurred and/or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Using these tests, the vast majority of our sales represent product sales recognized upon delivery.

From time to time, in the sales of product and services, we may enter into contracts that contain multiple elements. Sales of services currently represent less than 10% of our sales. For services that are performed in conjunction with product sales and are completed in our facilities prior to shipment of the product, sales for both the product and services are recognized upon shipment. Sales of services that are performed at customer locations are recorded as sales of product and services on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations when the services are performed. If the service is performed at a customer location in conjunction with a product sale or other service sale, we recognize the sale in accordance with SAB No. 104 and Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) 00-21, “*Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*.” Accordingly, in an arrangement with multiple deliverables, we recognize sales for delivered items only when all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- the delivered item(s) has value to the client on a stand-alone basis;
- there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item(s); and
- if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control.

We sell certain third-party service contracts and software assurance or subscription products for which we evaluate whether the subsequent sales of such services should be recorded as gross sales or net sales in accordance with the

sales recognition criteria outlined in SAB No. 104, EITF 99-19, “*Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*” and Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Technical Bulletin 90-1, “*Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Contracts.*” We must determine whether we act as a principal in the transaction and assume the risks and rewards of ownership or if we are simply acting as an agent or broker. Under gross sales recognition, the entire selling price is recorded in sales of product and services and our costs to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded in cost of sales, product and services on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Under net sales recognition, the cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded as a reduction to sales resulting in net sales equal to the gross profit on the transaction and there is no cost of sales.

In accordance with EITF 00-10, “*Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs,*” we record freight billed to our customers as sales of product and services and the related freight costs as a cost of sales, product and services.

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We receive payments and credits from vendors, including consideration pursuant to volume sales incentive programs, volume purchase incentive programs and shared marketing expense programs. Vendor consideration received pursuant to volume sales incentive programs is recognized as a reduction to costs of sales, product and services in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, “*Accounting for Consideration Received from a Vendor by a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor’s Products)*.” Vendor consideration received pursuant to volume purchase incentive programs is allocated to inventories based on the applicable incentives from each vendor and is recorded in cost of sales, product and services, as the inventory is sold. Vendor consideration received pursuant to shared marketing expense programs is recorded as a reduction of the related selling and administrative expenses in the period the program takes place only if the consideration represents a reimbursement of specific, incremental, identifiable costs. Consideration that exceeds the specific, incremental, identifiable costs is classified as a reduction of cost of sales, product and services.

We are the lessor in a number of transactions and these transactions are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 13, “*Accounting for Leases*.” Each lease is classified as either a direct financing lease, sales-type lease, or operating lease, as appropriate. Under the direct financing and sales-type lease methods, we record the net investment in leases, which consists of the sum of the minimum lease payments, initial direct costs (direct financing leases only), and unguaranteed residual value (gross investment) less the unearned income. The difference between the gross investment and the cost of the leased equipment for direct finance leases is recorded as unearned income at the inception of the lease. The unearned income is amortized over the life of the lease using the interest method. Under sales-type leases, the difference between the fair value and cost of the leased property plus initial direct costs (net margins) is recorded as revenue at the inception of the lease. For operating leases, rental amounts are accrued on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are recognized as lease revenue. SFAS No. 140, “*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*,” establishes criteria for determining whether a transfer of financial assets in exchange for cash or other consideration should be accounted for as a sale or as a pledge of collateral in a secured borrowing. Certain assignments of direct finance leases we make on a non-recourse basis meet the criteria for surrender of control set forth by SFAS No. 140 and have, therefore, been treated as sales for financial statement purposes.

Sales of leased equipment represent revenue from the sales of equipment subject to a lease in which we are the lessor. If the rental stream on such lease has non-recourse debt associated with it, sales revenue is recorded at the amount of consideration received, net of the amount of debt assumed by the purchaser. If there is no non-recourse debt associated with the rental stream, sales revenue is recorded at the amount of gross consideration received, and costs of sales is recorded at the book value of the lease. Sales of equipment represents revenue generated through the sale of equipment sold primarily through our technology business unit.

Lease revenues consist of rentals due under operating leases and amortization of unearned income on direct financing and sales-type leases. Equipment under operating leases is recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term to our estimate of residual value.

We assign all rights, title, and interests in a number of our leases to third-party financial institutions without recourse. These assignments are accounted for as sales since we have completed our obligations as of the assignment date, and we retain no ownership interest in the equipment under lease.

Revenue from hosting arrangements is recognized in accordance with EITF 00-3, “*Application of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 to Arrangements That Include the Right to Use Software Stored on Another Entity’s Hardware*.” Our hosting arrangements do not contain a contractual right to take possession of the software. Therefore, our hosting arrangements are not in the scope of SOP 97-2, “*Software Revenue Recognition*,” and require that the portion of the fee allocated to the hosting elements be recognized as the service is provided. Currently, the majority of our software revenue is generated through hosting agreements and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed

Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Revenue from sales of our software is recognized in accordance with SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP 98-4, “*Deferral of the Effective Date of a Provision of SOP 97-2,*” and SOP 98-9, “*Modification of SOP 97-2 With Respect to Certain Transactions.*” We recognize revenue when all the following criteria exist: (1) there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred; (3) no significant obligations by us related to services essential to the functionality of the software remain with regard to implementation; (4) the sales price is determinable; and (5) and it is probable that collection will occur. Revenue from sales of our software is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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At the time of each sale transaction, we make an assessment of the collectibility of the amount due from the customer. Revenue is only recognized at that time if management deems that collection is probable. In making this assessment, we consider customer creditworthiness and assess whether fees are fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties. If the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is recognized only as payments become due from the customer, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are met. In assessing whether the fee is fixed or determinable, we consider the payment terms of the transaction and our collection experience in similar transactions without making concessions, among other factors. Our software license agreements generally do not include customer acceptance provisions. However, if an arrangement includes an acceptance provision, we record revenue only upon the earlier of (1) receipt of written acceptance from the customer or (2) expiration of the acceptance period.

Our software agreements often include implementation and consulting services that are sold separately under consulting engagement contracts or as part of the software license arrangement. When we determine that such services are not essential to the functionality of the licensed software and qualify as “service transactions” under SOP 97-2, we record revenue separately for the license and service elements of these agreements. Generally, we consider that a service is not essential to the functionality of the software based on various factors, including if the services may be provided by independent third parties experienced in providing such consulting and implementation in coordination with dedicated customer personnel. If an arrangement does not qualify for separate accounting of the license and service elements, then license revenue is recognized together with the consulting services using either the percentage-of-completion or completed-contract method of contract accounting. Contract accounting is also applied to any software agreements that include customer-specific acceptance criteria or where the license payment is tied to the performance of consulting services. Under the percentage-of-completion method, we may estimate the stage of completion of contracts with fixed or “not to exceed” fees based on hours or costs incurred to date as compared with estimated total project hours or costs at completion. If we do not have a sufficient basis to measure progress towards completion, revenue is recognized upon completion of the contract. When total cost estimates exceed revenues, we accrue for the estimated losses immediately. The use of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires significant judgment relative to estimating total contract costs, including assumptions relative to the length of time to complete the project, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, and anticipated changes in salaries and other costs. When adjustments in estimated contract costs are determined, such revisions may have the effect of adjusting, in the current period, the earnings applicable to performance in prior periods.

We generally use the residual method to recognize revenues from agreements that include one or more elements to be delivered at a future date when evidence of the fair value of all undelivered elements exists. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements (e.g., maintenance, consulting and training services) based on vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is allocated to the delivered elements (i.e., software license). If evidence of the fair value of one or more of the undelivered services does not exist, all revenues are deferred and recognized when delivery of all of those services has occurred or when fair values can be established. We determine VSOE of the fair value of services revenue based upon our recent pricing for those services when sold separately. VSOE of the fair value of maintenance services may also be determined based on a substantive maintenance renewal clause, if any, within a customer contract. Our current pricing practices are influenced primarily by product type, purchase volume, maintenance term and customer location. We review services revenue sold separately and maintenance renewal rates on a periodic basis and update our VSOE of fair value for such services to ensure that it reflects our recent pricing experience, when appropriate.

Maintenance services generally include rights to unspecified upgrades (when and if available), telephone and Internet-based support, updates and bug fixes. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance contract (usually one year) on a straight-line basis and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

When consulting qualifies for separate accounting, consulting revenues under time and materials billing arrangements are recognized as the services are performed. Consulting revenues under fixed-price contracts are generally recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. If there is a significant uncertainty about the project completion or receipt of payment for the consulting services, revenue is deferred until the uncertainty is sufficiently resolved. Consulting revenues are classified as fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Training services include on-site training, classroom training and computer-based training and assessment. Training revenue is recognized as the related training services are provided and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Amounts charged for our Procure+ service are recognized as services are rendered. Amounts charged for the Manage+ service are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contractual period for which the services are provided. In addition, other sources of revenue are derived from: (1) income from events that occur after the initial sale of a financial asset; (2) remarketing fees; (3) brokerage fees earned for the placement of financing transactions; (4) agent fees received from various manufacturers in the IT reseller business unit; (5) settlement fees related to disputes or litigation; and (6) interest and other miscellaneous income. These revenues are included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Patent settlement income related to SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG, is included in patent settlement income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations -- see also Note 12 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESIDUALS — Residual values, representing the estimated value of equipment at the termination of a lease, are recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements at the inception of each sales-type or direct financing lease as amounts estimated by management based upon its experience and judgment. Unguaranteed residual values for sales-type and direct financing leases are recorded at their net present value and the unearned income is amortized over the life of the lease using the interest method. The residual values for operating leases are included in the leased equipment's net book value.

We evaluate residual values on an ongoing basis and record any downward adjustment, if required. No upward revision of residual values is made subsequent to lease inception.

RESERVES FOR CREDIT LOSSES — The reserve for credit losses (the "reserve") is maintained at a level believed by management to be adequate to absorb losses inherent in our lease and accounts receivable portfolio. Management's determination of the adequacy of the reserve is based on an evaluation of historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, volume, growth, the composition of the lease portfolio, and other relevant factors. The reserve is increased by provisions for potential credit losses charged against income. Accounts are either written off or written down when the loss is both probable and determinable, after giving consideration to the customer's financial condition, the value of the underlying collateral and funding status (i.e., discounted on a non-recourse or recourse basis).

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Cash and cash equivalents include funds in operating accounts as well as money market funds.

INVENTORIES — Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (weighted average basis) or market.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT — Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from three to ten years.

CAPITALIZATION OF COSTS OF SOFTWARE FOR INTERNAL USE — We have capitalized certain costs for the development of internal use software under the guidelines of SOP 98-1, "*Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use.*" Approximately \$178 thousand and \$685 thousand of internal use software were capitalized for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which is included in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of property and equipment.

CAPITALIZATION OF COSTS OF SOFTWARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CUSTOMERS — In accordance with SFAS No. 86, "*Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed,*" software development costs are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established. At such time such costs are capitalized until the product is made available for release to customers. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, costs of \$59 thousand and \$91 thousand, respectively, were capitalized for software to be made available to customers.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS — In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, “*Business Combinations.*” SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations transacted after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 141 also specifies criteria that intangible assets acquired in a business combination must be recognized and reported separately from goodwill. In May 2004, we acquired certain assets and liabilities of Manchester Technologies, Inc. The excess of the cost over the fair value of net tangible assets acquired was assigned to identifiable intangible assets and goodwill utilizing the purchase method of accounting. The final determination of the purchase price allocation was based on the fair values of the assets and liabilities assumed, including acquired intangible assets. This determination was made by management through various means, including obtaining a third-party valuation of identifiable intangible assets acquired and an evaluation of the fair value of other assets and liabilities acquired.

Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, “*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,*” which eliminates amortization of goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives and requires annual tests of impairment of those assets. SFAS No. 142 also provides specific guidance about how to determine and measure goodwill and intangible asset impairments, and requires additional disclosures of information about goodwill and other intangible assets.

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Further, SFAS No. 142 requires us to perform an impairment test at least on an annual basis at any time during the fiscal year, provided the test is performed at the same time every year. We perform the impairment test as of September 30th of each year and follow the two-step process prescribed in SFAS No. 142 to test our goodwill for impairment under the goodwill impairment test. The first step is to screen for potential impairment, while the second step measures the amount of the impairment, if any.

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS — We review long-lived assets, including property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be fully recoverable. If the total of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the asset.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS — The carrying value of our financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses, approximates fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying amount of our non-recourse and recourse notes payable approximates its fair value. We determined the fair value of notes payable by applying the average portfolio debt rate and applying such rate to future cash flows of the respective financial instruments. The estimated fair value of our recourse and non-recourse notes payable at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2006 was \$134,412,611 and \$168,737,035, compared to a carrying amount of \$133,973,456 and \$169,199,885, respectively.

TREASURY STOCK — We account for treasury stock under the cost method and include treasury stock as a component of stockholders' equity.

INCOME TAXES — Deferred income taxes are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "*Accounting for Income Taxes*." Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial statement reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using tax rates currently in effect. Future tax benefits, such as net operating loss carryforwards, are recognized to the extent that realization of these benefits is considered to be more likely than not.

ESTIMATES — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management 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 and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME — Comprehensive income consists of net income and foreign currency translation adjustments. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, accumulated other comprehensive income increased \$1.7 thousand and \$92.1 thousand, respectively, resulting in total comprehensive income of \$15.4 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

EARNINGS PER SHARE — Earnings per share ("EPS") have been calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "*Earnings per Share*." In accordance with SFAS No. 128, basic EPS amounts were calculated based on weighted average shares outstanding of 8,411,268 for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 8,222,700 for the nine months ended December 31, 2006. Diluted EPS amounts were calculated based on weighted average shares outstanding and potentially dilutive common stock equivalents of 8,998,659 for the nine months ended December 31, 2005, and 8,577,999 for the nine months ended December 31, 2006. Additional shares included in the diluted EPS calculations are attributable to incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and other common stock equivalents. Both basic and diluted EPS and weighted average shares outstanding for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 have been restated for changes in measurement dates resulting from the Audit Committee Investigation (as defined below in Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements").

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION — In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “*Share-Based Payment*,” or SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123, “*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*,” and supersedes APB 25, “*Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*,” and subsequently issued stock option related guidance. This statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity’s equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. Entities are required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models. If an equity award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation expense will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification.

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On April 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R and elected the modified-prospective transition method. Under the modified-prospective method, we must recognize compensation expense for all awards subsequent to adopting the standard and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards outstanding upon adoption. We have recognized compensation expense equal to the fair values for the unvested portion of share-based awards at April 1, 2006 over the remaining period of service, as well as compensation expense for those share-based awards granted or modified on or after April 1, 2006 over the vesting period based on the grant-date fair values using the straight-line method. For those awards granted prior to the date of adoption, compensation expense is recognized on an accelerated basis based on the grant-date fair value amount as calculated for pro forma purposes under SFAS No. 123.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS —In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, “*Accounting Changes and Error Corrections — A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3.*” SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application, or the latest practical date, as the preferred method to report a change in accounting principle or correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. While the adoption of SFAS No. 154 did not have a material impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the restatement disclosures included herein comply with the provisions of the standard.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, “*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*” (“FIN 48”). The interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company’s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, “*Accounting for Income Taxes.*” Specifically, the pronouncement prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on the related derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting for interim periods, disclosure and transition of uncertain tax positions. The interpretation is effective for us on April 1, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact that FIN 48 will have on our financial condition and results of operations.

During September 2006, the SEC released SAB No. 108, “*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.*” SAB No. 108 requires a registrant to quantify all misstatements that could be material to financial statement users under both the “rollover” and “iron curtain” approaches. If either approach results in quantifying a misstatement that is material, the registrant must adjust its financial statements. SAB No. 108 is applicable for our fiscal year 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact that SAB No. 108 will have on our financial condition and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “*Fair Value Measurements.*” SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with U.S. GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for our fiscal year 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 157 will have on our financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115.*” SFAS No. 159 gives companies an opportunity to use fair value measurements in financial reporting and permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact that SFAS No. 159 will have on our financial condition and results of operations.

2. RESTATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As a result of the errors discussed below, we have restated our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005, including related disclosures.

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Restatement for Historical Stock Option Grants

Restated Accounting for Historical Stock Option Grants

In response to a letter received by our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), the Audit Committee, with the assistance of outside legal counsel and forensic accountants, commenced an investigation (“Audit Committee Investigation” or “Investigation”) into our historical practices related to stock options, including a review of option grant measurement dates. Prior to April 1, 2006, we accounted for all of our employee and director-based compensation awards under APB 25 and provided the required disclosures in accordance with SFAS No. 123.

In connection with the Audit Committee Investigation, we performed a review of stock option grants recorded for financial reporting purposes. Based on the individual facts and circumstances, we concluded that the exercise price for a number of option grants from our initial public offering (“IPO”) in 1996 through August 10, 2006 were below the fair market value of our common stock on the revised measurement date of the grant. This resulted from certain option grant dates having been established prior to the completion of all the final granting actions necessary for those grants. In some cases, the exercise price and date of the grant was determined with hindsight to provide a more favorable exercise price for such grants at quarterly or monthly low stock prices. The grants in question included grants made to newly hired employees, annual director grants, grants made to employees in connection with an acquisition, and discretionary grants made to officers, non-employee and employee directors, and rank and file employees. Applying the revised measurement dates to the impacted stock option grants resulted in a stock-based compensation charge if the fair market value of our common stock as of the revised measurement date exceeded the exercise price of the option grant, in accordance with APB 25.

Based on the facts and circumstances, we concluded that we (1) used incorrect measurement dates for the accounting of certain stock options, (2) had not properly accounted for certain modifications of stock options, and (3) had incorrectly accounted for certain stock options that required the application of the variable accounting method.

We determined revised measurement dates for those option grants with incorrect measurement dates and recorded stock-based compensation expense to the extent that the fair market value of our stock on the revised measurement date exceeded the exercise price of the stock option, in accordance with APB 25 and related FASB interpretations. Additionally, we restated both basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding for changes in measurement dates resulting from the Investigation which also resulted in a change in the assumptions utilized in the Black-Scholes option pricing model for the nine months ended December 31, 2005. The combination of recording stock-based compensation expense and restating our weighted average shares outstanding has resulted in restated basic and diluted EPS.

We also determined that we should have recorded stock-based compensation expense associated with the modification of certain stock option grants which resulted in the application of variable accounting under FASB Interpretation No. 44, “*Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation*” (“FIN 44”). The modified grants included certain grants made to newly hired employees, annual director grants, grants made to employees in connection with an acquisition, and discretionary grants made to officers, employee directors, and rank and file employees. For these grants, documentation exists that supports the completion of all the final granting actions necessary for an original grant and measurement date. However, certain of the terms of the awards were subsequently modified.

Income and Payroll Tax Related Matters

In certain instances where a revised measurement date was applied to those stock options classified as incentive stock options (“ISO”), in accordance with United States tax rules it had the effect of disqualifying the ISO tax treatment of those stock options, causing those stock options to be recharacterized as non-qualified options. For purposes of

assessing the tax impact of the accounting change, we concluded that the grant date for tax purposes is the same as the measurement date for financial reporting purposes. The recharacterization of the ISOs to non-qualified status resulted in a failure to withhold certain employee payroll taxes and consequently we have recorded an adjustment to salaries and benefits, along with an adjustment to interest and financing costs for penalties and interest, based on the period of exercise. In subsequent periods in which the liabilities were legally extinguished due to statutes of limitations, the payroll taxes, interest and penalties were reversed, and recognized as a reduction in the related functional expense category in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Summary of the Restatement — Other Items

In addition to the stock option errors described above, we have also restated our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 for the following reasons:

We use floor planning agreements for dealer financing of products purchased from distributors and resold to end-users. Historically, we classified the cash flows from our floor plan financing agreements in operating activities in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We previously treated the floor plan facility as an outsourced accounts payable function, and, therefore, considered the payments made by our floor plan facility as cash paid to suppliers under Financial Accounting Standards No. 95, “*Statement of Cash Flows.*”

We have now determined that when an unaffiliated finance company remits payments to our suppliers on our behalf, we should show this transaction as a financing cash inflow and an operating cash outflow. In addition, when we repay the financing company, we should present this transaction as a financing cash outflow. As a result, we have restated the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 to correct this error.

Also, payments made by our lessees directly to third-party, non-recourse lenders were previously reported on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as repayments of non-recourse debt in the financing section and a decrease in our investment in leases and leased equipment—net in the operating section. As these payments were not received or disbursed by us, management determined that these amounts should not be shown as cash used in financing activities and cash provided by operating activities on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Rather, these payments are now disclosed as a non-cash financing activity on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Reclassifications

We have also reclassified certain items for our December 31, 2005 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to conform to our presentation on our December 31, 2006 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. These reclassifications include: (1) certain liabilities that had been included in accounts payable—trade have been reclassified to accrued expenses and other liabilities; and (2) certain personal property taxes have been reclassified to eliminate from investment in leases and leased equipment—net and accounts payable—equipment.

Impact of the Restatement

The following tables present the effects of the restatement and reclassifications on our previously issued Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands, except per share data):

**UNAUDITED CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

Three Months Ended December 31, 2005	As Previously Reported	Adjustments Stock-Based Compensation and Tax Impact	As Restated
Revenue			
Sales of product and services	\$ 146,385	-	\$ 146,385
Lease revenues	13,758	-	13,758
Fee and other income	2,931	-	2,931
Total Revenue	163,074	-	163,074
Cost and Expense			
Cost of sales, product and services	131,734	-	131,734
Direct lease costs	4,742	-	4,742
Professional and other fees	2,464	-	2,464
Salaries and benefits	15,678	215	15,893
General and administrative expenses	4,469	-	4,469
Interest and financing costs	1,950	6	1,956
Total Costs and Expenses	161,037	221	161,258
Earnings Before Provision for Income Taxes	2,037	(221)	1,816
Provision for Income Taxes	825	(85)	740
Net Earnings	\$ 1,212	\$ (136)	\$ 1,076
Net Earnings Per Share:			
Basic	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.13
Diluted	\$ 0.14	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.12
Shares Used in Computing Net Earnings Per Share:			
Basic	8,215,221	-	8,215,221
Diluted	8,890,948	(25,119)	8,865,829

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments Stock-Based Compensation and Tax Impact	As Restated
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005			
Revenue			
Sales of product and services	\$ 440,663	\$ -	\$ 440,663
Lease revenues	36,969	-	36,969
Fee and other income	9,488	-	9,488
Total Revenue	487,120	-	487,120
Cost and Expense			
Cost of sales, product and services	397,564	-	397,564
Direct lease costs	12,336	-	12,336
Professional and other fees	5,188	-	5,188
Salaries and benefits	45,482	487	45,969
General and administrative expenses	13,906	-	13,906
Interest and financing costs	5,203	7	5,210
Total Costs and Expenses	479,679	494	480,173
Earnings Before Provision for Income Taxes	7,441	(494)	6,947
Provision for Income Taxes	3,014	(191)	2,823
Net Earnings	\$ 4,227	\$ (303)	\$ 4,124
Net Earnings Per Share:			
Basic	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.49
Diluted	\$ 0.49	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.46
Shares Used in Computing Net Earnings Per Share:			
Basic	8,411,268	-	8,411,268
Diluted	8,992,035	6,624	8,998,659

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Consolidated Statement
of Cash Flows****Nine Months Ended
December 31, 2005**

Adjustments

	As Previously Reported	Stock-Based Compensation	Floor Plan	Lessee Payments to Lenders	Other	As Restated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:						
Net earnings	\$ 4,427	\$ (303)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,124
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used in operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	12,673	-	-	-	-	12,673
Write-off of non-recourse debt	(22)	-	-	-	-	(22)
Reserve for credit losses	(280)	-	-	-	-	(280)
Impact of stock-based compensation	-	303	-	-	-	303
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	50	-	-	-	-	50
Deferred taxes	(2,339)	-	-	-	-	(2,339)
Payments from lessees directly to lenders	(5,645)	-	-	995	-	(4,650)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	142	-	-	-	-	142
Gain on disposal of operating lease equipment	(932)	-	-	-	-	(932)
Changes in:						
Accounts receivable	(26,354)	-	-	-	-	(26,354)
Notes receivable	(37)	-	-	-	-	(37)
Inventories	(1,555)	-	-	-	-	(1,555)
Investment in leases and leased equipment—net	(4,525)	-	-	(16,569)	99	(20,995)
Other assets	152	-	-	-	-	152
Accounts payable—equipment	(2,959)	-	-	-	(99)	(3,058)
Accounts payable—trade	18,247	-	(8,532)	-	2,359	12,074
Salaries and commissions payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(10,144)	-	-	-	(2,359)	(12,503)
Net cash used in operating activities	(19,101)	-	(8,532)	(15,574)	-	(43,207)

**Cash Flows From
Investing Activities:**

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Proceeds from sale of operating equipment	1,647	-	-	-	-	1,647
Purchases of operating lease equipment	(22,578)	-	-	-	-	(22,578)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2	-	-	-	-	2
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,927)	-	-	-	-	(1,927)
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,856)	-	-	-	-	(22,856)

Cash Flows From Financing Activities:

Borrowings:						
Nonrecourse	68,682	-	-	-	-	68,682
Repayments:						
Nonrecourse	(43,443)	-	-	15,574	-	(27,869)
Purchase of treasury stock	(5,732)	-	-	-	-	(5,732)
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock, net of expenses	187	-	-	-	-	187
Net borrowings on floor-planning facility	-	-	8,532	-	-	8,532
Net borrowings on lines of credit	735	-	-	-	-	735
Net cash provided by financing activities	20,429	-	8,532	15,574	-	44,535

Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash

	92	-	-	-	-	92
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Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	(21,436)	-	-	-	-	(21,436)
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Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period

	38,852	-	-	-	-	38,852
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Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period

	\$ 17,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,416
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Table of Contents**3. INVESTMENT IN LEASES AND LEASED EQUIPMENT—NET**

Investment in leases and leased equipment—net consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006
Investment in direct financing and sales-type leases-net	\$ 155,910	\$ 161,209
Investment in operating lease equipment-net	49,864	55,766
	\$ 205,774	\$ 216,975

INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING AND SALES-TYPE LEASES—NET

Our investment in direct financing and sales-type leases—net consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006
Minimum lease payments	\$ 149,200	\$ 158,368
Estimated unguaranteed residual value (1)	23,804	22,973
Initial direct costs, net of amortization (2)	1,763	1,684
Less: Unearned lease income	(15,944)	(19,240)
Reserve for credit losses	(2,913)	(2,576)
Investment in direct finance and sales-type leases-net	\$ 155,910	\$ 161,209

(1) Includes estimated unguaranteed residual values of \$1,451 and \$1,213 as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively, for direct financing SFAS 140 leases.

(2) Initial direct costs are shown net of amortization of \$1,786 and \$1,385 as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Our net investment in direct financing and sales-type leases is collateral for non-recourse and recourse equipment notes, if any.

INVESTMENT IN OPERATING LEASE EQUIPMENT—NET

Investment in operating lease equipment—net primarily represents leases that do not qualify as direct financing leases or are leases that are short-term renewals on a month-to-month basis. The components of the net investment in operating lease equipment are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006
Cost of equipment under operating leases	\$ 71,786	\$ 87,738
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(21,922)	(31,972)
Investment in operating lease equipment-net	\$ 49,864	\$ 55,766

Table of Contents**4. RESERVES FOR CREDIT LOSSES**

As of March 31 and December 31, 2006, our activity in our reserves for credit losses is as follows (in thousands):

	Accounts Receivable	Lease-Related Assets	Total
Balance April 1, 2005	\$ 1,959	\$ 3,056	\$ 5,015
Bad debts expense	1,033	-	1,033
Recoveries	(308)	-	(308)
Write-offs and other	(624)	(143)	(767)
Balance March 31, 2006	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,913	\$ 4,973
Bad debts expense	1,417	(100)	1,317
Recoveries	(522)	-	(522)
Write-offs and other	(148)	(237)	(385)
Balance December 31, 2006	\$ 2,807	\$ 2,576	\$ 5,383

5. RECOURSE AND NON-RECOURSE NOTES PAYABLE

Recourse and non-recourse obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	As of December 31, 2006
GE Commercial Distribution Finance Corporation – Recourse accounts receivable component of our credit facility bearing interest at prime less 0.5% (7.75% at December 31, 2006) with a maximum balance of \$30,000,000. Either party may terminate with 90 days' advance notice.	\$ -	\$ -
National City Bank – Recourse credit facility of \$35,000,000 expiring on July 21, 2009. At our option, the carrying interest rate is either LIBOR rate plus 175–250 basis points, or the Alternate Base Rate of the higher of prime, or federal funds rate plus 50 basis points, plus 0.25 basis points of margin. The interest rate at December 31, 2006 was 6.875%.	6,000	10,000
Total recourse obligations	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,000
Non-recourse equipment notes secured by related investments in leases with interest rates ranging from 3.05% to 9.05% for year ended March 31, 2006 and 3.05% to 9.25% for the nine months ended December 31, 2006.	\$ 127,973	\$ 159,200

There are two components of the GE Commercial Distribution Finance Corporation (“GECDF”) credit facility: (1) a floor plan component and (2) an accounts receivable component. As of December 31, 2006 and as a result of the June 29, 2006 amendment, the facility agreement had an aggregate limit of the two components of \$85.0 million, and the accounts receivable component had a sub-limit of \$30 million other than during the overline period from June 26,

2006 through September 21, 2006 in which the aggregate limit of the two components was \$100.0 million. Effective June 20, 2007, the facility with GECDF was again amended to temporarily increase the total credit facility limit to \$100.0 million during the period from June 19, 2007 through August 15, 2007. On August 2, 2007, the period was extended from August 15, 2007 to September 30, 2007 and then extended again on October 1, 2007 through October 31, 2007. Other than during the temporary increase periods described above, the total credit facility limit is \$85.0 million. Effective October 29, 2007, the aggregate limit of the facility was increased to \$125.0 million with an accounts receivable sub-limit of \$30.0 million, and the temporary overline period was eliminated. Availability under the GECDF facility may be limited by the asset value of equipment we purchase and may be further limited by certain covenants and terms and conditions of the facility. We were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2006.

The facility provided by GECDF requires a guaranty of up to \$10.5 million by *ePlus* inc. The guaranty requires *ePlus* inc. to deliver its annual audited financial statements by a certain date. We have not delivered the annual audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2007; however, GECDF has extended the delivery date to provide the financial statements through November 30, 2007. The loss of the GECDF credit facility could have a material adverse effect on our future results as we currently rely on this facility and its components for daily working capital and liquidity for our technology sales business and as an operational function of our accounts payable process.

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Borrowings under our \$35 million line of credit from National City Bank are subject to and in compliance with certain covenants regarding minimum consolidated tangible net worth, maximum recourse debt to net worth ratio, cash flow coverage, and minimum interest expense coverage ratio. We were in compliance with or had received amendments extending these covenants as of December 31, 2006. The borrowings are secured by our assets such as leases, receivables, inventory, and equipment. Borrowings are limited to our collateral base, consisting of equipment, lease receivables and other current assets, up to a maximum of \$35 million. In addition, the credit agreement restricts, and under some circumstances prohibits, the payment of dividends.

The National City Bank facility requires the delivery of our Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements, and pro forma financial projections, by certain dates. We have not delivered the following documents as required by Section 5.1 of the facility: (a) annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2007; (b) "Projections" for our fiscal year ending March 31, 2008; and (c) quarterly Unaudited Financial Statements for the quarters ended December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007. We entered into the following amendments which have extended the delivery date requirements for these documents: a First Amendment dated July 11, 2006, a Second Amendment dated July 28, 2006, a third Amendment dated August 30, 2006, a Fourth Amendment dated September 27, 2006, a Fifth Amendment dated November 15, 2006, a Sixth Amendment dated January 11, 2007, a Seventh Amendment dated March 12, 2007, an Eighth Amendment dated June 27, 2007 and a Ninth Amendment dated August 22, 2007. As a result of the amendments, the agents agreed, *inter alia*, to extend the delivery date of the documents above through November 30, 2007.

We believe we will receive additional extensions from our lenders, if needed, regarding our requirement to provide financial statements as described above through the date of delivery of the documents. However, we cannot guarantee that we will receive any such additional extensions.

6. RELATED PARTIES

We lease 50,322 square feet for use as our principal headquarters from Norton Building 1, LLC. The annual rent is \$19.50 per square foot for the first year, with a rent escalation of three percent per year for each year thereafter. Phillip G. Norton is the Manager of Norton Building 1, LLC and is Chairman of the Board, President, and CEO of ePlus inc. The lease is at or below market taking into consideration the rental charges and the ability to terminate the lease. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, we paid rent in the amount of \$238 thousand and \$710 thousand, respectively. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005, we paid rent in the amount of \$219 thousand and \$658 thousand, respectively.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2005, we reimbursed the landlord for certain construction costs in the amount of \$280 thousand, which are being amortized over the lease term. There was no such reimbursement during the nine months ended December 31, 2006. The capitalized reimbursement is included in property and equipment—net on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Pending Litigation

We have been involved in several matters described below, arising from four separate installment sales to a customer named Cyberco Holdings, Inc. ("Cyberco"), which was perpetrating a fraud related to installment sales that were assigned to various lenders and were non-recourse to us.

In the first lawsuit, which was filed May 10, 2005, an underlying lender, Banc of America Leasing and Capital, LLC ("BoA") sought repayment from us of approximately \$3,062,792 plus interest and attorneys' fees. The case went to trial,

and a final judgment in favor of BoA was entered on February 6, 2007. We have recorded \$4,081,697, representing \$3,025,000 verdict, \$871,232 in attorneys' fees and \$185,465 in interest and other costs in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. We have recorded an additional \$36,429 in interest in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 and \$108,891 for the nine months ended December 31, 2006.

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The second lawsuit was filed on November 3, 2006 by BoA against ePlus inc., seeking to enforce a guaranty in which ePlus inc. guaranteed ePlus Group, inc.'s obligations to BoA relating to the Cyberco transaction. ePlus Group has already paid to BoA the judgment in the suit against ePlus Group referenced above. The suit against ePlus seeks attorneys' fees BoA incurred in ePlus' appeal of BoA's suit against ePlus Group referenced above, expenses that may be incurred in a bankruptcy adversary proceeding relating to Cyberco, attorneys' fees incurred by BoA in defending a pending suit by ePlus Group against BoA, and any other costs or fees relating to any of the described matters. The trial is scheduled to begin in March 2008. ePlus is vigorously defending the suit. We cannot predict the outcome of this suit. We believe a loss is not probable, and we have not accrued for this matter.

In the bankruptcy adversary proceeding, which was filed on December 7, 2006, Cyberco's bankruptcy trustee is seeking approximately \$775,000 as alleged preferential transfers. Discovery has commenced. We cannot predict the outcome of this litigation. We dispute that we are liable, believe we have strong defenses to the claims and intend to vigorously defend against them. We believe a loss is not probable, and we have not accrued for this matter.

On December 11, 2006, ePlus inc. and SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG (collectively, "SAP") entered into a Patent License and Settlement Agreement (the "Agreement") to settle a patent lawsuit between the companies which was filed on April 20, 2005. Under the terms of the Agreement, we licensed to SAP our existing patents as well as patents developed and/or acquired by us within the next five years in exchange for a one-time cash payment of \$17,500,000, which was paid on January 16, 2007. No royalties or additional payments of any kind are required to keep this Agreement in full force. We are not engaged in licensing patents in the normal course of our business and do not perform research and development activities to obtain patentable processes or products; however, we may patent our existing business processes or products. We do not anticipate incurring any additional costs arising as a result of this Agreement and there are no further actions that are required to be taken by us. In addition, SAP has agreed not to pursue legal action against us for patent infringement as to any of our current lines of business on any of SAP's patents for a period of five years. The Agreement also provided for general release, indemnification for its violation, and dismissed the litigation with prejudice. We accrued for the Agreement in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 in patent settlement income on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On January 18, 2007 a stockholder derivative action related to stock option practices was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The amended complaint names ePlus inc. as nominal defendant, and personally names eight individual defendants who are directors and/or executive officers of ePlus. The amended complaint alleges violations of federal securities law, and various state law claims such as breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. We have filed a Motion to Dismiss the plaintiff's amended complaint. The amended complaint seeks monetary damages from individual defendants and that we take certain corrective actions relating to option grants and corporate governance, and attorneys' fees. We cannot predict the outcome of this suit. No amount has been accrued for this matter.

We are also engaged in other ordinary and routine litigation incidental to our business. While we cannot predict the outcome of these various legal proceedings, management believes that a loss is not probable and no amount has been accrued for these matters.

Regulatory and Other Legal Matters

As discussed in more detail in Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements," in June 2006, the Audit Committee commenced an investigation of our stock option grants since our initial public offering in 1996. In August 2006, the Audit Committee voluntarily contacted and advised the staff of SEC of its investigation and the Audit Committee's preliminary conclusion that a restatement will be required. The SEC opened an informal inquiry and we have and will continue to cooperate with the staff. No amount has been accrued for this matter.

We are currently engaged in a dispute with the government of the District of Columbia (“DC”) regarding personal property taxes on property we financed for our customers. DC is seeking approximately \$508,000 plus interest and penalties, relating to property we financed for our customers. We believe the tax is owed by our customers, and are seeking resolution in DC’s Office of Administrative Hearings. We cannot predict the outcome of this matter. While management does not believe this matter will have a material effect on its financial condition and results of operations, resolution of this dispute is ongoing.

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted income per share amounts are determined in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock, adjusted for the dilutive effect of potential common stock. Potential common stock, computed using the treasury stock method or the if-converted method, includes options.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted net income per common share as disclosed in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 (in thousands, except per share data).

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005 As Restated (1)	2006	2005 As Restated (1)	2006
Net income available to common shareholders-- basic and diluted	\$ 1,076	\$ 12,404	\$ 4,124	\$ 15,446
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic	8,215	8,232	8,411	8,223
In-the-money options exercisable under stock compensation plans	651	225	588	355
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted	8,866	8,457	8,999	8,578
Income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.51	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.88
Diluted	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.47	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.80

(1) See Note 2, “Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements.”

Unexercised employee stock options to purchase 890,907 and 844,707 shares of our common stock were not included in the computations of diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, because the options’ exercise prices were greater than the average market price of our common stock during the applicable periods.

9. STOCK REPURCHASE

On November 17, 2004, a purchase program was authorized by our Board. This program authorized the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock over a period of time ending no later than November 17, 2005 and was limited to a cumulative purchase amount of \$7,500,000. On March 2, 2005, our Board approved an increase, from \$7,500,000 to \$12,500,000, for the maximum total cost of shares that could be purchased, which expired November 17, 2005. On November 18, 2005, the Board authorized a new stock repurchase program of up to 3,000,000 shares with a cumulative purchase limit of \$12,500,000.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, we repurchased 209,000 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$2.9 million, whereas during the nine months ended December 31, 2005, we repurchased 447,056 shares for \$5.7 million. Since the inception of our initial repurchase program on September 20, 2001, and as of December 31, 2006, we had repurchased 2,978,990 shares of our outstanding common stock at an average cost of \$11.04 per share for a total of \$32.9 million. When the stock repurchase program expired on November 17, 2006, a maximum purchase amount of \$7,856,187 and up to 763,107 shares were available. As of December 31, 2006, there was no approved stock repurchase plan.

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "*Share-Based Payment*," or SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123 "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*," and supersedes APB 25, "*Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*," and subsequently issued stock option related guidance. This statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. Entities are required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models. If an equity award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation cost will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification.

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On April 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective transition method. We have recognized compensation cost equal to the fair values for the unvested portion of share-based awards at April 1, 2006 over the remaining period of service, as well as compensation cost for those share-based awards granted or modified on or after April 1, 2006 over the vesting period based on the grant-date fair values using the straight-line method. The fair values were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. For those awards granted prior to the date of adoption, compensation expense is recognized on an accelerated basis based on the grant-date fair value amount as calculated for pro forma purposes under SFAS No. 123.

Stock Option Plans

We issued only incentive and non-qualified stock option awards, and, except as noted below, each grant was issued under one of the following five plans; (1) the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan (the “1996 SIP”), (2) Amendment and Restatement of the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan (“the Amended SIP”) (collectively the “1996 Plans”), (3) the 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “1998 LTIP”), (4) Amendment and Restatement of the 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2001) (the “Amended LTIP (2001)”) or (5) Amendment and Restatement of the 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2003) (the “Amended LTIP (2003)”). A summary of the plans are detailed below. All the stock option plans require the use of the previous trading day’s closing price when the grant date falls on a date the stock was not traded.

In addition, at the IPO, there were 245,000 options issued that were not part of any plan, but issued under various employment agreements.

1996 Stock Incentive Plan

The allowable number of outstanding shares under this plan was 155,000. On September 1, 1996, the Board adopted this plan, and it was effective on November 8, 1996 when the SEC declared our Registration Statement on Form S-1 effective in connection with our IPO on November 20, 1996. The 1996 SIP is comprised of an Incentive Stock Option Plan, a Nonqualified Stock Option Plan, and an Outside Director Stock Option Plan. Each of the components of the 1996 Plans provided that options would only be granted after execution of an Option Agreement. Except for the number of options awarded to directors, the salient provisions of the 1996 SIP are identical to the Amended SIP, which is more fully described below.

With regard to director options, the 1996 Outside Director Stock Option Plan provided for 10,000 options to be granted to each non-employee director upon completion of the IPO, and 5,000 options to be granted to each non-employee director on the anniversary of each full year of his or her services as a director of ePlus. As with the other components of the 1996 Plans, the director options would be granted only after execution of an Option Agreement.

Amendment and Restatement of 1996 Stock Incentive Plan

The 1996 SIP was amended via an Amendment and Restatement of 1996 Stock Incentive Plan. The primary purpose of the amendment was to increase the aggregate number of shares allocated to the plan by making the shares available a percentage (20%) of total shares outstanding rather than a fixed number.

The Amended SIP also provided for an employee stock purchase plan and permitted the Board to establish other restricted stock and performance-based stock awards and programs. The Amended SIP was adopted by the Board and became effective on May 14, 1997, subject to approval at the annual shareholders’ meeting that fall. The Amended SIP was adopted by shareholders at the annual meeting on September 30, 1997.

1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan

The 1998 LTIP was adopted by the Board on July 28, 1998, which is its effective date, and approved by the shareholders on September 16, 1998. The allowable number of shares under the 1998 LTIP is 20% of the outstanding shares, less shares previously granted and shares purchased through our employee stock purchase program. The 1998 LTIP shares many characteristics of the earlier plans. It also specified that options be priced at not less than fair market value. The 1998 LTIP consolidated the preexisting plans and made the Compensation Committee of the Board responsible for its administration. In addition, the 1998 LTIP eliminated the language of the 1996 Plans that “options shall be granted only after execution of an Option Agreement”. Thus, while the 1998 LTIP does require that grants be evidenced in writing, the writing is not a condition precedent to the grant of the award.

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Another change to note is the modification of the LTIP as it relates to options awarded to directors. Under the 1998 LTIP, instead of being awarded on the anniversary of the director's service, the options were to be automatically awarded the day after the annual shareholders meeting to all directors in service as of that day. It also permits for discretionary option awards to directors.

Amended and Restated 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan

Minor amendments were made to the 1998 LTIP on April 1, April 17 and April 30, 2001. The amendments change the name of the plan from the 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan to the Amended and Restated 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan referred to herein as Amended LTIP (2001). In addition, provisions were added "to allow the Compensation Committee to delegate to a single board member the authority to make awards to non-Section 16 insiders, as a matter of convenience," and to provide that "no option granted under the Plan may be exercisable for more than ten years from the date of its grant."

The Amended LTIP (2001) was amended on July 15, 2003 by the Board and approved by the stockholders on September 18, 2003 referred to herein as Amended LTIP (2003). Primarily the amendment modified the aggregate number of shares available under the plan to 3,000,000. Although the language varies somewhat from earlier plans, it permits the Board or Compensation Committee to delegate authority to a committee of one or more directors who are also officers of the corporation to award options under certain conditions. The Amended LTIP (2003) replaced all the prior plans, is our current plan and covers option grants for employees, executives and outside directors.

As of December 31, 2006, a total of 2,817,594 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted under the Amended LTIP (2003).

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, we accounted for stock-based compensation expense under APB 25 and related interpretations and disclosed certain pro forma net income and EPS information as if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 as amended by SFAS No. 148 "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure.*" Accordingly, we measured the compensation expense based upon intrinsic value on the measurement date, calculated as the difference between the fair value of the common stock and the relevant exercise price.

In accordance with SFAS No. 123R, we recognized \$209 thousand and \$719 thousand of stock-based compensation expense (\$121 thousand and \$416 thousand net of tax) for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 there was \$1.8 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested options. This expense is expected to be fully recognized over the next 2.5 years. In addition, we previously presented deferred compensation as a separate component of stockholders' equity. In accordance with SFAS No. 123R, upon adoption, we also reclassified the balance in deferred compensation to additional paid-in-capital on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The following pro forma table illustrates the impact on net earnings and EPS had we applied the fair value expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 (in thousands, except per share data).

Three Months Ended December 31, 2005	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005
As Restated (1)	

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Net earnings, as reported	\$	1,076	\$	4,124
Add: APB intrinsic value of stock-based compensation, net of tax		136		303
Less: FAS 123 stock-based employee compensation expense, net of tax		(150)		(465)
Net earnings, pro forma	\$	1,062	\$	3,962
Basic earnings per share, as reported	\$	0.13	\$	0.49
Basic earnings per share, pro forma	\$	0.13	\$	0.47
Diluted earnings per share, as reported	\$	0.12	\$	0.46
Diluted earnings per share, pro forma	\$	0.12	\$	0.44

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

Table of Contents**Stock Option Activity**

During the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were 40,000 and 80,000 stock options granted to employees, respectively. We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock-based option awards. The following assumptions were utilized for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006.

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2006
Options granted under the Incentive Stock Option Plan:		
Expected life of option	5 years	5 years
Expected stock price volatility	48.08%	38.22%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.15%	5.04%

Expected life of the option is the period of time that we expect the options granted to be outstanding. Expected stock price volatility is based on historical volatility of our stock. Expected dividend yield is zero as we do not expect to pay any dividends, nor have we historically paid any dividends. Risk-free interest rate is the five-year nominal constant maturity Treasury rate on the date of the award.

A summary of stock option activity during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Exercise Price Range	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life Remaining	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, April 1, 2006	1,999,911	\$ 6.23 - \$17.38	\$ 9.93		
Options granted	40,000	\$ 10.25	10.25		
Options exercised	(173,518)	\$ 6.23 - \$10.75	7.14		
Options forfeited	-				
Options expired	(31,580)	\$ 8.75 - \$17.38	8.78		
Outstanding, December 31, 2006	1,834,813	\$ 6.24 - \$17.38	\$ 10.20	3.7	\$ 2,757,679
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2006	1,834,813		\$ 10.20	3.7	\$ 2,757,679
Exercisable, December 31, 2006	1,492,813		\$ 10.00	3.9	\$ 2,749,679

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 was \$991 thousand.

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2006 is as follows:

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Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Avg. Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Avg. Contractual Life Remaining	Options Exercisable	Weighted Avg. Exercise Price per Share
6.24 - \$ 9.00	863,906	\$ 7.70	3.4	863,906	\$ 7.70
9.01 - \$ 13.50	760,400	12.10	3.2	418,400	11.93
13.51 - \$ 17.38	210,507	16.90	4.2	210,507	16.90
6.24 - \$ 17.38	1,834,813	\$ 10.20	3.7	1,492,813	\$ 10.00

We issue shares from our authorized but unissued common stock to satisfy stock option exercises.

A summary of nonvested option activity is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at March 31, 2006	440,500	\$ 7.45
Granted	40,000	4.27
Vested	(138,500)	7.12
Forfeited	-	
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	342,000	\$ 7.20

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

We manage our business segments on the basis of the products and services offered. Our reportable segments consist of our traditional financing business unit and our technology sales business unit. The financing business unit offers lease-financing solutions to corporations and governmental entities nationwide. The technology sales business unit sells information technology ("IT") equipment and software and related services primarily to corporate customers on a nationwide basis. The technology sales business unit also provides Internet-based business-to-business supply-chain-management solutions for information technology and other operating resources. We evaluate segment performance on the basis of segment net earnings.

Both segments utilize our proprietary software and services throughout the organization. Sales and services and related costs of e-procurement software are included in the technology sales business unit. Income related to services generated by our proprietary software and services are also included in the technology sales business unit.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1, "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to our Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our 2006 Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Corporate overhead expenses are allocated on the basis of employee headcount.

Certain items have been reclassified for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 to conform to the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 presentation.

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	Financing Business Unit	Technology Sales Business Unit	Total
Three months ended December 31, 2005 (as restated)			
Sales of product and services	\$ 1,069	\$ 145,316	\$ 146,385
Lease revenues	13,758	-	13,758
Fee and other income	154	2,777	2,931
Total revenues	14,981	148,093	163,074
Cost of sales	779	130,955	131,734
Direct lease costs	4,742	-	4,742
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,542	17,284	22,826
Segment earnings	3,918	(146)	3,772
Interest and financing costs	1,809	147	1,956
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 2,109	\$ (293)	\$ 1,816
Assets	\$ 273,465	\$ 108,878	\$ 382,343
Three months ended December 31, 2006			
Sales of product and services	\$ 1,012	\$ 182,265	\$ 183,277
Sales of leased equipment	2,557	-	2,557
Lease revenues	16,000	-	16,000
Fee and other income	341	3,203	3,544
Patent settlement income	-	17,500	17,500
Total revenues	19,910	202,968	222,878
Cost of sales	3,172	160,591	163,763
Direct lease costs	5,574	-	5,574
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,540	24,702	29,242
Segment earnings	6,624	17,675	24,299
Interest and financing costs	2,768	71	2,839
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 3,856	\$ 17,604	\$ 21,460
Assets	\$ 294,419	\$ 148,078	\$ 442,497
Nine months ended December 31, 2005 (as restated)			
Sales of product and services	\$ 3,151	\$ 437,512	\$ 440,663
Lease revenues	36,969	-	36,969
Fee and other income	953	8,535	9,488
Total revenues	41,073	446,047	487,120
Cost of sales	3,034	394,530	397,564
Direct lease costs	12,336	-	12,336
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,511	48,552	65,063
Segment earnings	9,192	2,965	12,157
Interest and financing costs	4,863	347	5,210
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 4,329	\$ 2,618	\$ 6,947
Assets	\$ 273,465	\$ 108,878	\$ 382,343
Nine months ended December 31, 2006			
Sales of product and services	\$ 2,864	\$ 536,059	\$ 538,923
Sales of leased equipment	4,376	-	4,376
Lease revenues	40,853	-	40,853

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Fee and other income	903	8,581	9,484
Patent settlement income	-	17,500	17,500
Total revenues	48,996	562,140	611,136
Cost of sales	6,343	475,820	482,163
Direct lease costs	16,170	-	16,170
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14,473	64,655	79,128
Segment earnings	12,010	21,665	33,675
Interest and financing costs	7,301	191	7,492
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 4,709	\$ 21,474	\$ 26,183
Assets	\$ 294,419	\$ 148,078	\$ 442,497

Included in the Financing Business Unit above are inter-segment accounts receivable of \$4.3 million and \$4.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Included in the Technology Sales Business Unit above are inter-segment accounts payable of \$4.3 million and \$4.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Table of Contents**12. LEGAL SETTLEMENT**

On December 11, 2006, ePlus inc. and SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG (collectively, “SAP”) entered into a Patent License and Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) to settle a patent lawsuit between the companies which was filed on April 20, 2005. Under the terms of the Agreement, we licensed to SAP our existing patents as well as patents developed and/or acquired by us within the next five years in exchange for a one-time cash payment of \$17,500,000, which was paid on January 16, 2007. No royalties or additional payments of any kind are required to keep this Agreement in full force. We are not engaged in licensing patents in the normal course of our business and do not perform research and development activities to obtain patentable processes or products; however, we may patent our existing business processes or products. We do not anticipate incurring any additional costs arising as a result of this Agreement and there are no further actions that are required to be taken by us. In addition, SAP has agreed not to pursue legal action against us for patent infringement as to any of our current lines of business on any of SAP’s patents for a period of five years. The Agreement also provided for general release, indemnification for its violation, and dismissed the litigation with prejudice. We accrued for the Agreement in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 in patent settlement income on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Patent settlement income	\$ 17,500,000
Professional and other fees	5,511,437
Salaries and benefits	266,020
Net amount realized before income taxes	\$ 11,722,543

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Effective at the opening of business on July 20, 2007, our common stock was delisted from The Nasdaq Global Market due to non-compliance with financial statement reporting requirements. Specifically, in determining to delist our common stock, Nasdaq cited the delay of more than one year from the final due date for the filing of our fiscal year 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC. Although we filed our fiscal year 2006 Form 10-K with the SEC on August 16, 2007, the following requisite periodic reports must also be filed with the SEC in order for us to be eligible to be relisted on Nasdaq; this Form 10-Q; the fiscal year 2007 Form 10-K; and the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

The following discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report, and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006. Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for an entire year.

Results of Audit Committee Review; Restatement of Financial Statements

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2006, we have restated our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 for the effects of errors discussed in Note 2, “Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements” to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our decision to restate the previously issued Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the effects of errors in accounting for stock options was based on the findings of the Audit Committee Investigation of our historical stock option granting practices and related accounting. See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31,

2006 for further discussion.

Cautionary Language About Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are made in reliance upon the protections provided by such acts for forward-looking statements. Such statements are not based on historical fact, but are based upon numerous assumptions about future conditions that may not occur. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of forward-looking words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “intend,” “estimate,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “project” and other similar expressions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements made by or on our behalf. Any such statement speaks only as of the date the statement was made. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or correct any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that subsequently occur, or of which we hereafter become aware. Actual events, transactions and results may materially differ from the anticipated events, transactions or results described in such statements. Our ability to consummate such transactions and achieve such events or results is subject to certain risks and uncertainties. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the matters set forth below.

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Although we have been offering IT financing since 1990 and direct marketing of IT products since 1997, our comprehensive set of solutions—the bundling of our direct IT sales, professional services and financing with our proprietary software—has been available since 2002. Consequently, we may encounter some of the challenges, risks, difficulties and uncertainties frequently faced by companies providing new and/or bundled solutions in an evolving market. Some of these challenges relate to our ability to:

- manage the diverse product set of rapidly-evolving solutions in highly-competitive markets;
- increase the total number of users of bundled services by cross-selling within our customer base and gain new customers;
 - adapt to meet changes in markets and competitive developments;
- maintain and increase advanced professional services by retaining highly-skilled personnel and vendor certifications;
 - integrate with external IT systems including those of our customers and vendors; and
- continue to update our software and technology to enhance the features and functionality of our products.

We cannot be certain that our business strategy will be successful or that we will successfully address these and other challenges, risks and uncertainties. For a further list and description of various risks, relevant factors and uncertainties that could cause future results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements, see the “Risk Factors” and “—Results of Operations” sections contained elsewhere in this document, as well as our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, any subsequent Reports on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K and other filings with the SEC.

Discussion and Analysis Overview

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition gives effect to the restatement discussed in Note 2, “Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements” to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes included elsewhere in this report.

Our results of operations are susceptible to fluctuations for a number of reasons, including, without limitation, customer demand for our products and services, supplier costs, interest rate fluctuations and differences between estimated residual values and actual amounts realized related to the equipment we lease. Operating results could also fluctuate as a result of the sale of equipment in our lease portfolio prior to the expiration of the lease term to the lessee or to a third party. Such sales of leased equipment prior to the expiration of the lease term may have the effect of increasing revenues and net earnings during the period in which the sale occurs, and reducing revenues and net earnings otherwise expected in subsequent periods.

We currently derive the majority of our revenue from sales and financing of information technology and other assets. We have expanded our product and service offerings under our comprehensive set of solutions which represents the continued evolution of our original implementation of our e-commerce products entitled ePlusSuite. The expansion to our bundled solution is a framework that combines our IT sales and professional services, leasing and financing services, asset management software and services, procurement software, and electronic catalog content management software and services.

We expect to expand or open new sales locations and hire additional staff for specific targeted market areas in the near future whenever we can find both experienced personnel and qualified geographic areas.

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As a result of our acquisitions and expansion of sales locations, our historical results of operations and financial position may not be indicative of our future performance over time.

Critical Accounting Policies

SALES OF PRODUCT AND SERVICES. We adhere to guidelines and principles of sales recognition described in SAB No. 104, “*Revenue Recognition*,” issued by the staff of the SEC. Under SAB No. 104, sales are recognized when the title and risk of loss are passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement for sale, delivery has occurred and/or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Using these tests, the vast majority of our sales represent product sales recognized upon delivery; however, we make an adjustment for our sales that have FOB Shipping Point terms.

From time to time, in the sales of product and services, we may enter into contracts that contain multiple elements. Sales of services currently represent a small percentage of our sales. For services that are performed in conjunction with product sales and are completed in our facilities prior to shipment of the product, sales for both the product and services are recognized upon shipment. Sales of services that are performed at customer locations are recorded as sales of product or services when the services are performed. If the service is performed at a customer location in conjunction with a product sale or other service sale, we recognize the sale in accordance with SAB No. 104 and EITF 00-21, “*Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*.” Accordingly, in an arrangement with multiple deliverables, we recognize sales for delivered items only when all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- the delivered item(s) has value to the client on a stand-alone basis;
- there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered item(s); and
- if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control.

We sell certain third-party service contracts and software assurance or subscription products for which we evaluate whether the subsequent sales of such services should be recorded as gross sales or net sales in accordance with the sales recognition criteria outlined in SAB No. 104, EITF 99-19, “*Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*,” and FASB Technical Bulletin 90.1, “*Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Contracts*.” We must determine whether we act as a principal in the transaction and assume the risks and rewards of ownership or if we are simply acting as an agent or broker. Under gross sales recognition, the entire selling price is recorded in sales of product and services and our costs to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded in cost of sales, product and services. Under net sales recognition, the cost to the third-party service provider or vendor is recorded as a reduction to sales resulting in net sales equal to the gross profit on the transaction and there are no cost of sales.

In accordance with EITF 00-10, “*Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs*,” we record freight billed to our customers as sales of product and services and the related freight costs as a cost of sales, product and services.

VENDOR CONSIDERATION. We receive payments and credits from vendors, including consideration pursuant to volume sales incentive programs, volume purchase incentive programs and shared marketing expense programs. Vendor consideration received pursuant to volume sales incentive programs is recognized as a reduction to costs of sales, product and services in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16, “*Accounting for Consideration Received from a Vendor by a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor’s Products)*.” Vendor consideration received pursuant to volume purchase incentive programs is allocated to inventories based on the applicable incentives from each vendor and is recorded in cost of sales, product and services, as the inventory is sold. Vendor consideration received pursuant

to shared marketing expense programs is recorded as a reduction of the related selling and administrative expenses in the period the program takes place only if the consideration represents a reimbursement of specific, incremental, identifiable costs. Consideration that exceeds the specific, incremental, identifiable costs is classified as a reduction of cost of sales, product and services.

SOFTWARE SALES AND RELATED COSTS. Revenue from hosting arrangements is recognized in accordance with EITF 00-3, “*Application of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 to Arrangements That Include the Right to Use Software Stored on Another Entity’s Hardware.*” Our hosting arrangements do not contain a contractual right to take possession of the software. Therefore, our hosting arrangements are not in the scope of SOP 97-2, “*Software Revenue Recognition,*” and require that allocation of the portion of the fee allocated to the hosting elements be recognized as the service is provided. Currently, the majority of our software revenue is generated through hosting agreements and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Revenue from sales of our software is recognized in accordance with SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP 98-4, “*Deferral of the Effective Date of a Provision of SOP 97-2*,” and SOP 98-9, “*Modification of SOP 97-2 With Respect to Certain Transactions*.” We recognize revenue when all the following criteria exist: (1) there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred; (3) no significant obligations by us related to services essential to the functionality of the software remain with regard to implementation; (4) the sales price is determinable; and (5) and it is probable that collection will occur. Revenue from sales of our software is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

At the time of each sale transaction, we make an assessment of the collectibility of the amount due from the customer. Revenue is only recognized at that time if management deems that collection is probable. In making this assessment, we consider customer credit-worthiness and assess whether fees are fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties. If the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is recognized only as payments become due from the customer, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria are met. In assessing whether the fee is fixed or determinable, we consider the payment terms of the transaction and our collection experience in similar transactions without making concessions, among other factors. Our software license agreements generally do not include customer acceptance provisions. However, if an arrangement includes an acceptance provision, we record revenue only upon the earlier of: (1) receipt of written acceptance from the customer; or (2) expiration of the acceptance period.

Our software agreements often include implementation and consulting services that are sold separately under consulting engagement contracts or as part of the software license arrangement. When we determine that such services are not essential to the functionality of the licensed software and qualify as “service transactions” under SOP 97-2, we record revenue separately for the license and service elements of these agreements. Generally, we consider that a service is not essential to the functionality of the software based on various factors, including if the services may be provided by independent third parties experienced in providing such consulting and implementation in coordination with dedicated customer personnel. If an arrangement does not qualify for separate accounting of the license and service elements, then license revenue is recognized together with the consulting services using either the percentage-of-completion or completed-contract method of contract accounting. Contract accounting is also applied to any software agreements that include customer-specific acceptance criteria or where the license payment is tied to the performance of consulting services. Under the percentage-of-completion method, we may estimate the stage of completion of contracts with fixed or “not to exceed” fees based on hours or costs incurred to date as compared with estimated total project hours or costs at completion. If we do not have a sufficient basis to measure progress towards completion, revenue is recognized upon completion of the contract. When total cost estimates exceed revenues, we accrue for the estimated losses immediately. The use of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting requires significant judgment relative to estimating total contract costs, including assumptions relative to the length of time to complete the project, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed, and anticipated changes in salaries and other costs. When adjustments in estimated contract costs are determined, such revisions may have the effect of adjusting, in the current period, the earnings applicable to performance in prior periods.

We generally use the residual method to recognize revenues from agreements that include one or more elements to be delivered at a future date when evidence of the fair value of all undelivered elements exists. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements (e.g., maintenance, consulting and training services) based on vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is allocated to the delivered elements (i.e., software license). If evidence of the fair value of one or more of the undelivered services does not exist, all revenues are deferred and recognized when delivery of all of those services has occurred or when fair values can be established. We determine VSOE of the fair value of services revenue based upon our recent pricing for those services when sold separately. VSOE of the fair value of maintenance services may also be determined based on a substantive maintenance renewal clause, if any, within a customer contract. Our current pricing practices are influenced primarily by product type, purchase volume, maintenance term and customer location. We review services revenue sold separately and maintenance renewal rates on a periodic basis and update our VSOE of

fair value for such services to ensure that it reflects our recent pricing experience, when appropriate.

Maintenance services generally include rights to unspecified upgrades (when and if available), telephone and Internet-based support, updates and bug fixes. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance contract (usually one year) on a straight-line basis and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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When consulting qualifies for separate accounting, consulting revenues under time and materials billing arrangements are recognized as the services are performed. Consulting revenues under fixed-price contracts are generally recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. If there is a significant uncertainty about the project completion or receipt of payment for the consulting services, revenue is deferred until the uncertainty is sufficiently resolved. Consulting revenues are classified as fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Training services include on-site training, classroom training and computer-based training and assessment. Training revenue is recognized as the related training services are provided and is included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

SALES OF LEASED EQUIPMENT. Sales of leased equipment consist of sales of equipment subject to an existing lease, under which we are a lessor, including any underlying financing related to the lease. Sales of equipment subject to an existing lease are recognized when constructive title passes to the purchaser.

LEASE CLASSIFICATION. The manner in which lease finance transactions are characterized and reported for accounting purposes has a major impact upon reported revenue and net earnings. Lease accounting methods critical to our business are discussed below.

We classify our lease transactions in accordance with SFAS No. 13, "*Accounting for Leases*," as: (1) direct financing; (2) sales-type; or (3) operating leases. Revenues and expenses between accounting periods for each lease term will vary depending upon the lease classification.

As a result of these three classifications of leases for accounting purposes, the revenues resulting from the "mix" of lease classifications during an accounting period will affect the profit margin percentage for such period and such profit margin percentage generally increases as revenues from direct financing and sales-type leases increase. Should a lease be financed, the interest expense declines over the term of the financing as the principal is reduced.

For financial statement purposes, we present revenue from all three classifications in lease revenues, and costs related to these leases in direct lease costs.

DIRECT FINANCING AND SALES-TYPE LEASES. Direct financing and sales-type leases transfer substantially all benefits and risks of equipment ownership to the customer. A lease is a direct financing or sales-type lease if the creditworthiness of the customer and the collectibility of lease payments are reasonably certain, no important uncertainties surround the amount of unreimbursable costs yet to be incurred, and it meets one of the following criteria: (1) the lease transfers ownership of the equipment to the customer by the end of the lease term; (2) the lease contains a bargain purchase option; (3) the lease term at inception is at least 75% of the estimated economic life of the leased equipment; or (4) the present value of the minimum lease payments is at least 90% of the fair market value of the leased equipment at the inception of the lease.

Direct financing leases are recorded as investment in leases and leased equipment—net upon acceptance of the equipment by the customer. At the commencement of the lease, unearned lease income is recorded that represents the amount by which the gross lease payments receivable plus the estimated unguaranteed residual value of the equipment exceeds the equipment cost. Unearned lease income is recognized, using the interest method, as lease revenue over the lease term.

Sales-type leases include a dealer profit or loss that is recorded by the lessor upon acceptance of the equipment by the lessee. The dealer's profit or loss represents the difference, at the inception of the lease, between the present value of minimum lease payments computed at the interest rate implicit in the lease and the cost or carrying amount of the

equipment (less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value) plus any initial direct costs. Interest earned on the present value of the lease payments and residual value is recognized over the lease term using the interest method.

OPERATING LEASES. All leases that do not meet the criteria to be classified as direct financing or sales-type leases are accounted for as operating leases. Rental amounts are accrued on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are recognized as lease revenue. Our cost of the leased equipment is recorded on the balance sheet as investment in leases and leased equipment—net and is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term to our estimate of residual value. Revenue, depreciation expense and the resulting profit for operating leases are recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

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Lease revenues consist of rentals due under operating leases and amortization of unearned income on direct financing and sales-type leases. Equipment under operating leases is recorded at cost on the balance sheet as investment in leases and leased equipment—net and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term to our estimate of residual value. For the periods subsequent to the lease term, where collectibility is certain, revenue is recognized on an accrual basis. Where collectibility is not reasonably assured, revenue is recognized upon receipt of payment from the lessee.

RESIDUAL VALUES. Residual values represent our estimated value of the equipment at the end of the initial lease term. The residual values for direct financing and sales-type leases are included as part of the investment in direct financing and sales-type leases. The residual values for operating leases are included in the leased equipment's net book value and are reported in the investment in leases and leased equipment—net. The estimated residual values will vary, both in amount and as a percentage of the original equipment cost, and depend upon several factors, including the equipment type, manufacturer's discount, market conditions and the term of the lease.

We evaluate residual values on a quarterly basis and record any required changes in accordance with SFAS No. 13, paragraph 17.d., in which impairments of residual value, other than temporary, are recorded in the period in which the impairment is determined. Residual values are affected by equipment supply and demand and by new product announcements by manufacturers.

We seek to realize the estimated residual value at lease termination mainly through: (1) renewal or extension of the original lease; (2) the sale of the equipment either to the lessee or on the secondary market; or (3) lease of the equipment to a new customer. The difference between the proceeds of a sale and the remaining estimated residual value is recorded as a gain or loss in lease revenues when title is transferred to the lessee, or if the equipment is sold on the secondary market, in sales of product and services and cost of sales, product and services when title is transferred to the buyer.

INITIAL DIRECT COSTS. Initial direct costs related to the origination of direct financing or operating leases are capitalized and recorded as part of the net investment in direct financing leases, or net operating lease equipment, and are amortized over the lease term.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE. Amounts charged for hosting arrangements in which the customer accesses the programs from an ePlus-hosted site and does not have possession of the software, and for Procure+, our procurement software package, are recognized as services are rendered. Amounts charged for Manage+, our asset management software service, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period the services are provided. In addition, other sources of revenue are derived from: (1) income from events that occur after the initial sale of a financial asset; (2) remarketing fees; (3) brokerage fees earned for the placement of financing transactions; (4) agent fees received from various manufacturers in the IT reseller business unit; (5) settlement fees related to disputes or litigation; and (6) interest and other miscellaneous income. These revenues are included in fee and other income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Patent settlement income related to SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG, is included in patent settlement income on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations -- see also Note 12 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESERVES FOR CREDIT LOSSES. The reserves for credit losses are maintained at a level believed by management to be adequate to absorb potential losses inherent in our lease and accounts receivable portfolio. Management's determination of the adequacy of the reserve is based on an evaluation of historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, volume, growth, the composition of the lease portfolio and other relevant factors. The reserve is increased by provisions for potential credit losses charged against income. Accounts are either written off or written down when the loss is both probable and determinable, after giving consideration to the customer's financial condition, the value of the underlying collateral and funding status (i.e., discounted on a non-recourse or recourse basis). Our allowance also includes consideration of uncollectible vendor receivables which

arise from vendor rebate programs and other promotions.

CAPITALIZATION OF COSTS OF SOFTWARE FOR INTERNAL USE. We have capitalized certain costs for the development of internal-use software under the guidelines of SOP 98-1, "*Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use.*" These capitalized costs are included in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of property and equipment—net. Capitalized costs, net of amortization, totaled, \$622 thousand and \$560 thousand as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

CAPITALIZATION OF COSTS OF SOFTWARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO CUSTOMERS. In accordance with SFAS No. 86, "*Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed,*" software development costs are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established, at such time such costs are capitalized until the product is made available for release to customers. These capitalized costs are included in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of other assets. We had \$1.0 million and \$808 thousand of capitalized costs, net of amortization, as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

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SHARE-BASED PAYMENT. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “*Share-Based Payment*,” or SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123 “*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*,” and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, “*Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*,” and subsequently issued stock option related guidance. This statement establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity’s equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. We are required to apply SFAS No. 123R to all awards granted, modified or settled as of the beginning of the annual fiscal reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. We have analyzed the impact of SFAS No. 123R and have adopted SFAS No. 123R as of April 1, 2006. We are using the modified-prospective and the straight-line method. As described in Note 2, “Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements” to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we are restating prior fiscal periods within this Form 10-Q principally to reflect additional non-cash stock-based compensation expense relating to adjustments arising from the determinations of our Audit Committee in its review relating to our historical statements.

Results of Operations — Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues. We generated total revenues during the three months ended December 31, 2006 of \$222.9 million compared to revenues of \$163.1 million during the three months ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 36.7%. The increase is primarily the result of increased sales of product and services. Total revenues generated by us during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 were \$611.1 million compared to revenues of \$487.1 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 25.5%. Our revenues are composed of sales of product and services, sales of leased equipment, lease revenues, and fee and other income, and may vary considerably from period to period.

Sales of product and services increased 25.2% to \$183.3 million during the three months ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$146.4 million generated during the three months ended December 31, 2005 and represented 82.2% and 89.8% of total revenue, respectively. The increase was a result of higher sales within our technology sales business unit subsidiaries primarily due to organic growth within our existing customer base. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, sales of product and services increased 22.3% to \$538.9 million from \$440.7 million generated during the nine months ended December 31, 2005. The increase was a result of higher sales within our technology sales business unit subsidiaries.

Sales of product and services are generated primarily through our technology sales business unit subsidiaries. Sales of product and services consist primarily of sales of new equipment and service engagements. Many customers purchase from us using a contract vehicle known as a Master Purchase Agreement (“MPA”) in which the terms and conditions of our relationship are stipulated. Some MPAs contain pricing arrangements. However, the MPAs do not contain purchase volume commitments and most have 30 day termination for convenience clauses. In addition, many of our customers place orders using purchase orders without an MPA in place. There is no guarantee that our sales of product and services volume can be maintained or increased.

A substantial portion of our sales of product and services is from sales of Hewlett Packard and CISCO products, which represented approximately 26% and 30% of sales, respectively, for the three months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to 29% and 24% of sales, respectively, for the three month period ended December 31, 2005.

Included in the sales of product and service in our technology sales business unit are certain service revenues that are bundled with sales of equipment and are integral to the successful delivery of such equipment. Our service engagements are generally governed by Statements of Work and/or Master Service Agreements. They are primarily fixed fee; however, some agreements are time and materials or estimates. We realized a gross margin on sales of

product and services of 12.0% and 11.3% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, and 10.0% and 9.8% for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005, respectively. Our gross margin on sales of product and services is affected by the mix and volume of products sold and competitive pressure in the marketplace.

We also recognize revenue from the sale of leased equipment. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, sales of leased equipment were \$2.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, and we recognized a gross margin of 1.9% and 2.1%, respectively, on these sales. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005, there were no sales of leased equipment. The revenue and gross margin recognized on sales of leased equipment can vary significantly depending on the nature and timing of the sale, as well as the timing of any debt funding recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 125, "*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*," as amended by SFAS No. 140 "*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*."

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Lease revenues increased 16.3% to \$16.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 over the three months ended December 31, 2005. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, lease revenues increased 10.5% to \$40.9 million compared to \$37.0 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2005. The increase in lease revenue is predominately due to an increase in our operating lease portfolio. Our net investment in leased assets was \$217.0 million as of December 31, 2006, a 5.4% increase from \$205.8 million as of December 31, 2005.

For the three months ended December 31, 2006, fee and other income was \$3.5 million, an increase of 21.0% over the three months ended December 31, 2005. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, fee and other income remained the same at \$9.5 million. Fee and other income also includes revenues from adjunct services and fees, including broker and agent fees, support fees, warranty reimbursements, monetary settlements arising from disputes and litigation and interest income. Our fee and other income contains earnings from certain transactions that are in our normal course of business, but there is no guarantee that future transactions of the same nature, size or profitability will occur. Our ability to consummate such transactions, and the timing thereof, may depend largely upon factors outside the direct control of management. The earnings from these types of transactions in a particular period may not be indicative of the earnings that can be expected in future periods.

Patent settlement income was \$17.5 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006. The increase in patent settlement income is primarily attributable to the settlement of a lawsuit filed against SAP America, Inc. and SAP AG on December 14, 2006. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, we licensed to SAP our existing patents as well as patents developed and/or acquired by us within the next five years in exchange for a one-time cash payment of \$17.5 million which was paid by SAP on January 16, 2007. No royalties or additional payments of any kind are required to keep this settlement agreement in full force. We are not engaged in licensing patents in the normal course of business and do not perform research and development activities to obtain patentable processes or products; however, we may patent our existing processes or products. We do not anticipate incurring any additional costs arising as a result of this settlement agreement, and there are no further actions that are required to be taken by us. There was no patent settlement income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005.

Costs and Expenses. During the three months ended December 31, 2006, cost of sales, product and services increased 22.4% to \$161.3 million as compared to \$131.7 million during the three months ended December 31, 2005. For the nine months ended December 31, 2006, cost of sales, product and services increased 20.2% from \$397.6 million to \$477.9 million. The increase corresponds to the increase in sales of product and services in our technology sales business unit which increased 22.5% for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2005.

Cost of sales, product and services as a percentage of sales decreased from 90.0% to 88.0% for the three months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, cost of sales, product and services as a percentage of sales decreased from 90.2% to 88.7%, respectively.

A significant reduction in cost of sales is generated through vendor consideration programs provided by manufacturers. The programs are generally governed by our reseller authorization level with the manufacturer. The authorization level we achieve and maintain governs what types of product we can resell as well as such items as pricing received, funds provided for the marketing of these products and other special promotions. These authorization levels are achieved by us through sales volume, certifications held by sales executives or engineers and/or contractual commitments by us. The authorizations are costly to maintain and these programs continually change and there is no guarantee of future reductions of costs provided by these programs. We currently maintain the following authorization levels with our major manufacturers:

Manufacturer	Manufacturer Authorization
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Level

Hewlett Packard	HP Platinum/VPA (National)
Cisco Systems	Cisco Gold DVAR (National)
Microsoft	Microsoft Gold (National)
Sun Microsystems	Executive SPA Partner (National)
IBM	IBM Premium Business Partner (National)
Lenovo	Lenovo Platinum Partner
Network Appliance, Inc.	NetApp Platinum Elite
Citrix Systems, Inc.	Citrix Gold (National)

Cost of sales, leased equipment was \$2.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 and \$4.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2006. There were no cost of sales, leased equipment during the comparable period of the prior year.

Direct lease costs increased 17.5% to \$5.6 million during the three months ended December 31, 2006, and 31.1% to \$16.2 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year. The largest component of direct lease costs is depreciation expense for operating leased equipment. Our investment in operating leases increased 26.0% as of December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year.

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Professional and other fees increased 194.0%, to \$7.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006, and 156.3% to \$13.3 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year. The increase is primarily due to increased expenses related to patent litigation against SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG as well as our review of accounting guidance regarding stock option grants since our IPO in 1996 and the resulting tax and accounting impact in connection with the Audit Committee Investigation.

Salaries and benefits expenses increased 12.9% to \$17.9 million during the three months ended December 31, 2006, and 15.1% to \$52.9 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the previous fiscal year. These increases are due in part to an increase in benefit costs and an increase in the average number of employees. We employed 682 people as of December 31, 2006, as compared to 670 people as of December 31, 2005.

General and administrative expenses decreased 9.4% to \$4.1 million during the three months ended December 31, 2006, and decreased 7.1% to \$12.9 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year. The decrease is due to a slight reduction in depreciation and amortization expense relating to property and equipment and increased efficiency in spending controls to enhance productivity and profits.

Interest and financing costs increased 45.2% to \$2.8 million during the three months ended December 31, 2006, and 43.8% to \$7.5 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year. This is primarily due to an increasing non-recourse debt portfolio and increasing debt rates on new financings. Non-recourse notes payable increased 18.4% to \$159.2 million as of December 31, 2006 as compared to December 31, 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our provision for income taxes increased to \$9.1 million and \$10.7 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, from \$0.7 million and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005, respectively, primarily due to an increase in net earnings. Our effective income tax rates for both the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 were 42.2% and for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 were 40.8% and 40.6%, respectively.

Net Earnings. The foregoing resulted in a 1053.3% and a 274.5% increase in net earnings for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year.

Basic and fully diluted earnings per common share were \$1.51 and \$1.47 for the three months ended December 31, 2006, respectively, as compared to \$0.13 and \$0.12 for the three months ended December 31, 2005, respectively. Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding for the three months ended December 31, 2006 were 8,231,741 and 8,456,627, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2005, the basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding were 8,215,221 and 8,865,829, respectively.

Basic and fully diluted earnings per common share were \$1.88 and \$1.80 for the nine months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$0.49 and \$0.46 for the nine months ended December 31, 2005. Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 were 8,222,700 and 8,577,999, respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2005, the basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding were 8,411,268 and 8,998,659, respectively. The number of common shares outstanding decreased due to our repurchases of our common stock.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, we used cash flows from operations of \$57.0 million and used cash flows from investing activities of \$20.8 million. Cash flows provided by financing activities amounted to \$78.0

million during the same period. The effect of exchange rate changes during the period generated cash flows of \$2.0 thousand. The net effect of these cash flows was a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$0.2 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2006. During the same period, our total assets increased \$68.6 million, or 18.3%, primarily as the result of increases in our accounts receivable, investment in leases, and inventory. Our cash balance as of December 31, 2006 was \$20.9 million as compared to \$20.7 million as of March 31, 2006.

Debt financing activities provide approximately 80% to 100% of the purchase price of the equipment we purchase for lease to our customers. Any balance of the purchase price (our equity investment in the equipment) must generally be financed by cash flows from our operations, the sale of the equipment leased to third parties or other internal means. Although we expect that the credit quality of our leases and our residual return history will continue to allow it to obtain such financing, no assurances can be given that such financing will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. The financing necessary to support our leasing activities has principally been provided by non-recourse and recourse borrowings. Historically, we have obtained recourse and non-recourse borrowings from banks and finance companies. Non-recourse financings are loans whose repayment is the responsibility of a specific customer, although we may make representations and warranties to the lender regarding the specific contract or have ongoing loan servicing obligations. Under a non-recourse loan, we borrow from a lender an amount based on the present value of the contractually committed lease payments under the lease at a fixed rate of interest, and the lender secures a lien on the financed assets. When the lender is fully repaid from the lease payment, the lien is released and all further rental or sale proceeds are ours. We are not liable for the repayment of non-recourse loans unless we breach our representations and warranties in the loan agreements. The lender assumes the credit risk of each lease, and their only recourse, upon default by the lessee, is against the lessee and the specific equipment under lease. During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, our lease-related non-recourse debt portfolio increased 24.4% to \$159.2 million as compared to March 31, 2006.

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Whenever possible and desirable, we arrange for equity investment financing which includes selling assets, including the residual portions, to third parties and financing the equity investment on a non-recourse basis. We generally retain customer control and operational services, and have minimal residual risk. We usually reserve the right to share in remarketing proceeds of the equipment on a subordinated basis after the investor has received an agreed to return on their investment.

Accounts payable—equipment represents equipment costs that have been placed on a lease schedule, but for which we have not yet paid. The balance of unpaid equipment cost can vary depending on vendor terms and the timing of lease originations. As of December 31, 2006, we had \$6.2 million of unpaid equipment cost, as compared to \$7.7 million as of March 31, 2006.

Accounts payable—trade increased 18.0% to \$22.7 million as of December 31, 2006 from \$19.2 million as of March 31, 2006. The increase is primarily related to an increase in sales of product and services and, consequently, an increase in cost of goods sold, product and services from our technology business unit.

Accounts Payable—floor plan increased 15.3% to \$53.8 million as of December 31, 2006 from \$46.7 million as of March 31, 2006. This increase is primarily due to a rise in sales of product and services from our technology business unit that we transacted through our floor plan facility with GE Commercial Distribution Finance Corporation (“GECDF”).

Accrued expenses and other liabilities includes deferred income and amounts collected and payable, such as sales taxes and lease rental payments due to third parties. We had \$30.9 million and \$33.3 million of accrued expenses and other liabilities as of December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2006, respectively, a decrease of 7.2%.

Non-recourse notes payable increased 24.4% or \$31.2 million from March 31, 2006 to December 31, 2006. This increase is due to a strategic effort to fund existing leases in our portfolio with non-recourse debt.

Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe that our cash and cash equivalents, available borrowings based on continued compliance and/or waivers or extensions under our credit facilities, and cash generated from operations will satisfy our working capital needs, capital expenditures, stock repurchases, commitments, acquisitions and other liquidity requirements associated with our existing operations through at least the next 12 months.

Credit Facility — Technology Business

Our subsidiary, ePlus Technology, inc., has a financing facility from GECDF to finance its working capital requirements for inventories and accounts receivable. There are two components of this facility: (1) a floor plan component; and (2) an accounts receivable component. As of December 31, 2006 and as a result of the June 29, 2006 amendment, the facility had an aggregate limit of the two components of \$85.0 million other than during the overline period from June 26, 2006 through September 21, 2006 in which the aggregate limit of the two components was \$100.0 million. Effective June 20, 2007, the facility with GECDF was again amended to temporarily increase the total credit facility limit to \$100.0 million during the period from June 19, 2007 through August 15, 2007. On August 2, 2007, the period was extended from August 15, 2007 to September 30, 2007 and then extended again on October 1, 2007 through October 31, 2007. Other than during the temporary increase periods described above, the total credit facility limit is \$85.0 million. The accounts receivable component has a sub-limit of \$30.0 million. Effective October 29, 2007, the aggregate limit of the facility was increased to \$125.0 million with an accounts receivable sub-limit of \$30.0 million, and the temporary overline period was eliminated. Availability under the GECDF facility may be limited by the asset value of equipment we purchase and may be further limited by certain covenants and terms and conditions of the facility. We were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2006.

The facility provided by GECDP requires a guaranty of up to \$10.5 million by ePlus inc. The guaranty requires ePlus inc. to deliver its audited financial statements by certain dates. We have not delivered the annual audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2007; however, GECDP has extended the delivery date to provide the financial statements through November 30, 2007. We believe we will receive additional extensions from our lender, if needed, regarding our requirement to provide financial statements as described above through the date of delivery of the documents.

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However, we cannot guarantee that we will receive additional extensions. The loss of the GECDF credit facility could have a material adverse effect on our future results as we currently rely on this facility and its components for daily working capital and liquidity for our technology sales business and as an operational function of our accounts payable process.

Floor Plan Component

The traditional business of ePlus Technology, inc. as a seller of computer technology, related peripherals and software products is financed through a floor plan component in which interest expense for the first thirty- to forty-five days, in general, is not charged. The floor plan liabilities are recorded as accounts payable—floor plan on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, as they are normally repaid within the thirty- to forty-five day time frame and represent an assigned accounts payable originally generated with the manufacturer/distributor. If the thirty- to forty-five day obligation is not paid timely, interest is then assessed at stated contractual rates.

The respective floor plan component credit limits and actual outstanding balances (in thousands) were as follows:

Maximum Credit Limit at March 31, 2006	Balance as of March 31, 2006	Maximum Credit Limit at December 31, 2006	Balance as of December 31, 2006
\$ 75,000	\$ 46,689	\$ 85,000	\$ 53,815

Accounts Receivable Component

Included within the floor plan component, ePlus Technology, inc. has an accounts receivable component from GECDF, which has a revolving line of credit. On the due date of the invoices financed by the floor plan component, the invoices are paid by the accounts receivable component of the credit facility. The balance of the accounts receivable component is then reduced by payments from our customers into a lockbox and our available cash. The outstanding balance under the accounts receivable component is recorded as recourse notes payable on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The respective accounts receivable component credit limits and actual outstanding balances (in thousands) were as follows:

Maximum Credit Limit at March 31, 2006	Balance as of March 31, 2006	Maximum Credit Limit at December 31, 2006	Balance as of December 31, 2006
\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 30,000	\$ 0

Credit Facility — Leasing Business

Working capital for our leasing business is provided through a credit facility which is currently contractually scheduled to expire on July 10, 2009. On September 26, 2005, we terminated our \$45 million credit facility and simultaneously entered into a new \$35 million credit facility. Participating in this facility are Branch Banking and Trust Company (\$15 million) and National City Bank (\$20 million) as agents. The ability to borrow under this facility is limited to the amount of eligible collateral at any given time. The credit facility has full recourse to us and is

secured by a blanket lien against all of our assets such as chattel paper (including leases), receivables, inventory and equipment and the common stock of all wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The credit facility contains certain financial covenants and certain restrictions on, among other things, our ability to make certain investments, and sell assets or merge with another company. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at London Interbank Offered Rates ("LIBOR") plus an applicable margin or, at our option, the Alternate Base Rate ("ABR") plus an applicable margin. The ABR is the higher of the agent bank's prime rate or Federal Funds rate plus 0.5%. The applicable margin is determined based on our recourse funded debt ratio and can range from 1.75% to 2.50% for LIBOR loans and from 0.0% to 0.25% for ABR loans. As of December 31, 2006, we had an outstanding balance of \$10.0 million on the facility, as recorded in recourse notes payable on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In general, we use the National City Bank facility to pay the cost of equipment to be put on lease, and we repay borrowings from the proceeds of: (1) long-term, non-recourse, fixed rate financing which we obtain from lenders after the underlying lease transaction is finalized; or (2) sales of leases to third parties. The loss of this credit facility could have a material adverse effect on our future results as we may have to use this facility for daily working capital and liquidity for our leasing business. The availability of the credit facility is subject to a borrowing base formula that consists of inventory, receivables, purchased assets and lease assets. Availability under the credit facility may be limited by the asset value of the equipment purchased by us or by terms and conditions in the credit facility agreement. If we are unable to sell the equipment or unable to finance the equipment on a permanent basis within a certain time period, the availability of credit under the facility could be diminished or eliminated. The credit facility contains covenants relating to minimum tangible net worth, cash flow coverage ratios, maximum debt to equity ratio, maximum guarantees of subsidiary obligations, mergers and acquisitions and asset sales. Other than as detailed below, we were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2006.

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The National City Bank facility requires the delivery of our Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements, and pro-forma financial projections, by certain dates. We have not delivered the following documents as required by Section 5.1 of the facility: (a) annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2007; (b) "Projections" for our fiscal year ending March 31, 2008; and (c) quarterly Unaudited Financial Statements for the quarters ended December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007. We entered into the following amendments which have extended the delivery date requirements for these documents: a First Amendment dated July 11, 2006, a Second Amendment dated July 28, 2006, a Third Amendment dated August 30, 2006, a Fourth Amendment dated September 27, 2006, a Fifth Amendment dated November 15, 2006, a Sixth Amendment dated January 11, 2007, a Seventh Amendment dated March 12, 2007, an Eighth Amendment dated June 27, 2007 and a Ninth Amendment dated August 22, 2007. As a result of the amendments, the agents agreed, *inter alia*, to extend the delivery date requirements of the documents above through November 30, 2007.

We believe we will receive additional extensions from our lender, if needed, regarding our requirement to provide financial statements as described above through the date of delivery of the documents. However, we cannot guarantee that we will receive additional extensions.

Performance Guarantees

In the normal course of business, we may provide certain customers with performance guarantees, which are generally backed by surety bonds. In general, we would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event of default in the performance of our obligations. We are in compliance with the performance obligations under all service contracts for which there is a performance guarantee, and we believe that any liability incurred in connection with these guarantees would not have a material adverse effect on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Potential Fluctuations in Quarterly Operating Results

Our future quarterly operating results and the market price of our common stock may fluctuate. In the event our revenues or earnings for any quarter are less than the level expected by securities analysts or the market in general, such shortfall could have an immediate and significant adverse impact on the market price of our common stock. Any such adverse impact could be greater if any such shortfall occurs near the time of any material decrease in any widely followed stock index or in the market price of the stock of one or more public equipment leasing and financing companies, IT reseller, software competitor, major customers or vendors of ours.

Our quarterly results of operations are susceptible to fluctuations for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, reduction in IT spending, our entry into the e-commerce market, any reduction of expected residual values related to the equipment under our leases, timing and mix of specific transactions and other factors. See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Quarterly operating results could also fluctuate as a result of our sale of equipment in our lease portfolio, at the expiration of a lease term or prior to such expiration, to a lessee or to a third party. Such sales of equipment may have the effect of increasing revenues and net income during the quarter in which the sale occurs, and reducing revenues and net income otherwise expected in subsequent quarters.

We believe that comparisons of quarterly results of our operations are not necessarily meaningful and that results for one quarter should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Although a substantial portion of our liabilities are non-recourse, fixed interest rate instruments, we are reliant upon lines of credit and other financing facilities which are subject to fluctuations in interest rates. These instruments, which are denominated in U.S. Dollars, were entered into for other than trading purposes with the exception of

amounts drawn under the National City Bank and GECDP facilities, bear interest at a fixed rate. Because the interest rate on these instruments is fixed, changes in interest rates will not directly impact our cash flows. Borrowings under the National City and GECDP facilities bear interest at a market-based variable rate. Due to the relatively short nature of the interest rate periods, we do not expect our operating results or cash flow to be materially affected by changes in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2006, the aggregate fair value of our recourse borrowings approximated their carrying value.

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During the year ended March 31, 2003, we began transacting business in Canada. As a result, we have entered into lease contracts and non-recourse, fixed interest rate financing denominated in Canadian Dollars. To date, Canadian operations have been insignificant and we believe that potential fluctuations in currency exchange rates will not have a material effect on our financial position.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Background of Restatement

As previously disclosed, our CEO received a letter, dated June 20, 2006, from a stockholder raising concerns about 450,000 options awarded in 2004 to our four senior officers (“2004 Options”). On June 21, 2006, our CEO forwarded the letter to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. On June 23, 2006, the Audit Committee commenced a voluntary investigation of the issues raised concerning the 2004 Options. Subsequently, the Audit Committee Investigation was expanded to cover all our stock option grants since our IPO in 1996 and the historical practices related to stock option grants. The Audit Committee retained independent legal counsel, who in turn retained forensic accountants, to assist in the Investigation.

With the assistance of independent counsel, the Audit Committee obtained and reviewed corporate books and records relating to option grants since our IPO, including relevant stock option plans, option agreements, minutes and written consents of our Board and Compensation Committee, relevant public filings and other available documentation. In addition, independent counsel for the Audit Committee reviewed a large volume of potentially relevant emails and electronic documents and interviewed 28 individuals, many on multiple occasions. The Audit Committee’s independent counsel developed an exhaustive search term list, which was applied to electronic data retrieved. Approximately 79 gigabytes of electronic data was located and reviewed. The Audit Committee met frequently throughout the course of its Investigation.

On August 11, 2006, we filed a Form 8-K which disclosed that based on its review and assessment, the Audit Committee preliminarily concluded that the appropriate measurement dates for determining the accounting treatment for certain stock options we granted differ from the recorded measurement dates used in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements. The Audit Committee further determined that certain stock option grants or modifications of stock option grants that were not in accordance with our stock-based compensation plans should have been accounted for using variable plan accounting for the duration of the options. As a result, non-cash stock-based compensation expense should have been recorded with respect to these stock option grants. Accordingly, it was further disclosed that we would restate our previously issued financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005, as well as previously reported interim financial information, to reflect additional non-cash charges for stock-based compensation expense and the related tax effects in certain reported periods. We further disclosed that for the above-stated reasons, certain of our prior financial statements and the related reports from our independent registered public accountants, earnings statements and press releases, and similar communications issued by us should no longer be relied upon.

The Audit Committee Investigation, and our internal review, identified certain errors in the ways in which we accounted for certain option grants. We concluded that we (1) used incorrect measurement dates for the accounting of certain stock options, (2) had not properly accounted for certain modifications of stock options, and (3) had incorrectly accounted for certain stock options that required the application of the variable accounting method. We determined revised measurement dates for those option grants with incorrect measurement dates and recorded stock-based compensation expense to the extent that the fair market value of our stock on the revised measurement date exceeded the exercise price of the stock option, in accordance with APB 25 and related FASB interpretations. Additionally, we restated both basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding for changes in measurement dates resulting from the Investigation. The combination of recording stock-based compensation expense and restating our weighted

average shares outstanding have resulted in restated basic and diluted EPS.

We adopted a methodology for determining the most likely appropriate accounting measurement dates for all stock option grants. We reviewed all available documentation and considered all facts and circumstances for each award and attempted to identify the date at which the award was most likely authorized and approved and the recipient, number of shares and price were determined with finality. A detailed discussion of the correction of these errors and the impact of the adjustment to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the periods ended December 31, 2005 is included in Note 2, "Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements" to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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As a result of the Audit Committee Investigation, the Board adopted Stock Option Grant Policies and Procedures (the "Option Grant Policy") on September 28, 2006. The new policies and procedures include the following:

- All option grants shall be effective and priced as of the date approved or at a predetermined date certain in the future, in accordance with the applicable plan and the terms of the grant.
- All decisions regarding stock options shall be made by the Compensation Committee or the full Board. The Stock Incentive Committee ("SIC") was discontinued.
- Each option grant shall be approved at an in-person or telephonic meeting of the Compensation Committee or full Board. Option grants shall not be approved by unanimous written consent.
- Systematic authorization for option grants shall ensure that all option transactions adhere to our plans and stated policies. All such transactions must be accurately reflected in our books and records and have appropriate supporting documentation. Determinations of the Compensation Committee and/or the Board regarding options must be implemented in an accurate and timely manner.
- Options shall be issued only during a specified window each year, immediately after release of the Form 10-K for the prior year or after quarterly earnings reports, with narrow exceptions for new employees and other special circumstances as determined by the Compensation Committee or the Board.
- Each option granted must specify all material terms of any options granted, including date of grant, exercise price, vesting schedule, duration, breakdown of ISOs versus non-qualified stock options, and any other terms the Compensation Committee or the Board deems appropriate.
 - All Forms 4 must be filed within two business days of any grant.
 - Option agreements for executive officers must be in the form on file with the SEC.
 - All option agreements must be signed contemporaneously with each grant.
- The Compensation Committee may in its discretion engage independent outside counsel to obtain legal advice on issues that are significant and not ministerial rather than relying on company counsel for advice on such matters.
 - The Compensation Committee must be advised of the accounting and reporting impact of each grant.
 - Our general counsel must review all proposed grants to ensure that all legal requirements have been met.

In addition, we will strengthen our Internal Audit function by: (i) having the Internal Audit function report directly to the Audit Committee; (ii) implementing appropriate enhancements to our independent monitoring of financial controls, including specifically the monitoring of stock options and compensation issues; and (iii) implementing appropriate additional compliance training for our employees and management and we will adopt a new long-term incentive plan to effectuate the new Option Grant Policy. We will ensure that the new plan is accurately described in public filings. In addition to the stock option errors described above, we have also restated our Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 for the following reasons:

We use floor planning agreements for dealer financing of products purchased from distributors and resold to end-users. Historically, we classified the cash flows from our floor plan financing agreements in operating activities in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We previously treated the floor plan facility as an outsourced

accounts payable function, and, therefore, considered the payments made by our floor plan facility as cash paid to suppliers under Financial Accounting Standards No. 95, "*Statement of Cash Flows*."

We have now determined that when an unaffiliated finance company remits payments to our suppliers on our behalf, we should show this transaction as a financing cash inflow and an operating cash outflow. In addition, when we repay the financing company, we should present this transaction as a financing cash outflow. As a result, we have restated the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 to correct this error.

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Also, payments made by our lessees directly to third-party, non-recourse lenders were previously reported on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as repayments of non-recourse debt in the financing section and a decrease in our investment in leases and leased equipment—net in the operating section. As these payments were not received or disbursed by us, management determined that these amounts should not be shown as cash used in financing activities and cash provided by operating activities on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Rather, these payments are now disclosed as a non-cash financing activity on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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 ("CEO") and our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to an existing material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as discussed below.

Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our CEO and CFO have implemented changes and improvements in our internal control over financial reporting to remediate the control deficiencies that gave rise to the material weaknesses in previous periods, relating to our historical stock option granting process. During the quarter ended December 31, 2006, we implemented the Option Grant Policy as described above that was adopted by the Board on September 28, 2006, except for the adoption of a new long-term incentive plan which we intend to submit to the shareholders at our next annual meeting.

During the course of preparing our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2006, we identified a material weakness related to the cut-off and recognition of service sales and accrued liabilities. We have begun remediation of this material weakness as described below.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Other than the changes noted above, there have not been any other changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2006, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Plan for Remediation

In connection with the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2006, we performed additional procedures related to the cut-off and recognition matters noted above. In addition, we are developing a plan to enhance our controls surrounding these cut-off issues including, but not limited to, improvements to existing software applications to track service engagements, standardization of sales contract terms, and additional staff training. The actions that we plan to take are subject to continued management review supported by confirmation and testing as well as audit committee oversight.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Cyberco Related Matters

We have been involved in several matters described below, arising from four separate installment sales to a customer named Cyberco Holdings, Inc. (“Cyberco”). The Cyberco principals were perpetrating a scam, which victimized several dozen leasing and lending institutions. Five Cyberco principals have pled guilty to criminal conspiracy and/or related charges including bank fraud, mail fraud and money laundering. Cyberco, related affiliates, and at least one principal are in Chapter 7 bankruptcy. No future payments are expected from Cyberco, and at this time, the bankruptcy estate is anticipated to have insignificant funds.

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In a bankruptcy adversarial complaint filed on December 7, 2006 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Michigan, the bankruptcy trustee filed a claim against ePlus Group, inc. seeking payments of approximately \$775,000 as alleged preferential transfers. ePlus retained none of those payments, and instead forwarded them to the appropriate assignees of the underlying leases. Of the \$775,000 in payments, approximately \$200,000 was forwarded to Banc of America Leasing and Capital, LLC (“BoA”) and the remainder was forwarded to GMAC Commercial Finance, LLC (“GMAC”). Subsequent to its suit against ePlus the trustee added BoA and GMAC as defendants. We intend to vigorously defend these claims.

On January 4, 2005 we filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against our insurance carrier, Travelers Property Casualty Company of America (“Travelers”), seeking a declaratory judgment that any potential liability for claims made against ePlus by GMAC or BoA, is covered by our insurance policy with Travelers. The BoA claims are described below, and in July 2006 we settled a similar claim by GMAC for \$6,000,000. On February 9, 2006, the court granted summary judgment for Travelers, determining that our claim was not covered by our insurance policies. A final judgment was entered on or about October 25, 2006, and ePlus timely appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The ultimate decision on insurance coverage will apply to the claims filed against us by both underlying lenders, GMAC and BoA. We believe that our position asserting insurance coverage is correct, but we cannot predict the outcome on this appeal.

On May 10, 2005, BoA filed a lawsuit against ePlus Group, inc. in the Circuit Court for Fairfax County, Virginia. BoA funded one of the Cyberco sales in exchange for an assignment of the payment stream, and after Cyberco went into bankruptcy, BoA sought to recover its loss of approximately \$3,062,792 plus interest. On September 14, 2006 a jury verdict found in favor of BoA, and awarded BoA \$3,025,000 plus interest of \$396 per day beginning December 22, 2004. On or about February 6, 2007, a final judgment was entered, which also awarded BoA \$871,232 in attorneys’ fees. The judgment, fees and applicable interest was accrued in the period ended March 31, 2006. We paid the total judgment, including interest and fees, of \$4,258,237 in two payments, the last of which was made on June 15, 2007.

In addition, BoA filed a lawsuit against ePlus inc. on November 3, 2006 in the Circuit Court for Fairfax County, Virginia, seeking to enforce a guaranty in which ePlus inc. guaranteed ePlus Group, inc.’s obligations to BoA relating to the Cyberco transaction. ePlus Group has already paid to BoA the judgment in the Fairfax County lawsuit referenced above. The suit against ePlus inc. seeks attorneys’ fees BoA incurred in ePlus Group’s appeal of BoA’s suit against ePlus Group referenced above, expenses that may be incurred in a bankruptcy adversary proceeding relating to Cyberco, attorneys’ fees incurred by BoA in defending a pending suit by ePlus Group against BoA, and any other costs or fees relating to any of the described matters. We cannot predict the outcome of this suit.

On January 12, 2007, ePlus Group, inc. filed a complaint against Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC in the Superior Court of California, County of San Diego, seeking relief on matters not adjudicated in the Virginia state court action referenced above. While we believe that we have a basis for our claims to recover certain of our losses related to the Cyberco matter, we cannot predict whether we will be successful in our claim for damages, whether any award ultimately received will exceed the costs incurred to pursue this matter or how long it will take to bring this matter to resolution.

On June 22, 2007, ePlus Group, inc. and two other Cyberco victims filed suit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan against The Huntington National Banks. The complaint alleges counts of aiding and abetting fraud, aiding and abetting conversion, and statutory conversion. While we believe that we have a basis for our claims to recover certain of our losses related to the Cyberco matter, we cannot predict whether we will be successful in our claim for damages, whether any award ultimately received will exceed the costs incurred to pursue this matter or how long it will take to bring this matter to resolution.

Other Matters

On January 18, 2007 a shareholder derivative action related to stock option practices was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The amended complaint names ePlus inc. as nominal defendant, and personally names eight individual defendants who are directors and/or executive officers of ePlus, inc. The amended complaint alleges violations of federal securities law, and various state law claims such as breach of fiduciary duty, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. The amended complaint seeks monetary damages from the individual defendants and that we take certain corrective actions relating to option grants and corporate governance, and attorneys' fees. We have filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. We cannot predict the outcome of this suit.

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On December 11, 2006, ePlus inc. and SAP America, Inc. and its German parent, SAP AG (collectively, “SAP”) entered into a Patent License and Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) to settle a patent lawsuit between the companies which was filed on April 20, 2005. Under the terms of the Agreement, we licensed to SAP our existing patents as well as patents developed and/or acquired by us within the next five years in exchange for a one-time cash payment of \$17,500,000, which was paid on January 16, 2007. No royalties or additional payments of any kind are required to keep this Agreement in full force. We are not engaged in licensing patents in the normal course of our business and do not perform research and development activities to obtain patentable processes or products; however, we may patent our existing business processes or products. We do not anticipate incurring any additional costs arising as a result of this Agreement and there are no further actions that are required to be taken by us. In addition, SAP has agreed not to pursue legal action against us for patent infringement as to any of our current lines of business on any of SAP’s patents for a period of five years. The Agreement also provided for general release, indemnification for its violation, and dismissed the litigation with prejudice. We accrued for the Agreement in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 in patent settlement income on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We are currently engaged in a dispute with the government of the District of Columbia (“DC”) regarding personal property taxes on property we financed for our customers. DC is seeking approximately \$508,000, plus interest and penalties, relating to property we financed for our customers. We believe the tax is owed by our customers, and are seeking resolution in DC’s Office of Administrative Hearings. We cannot predict the outcome of this matter. While management does not believe this matter will have a material effect on its financial condition and results of operations, resolution of this dispute is ongoing.

There can be no assurance that these or any existing or future litigation arising in the ordinary course of business or otherwise will not have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, or results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have not been any material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information regarding our purchases of ePlus inc. common stock during the nine months ended December 31, 2006.

Period	Total number of shares purchased (1)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs	
April 1, 2006 through April 30, 2006	62,400	\$ 14.32	62,400	688,704	(2)
May 1, 2006 through May 31, 2006	122,900	\$ 13.65	122,900	599,104	(3)
June 1, 2006 through June 30, 2006	23,700	\$ 13.01	23,700	603,904	(4)
July 1, 2006 through July 31, 2006	-	\$ 10.11	-	777,148	(5)
August 1, 2006 through August 31, 2006	-	\$ 9.65	-	814,197	(6)
September 1, 2006 through September 30, 2006	-	\$ 9.72	-	808,416	(7)

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October 1, 2006 through October 31, 2006	-	\$	10.69	-	734,979	(8)
November 1, 2006 through November 30, 2006	-	\$	10.06	-	781,166	(9)
December 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006	-	\$	10.30	-	763,107	(10)

- (1) All shares acquired were in open-market purchases.
- (2) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended April 30, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of April 30, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$9,862,236 and, based on April's average price per share of \$14.320, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 688,704.
- (3) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended May 31, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of May 31, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$8,179,568 and, based on May's average price per share of \$13.653, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 599,104.
- (4) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended June 30, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of June 30, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on June's average price per share of \$13.009, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 603,904.

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- (5) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended July 31, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of July 31, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on July's average price per share of \$10.109, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 777,148.
- (6) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended August 31, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of August 31, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on August's average price per share of \$9.649, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 814,197.
- (7) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended September 30, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of September 30, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on September's average price per share of \$9.718, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 808,416.
- (8) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended October 31, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of October 31, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on October's average price per share of \$10.689, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 734,979.
- (9) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended November 30, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of November 30, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on November's average price per share of \$10.057, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 781,166.
- (10) The share purchase authorization in place for the month ended December 31, 2006 had purchase limitations on both the number of shares (3,000,000) as well as a total dollar cap (\$12,500,000). As of December 31, 2006, the remaining authorized dollar amount to purchase shares was \$7,856,187 and, based on December's average price per share of \$10.295, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased is 763,107.

On November 17, 2004, a stock purchase program was authorized by our Board. This program authorized the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock over a period of time ending no later than November 17, 2005 and was limited to a cumulative purchase amount of \$7.5 million. On March 2, 2005, our Board approved an increase, from \$7.5 million to \$12.5 million, for the maximum total cost of shares that could be purchased. On November 18, 2005 our Board authorized a new stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock, over a twelve-month period ending November 17, 2006, with a cumulative purchase limit of \$12.5 million.

During the three months ended December 31, 2006, we repurchased no shares of our outstanding common stock, whereas during the three months ended December 31, 2005, we repurchased 276,756 shares for \$3.7 million. During the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 we repurchased 209,000 and 447,056 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$2.9 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. Since the inception of the Company's initial repurchase program on September 20, 2001, and as of December 31, 2006, we had repurchased 2,978,990 shares of our outstanding common stock at an average cost of \$11.04 per share for a total of \$32.9 million. As of December 31, 2006, there was no approved stock repurchase plan.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
<u>31.1</u>	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of <i>ePlus</i> inc. pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
<u>31.2</u>	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of <i>ePlus</i> inc. pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
<u>32.</u>	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of <i>ePlus</i> inc. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350.

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SIGNATURES

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

ePlus inc.

Date: November 6, 2007

/s/ PHILLIP G. NORTON

By: Phillip G. Norton, Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 6, 2007

/s/ STEVEN J. MENCARINI

By: Steven J. Mencarini
Chief Financial Officer