

PROS Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

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: 001-33554
PROS HOLDINGS, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

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

76-0168604

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

**3100 Main Street, Suite 900, Houston, TX 77002
(713) 335-5151**

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, was 26,126,946 as of August 2, 2010.

PROS Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
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Cautionary Statement

Except for the historical financial information contained herein, the matters discussed in this report on Form 10-Q (as well as documents incorporated herein by reference) may be considered 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. Such forward-looking statements include declarations regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of PROS Holdings, Inc. and its management and may be signified by the words expects, anticipates, target, project, goals, estimates, potential, predicts, may, might, could, intends, believes or similar. We cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report. PROS Holdings, Inc. disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents**PART I. Financial Information****Item 1. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**

PROS Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 60,771	\$ 62,449
Restricted cash	73	
Accounts and unbilled receivables, net of allowance of \$1,300	20,957	12,035
Prepaid and other current assets	5,015	4,143
Total current assets	86,816	78,627
Restricted cash	293	
Property and equipment, net	3,255	2,959
Other long term assets, net	3,541	3,743
Total assets	\$ 93,905	\$ 85,329
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,785	\$ 1,198
Accrued liabilities	3,158	3,199
Accrued payroll and other employee benefits	3,415	4,510
Deferred revenue	20,379	14,099
Other current liabilities	4,866	4,866
Total current liabilities	34,603	27,872
Long-term deferred revenue	1,478	2,418
Total liabilities	36,081	30,290
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized none issued		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 30,537,510 and 30,163,508 shares issued, respectively, 26,119,925 and 25,745,923 shares outstanding, respectively	30	30
Additional paid-in capital	66,384	63,439
Treasury stock, 4,417,585 common shares, at cost	(13,938)	(13,938)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3)	
Retained earnings	5,351	5,508

Total stockholders' equity	57,824	55,039
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 93,905	\$ 85,329

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

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PROS Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue:				
License and implementation	\$ 10,430	\$ 11,204	\$ 20,802	\$ 23,128
Maintenance and support	7,409	6,122	14,364	12,224
Total revenue	17,839	17,326	35,166	35,352
Cost of revenue:				
License and implementation	3,414	3,765	6,634	7,357
Maintenance and support	1,401	1,154	2,896	2,380
Total cost of revenue	4,815	4,919	9,530	9,737
Gross profit	13,024	12,407	25,636	25,615
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	8,517	5,561	15,149	11,065
Research and development	5,472	4,774	10,686	9,822
Income (loss) from operations	(965)	2,072	(199)	4,728
Other income:				
Interest income	18	57	29	147
Income (loss) before income tax provision	(947)	2,129	(170)	4,875
Income tax provision (benefit)	(319)	594	(13)	1,349
Net income (loss)	\$ (628)	\$ 1,535	\$ (157)	\$ 3,526
Net earnings (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.14
Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.13
Weighted average number of shares:				
Basic	26,033,003	25,697,856	25,972,723	25,694,933
Diluted	26,033,003	26,488,540	25,972,723	26,413,376

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

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PROS Holdings, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (157)	\$ 3,526
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	673	624
Stock-based compensation	3,411	2,551
Excess tax benefits on vesting of restricted stock units	(593)	
Provision for doubtful accounts		36
Amortization of capitalized costs	82	118
Other non cash	(3)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(8,200)	54
Unbilled receivables	(1,373)	(1,167)
Prepaid expenses and other	(159)	(751)
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and accrued payroll	1,032	(2,320)
Deferred revenue	5,340	(554)
Net cash provided by operating activities	53	2,117
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(901)	(380)
Increase in restricted cash	(366)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,267)	(380)
Financing activities:		
Exercise of stock options	137	30
Excess tax benefits on vesting of restricted stock units	593	
Tax withholding related to net share settlement of restricted stock units	(1,194)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(464)	30
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,678)	1,767
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of period	62,449	51,979
End of period	\$ 60,771	\$ 53,746

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

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PROS Holdings, Inc.
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

1. Summary of business and basis of presentation

Nature of operations

PROS Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation and subsidiaries (the Company), is a provider of pricing and margin optimization software products, an emerging category of enterprise applications designed to allow companies to improve financial performance by implementing pricing excellence best-practices. Customers use the Company's software products to gain insight into their pricing strategies, identify detrimental pricing activities, optimize their pricing decision-making and improve their business processes and financial performance. The Company's software products incorporate advanced pricing science, which includes operations research, forecasting and statistics. These innovative science-based software products analyze, execute and optimize pricing strategies using data elements determined using advanced pricing science, including the pocket price, pocket margin, customer willingness-to-pay, customer cost-to-serve, win-loss ratios, market price, stretch price and other relevant information as well as data from traditional enterprise applications, often augmenting it with real-time and historical data and external market data sources. The Company also provides a range of services that include analyzing a company's current pricing processes and implementing the Company's software products to improve pricing performance. The Company provides its software products to enterprises across a range of industries, including manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise, and airline.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial reporting and applicable quarterly reporting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In management's opinion, the accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements includes all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2010, the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted from these interim condensed consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, which are included in the Company's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and does not include all disclosures required by GAAP.

Basis of consolidation

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

Dollar amounts

The dollar amounts presented in the tabular data within these footnote disclosures are stated in thousands of dollars, except per unit amounts, or as noted within the context of each footnote disclosure.

Use of estimates

The Company's management makes estimates and assumptions in the preparation of its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP. These estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The complexity of the estimation process and issues related to the assumptions, risks and uncertainties inherent in the application of the percentage-of-completion method of revenue recognition affects the amount of revenue, expenses, unbilled receivables and deferred revenue. Numerous internal and external factors can affect estimates. Estimates are

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also used for, but not limited to, receivables, allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of assets, depreciation, income taxes and deferred tax asset valuation, valuation of stock options, other current liabilities and accrued liabilities.

Fair value measurements

At June 30, 2010, the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis consisted of \$45.7 million invested in diversified money market funds and \$14.5 million invested in treasury money market funds. At December 31, 2009, the Company had \$45.4 million invested in diversified money market funds and \$14.5 million invested in treasury money market fund. The fair value of these accounts is determined based on quoted market prices, which represents level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as defined by Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure*.

Deferred revenue and unbilled receivables

Software license and implementation services that have been performed, but for which the Company has not invoiced the customer, are recorded as unbilled receivables, and invoices that have been issued before the software license and implementation services have been performed are recorded as deferred revenue in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company generally invoices for maintenance and support services on a monthly, quarterly or on an annual basis through the maintenance and support period.

Foreign currency

The Company has contracts denominated in foreign currencies and therefore a portion of the Company's revenue is subject to foreign currency risks. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, such as those resulting from the settlement of receivables, are included in license and implementation cost of revenue in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The Company translates assets and liabilities of its foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency is their local currency, at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The Company translates revenue and expenses at the monthly average exchange rates. The Company includes accumulated net translation adjustments in stockholders equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Income taxes

Historically, the Company's federal effective tax rate has been lower than the statutory rate of 34% largely due to the application of general business tax credits, such as the Research and Experimentation (R&E) tax credit. At the end of 2009, Congress recessed without reinstating the R&E tax credit beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 2009. Since its enactment in 1981, Congress has reinstated on a retroactive basis the R&E tax credit several times. However, unless the R&E tax credit is reinstated, the Company will record federal income taxes in 2010 at the enacted federal rate of 34%, net of other tax credits that may benefit the Company, if any.

At the end of each interim reporting period, the Company estimates its effective income tax rate expected to be applicable for the full year. The estimated effective income tax rate includes U.S. federal, state and foreign income taxes and is based on the application of a forecasted annual income tax rate applied to the current quarter's year-to-date pre-tax income (loss). This estimated effective income tax rate is used in providing income taxes on a year-to-date basis and may change in subsequent interim periods. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was a benefit of 34% and a provision of 28%, respectively, and our effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was a benefit of 8% and a provision of 28%, respectively. The difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate of 34% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily attributable to the Company incurring a pre-tax loss during the three and the six months ending June 30, 2010 which resulted in a federal tax benefit in both periods offset by a tax provision for both state and foreign taxes.

Table of Contents**Comprehensive income (loss)**

Our comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss), which consists of translation adjustments, net of tax. A summary of the comprehensive income (loss) for the periods indicated is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$ (628)	\$ 1,535	\$ (157)	\$ 3,526
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Translation adjustment	(3)		(3)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (631)	\$ 1,535	\$ (160)	\$ 3,526

Recent accounting pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, (amendments to ASC) Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition* (ASU 2009-13) and ASU 2009-14, *Certain Arrangements That Include Software Elements*, (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 985, *Software*) (ASU 2009-14). ASU 2009-13 amends ASC Topic 605 to (1) provide updated guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist, how the deliverables in an arrangement should be separated, and the consideration allocated; (2) require an entity to allocate revenue in an arrangement using estimated selling prices of deliverables if a vendor does not have VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price; and (3) eliminate the use of the residual method and require an entity to allocate revenue using the relative selling price method. ASU 2009-14 amends ASC Topic 985 to remove tangible products from the scope of software revenue guidance and provides guidance on determining whether software deliverables in an arrangement that includes a tangible product are covered by the scope of the software revenue guidance. The Company is required to adopt ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 on January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Earnings per share

The Company computes basic earnings (loss) per share by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares then outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflect the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities, using the treasury stock method. Dilutive potential common shares consist of shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, shares of non-vested restricted stock units, and settlement of stock appreciation rights.

Approximately 3,664,213 and 2,296,592 of potential common shares have not been considered in the diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

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The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ (628)	\$ 1,535	\$ (157)	\$ 3,526
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares (basic)	26,033	25,698	25,973	25,695
Dilutive effect of stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights		791		718
Weighted average shares (diluted)	26,033	26,489	25,973	26,413
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.14
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.13

3. Stock-based compensation

The Company maintains incentive stock-based plans to provide long-term incentives to its key employees, officers, directors and consultants. The Company issues or has issued three types of stock-based awards under its incentive stock-based plans: stock options, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. The discretionary issuance of stock-based awards generally contains vesting provisions ranging from one to four years.

In March 2010, the Company increased the number of shares available for issuance by 900,000 to 4,568,000 under an evergreen provision in the Company's 2007 equity incentive plan. As of June 30, 2010, 497,742 shares remained available for issuance under this plan. At June 30, 2010, 2,129,786 stock options were outstanding with a weighted average exercise price of \$10.66, 1,231,927 restricted stock units were outstanding and 302,500 stock appreciation rights were outstanding. The Company did not grant any incentive stock based awards during the three months ended June 30, 2010. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, the company granted 418,900 restricted stock units and 302,500 stock appreciation rights. The Company did not grant any stock options during the six months ended June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2010, there was an estimated \$12.3 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock-based compensation arrangements. These costs will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years.

Stock-based compensation expense is allocated to expense categories on the consolidated statements of operations. The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
Stock-based compensation:				
Cost of license and implementation revenue	\$ 285	\$ 232	\$ 518	\$ 411
Total included in cost of revenue	285	232	518	411
Selling, general and administrative	1,258	738	2,054	1,324
Research and development	449	429	839	816
Total included in operating expenses	1,707	1,167	2,893	2,140
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,992	\$ 1,399	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,551

Included in the stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 is \$0.3 million of accelerated share-based compensation expense related to a severance agreement.

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4. Commitments and contingencies

Litigation

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, the Company regularly becomes involved in contract and other negotiations and, in more limited circumstances, becomes involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation. The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with these matters, based upon the latest information available. Should it be probable that the Company has incurred a loss and the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated, the Company will record reserves in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. In other instances, because of the uncertainties related to the probable outcome and/or amount or range of loss, the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate of a liability, and therefore no reserve will be recorded. As additional information becomes available, the Company will adjust its assessment and estimates of such liabilities accordingly. It is possible that the ultimate resolution of the Company's liabilities and contingencies could be at amounts that are different from any recorded reserves and that such differences could be material.

In April 2008, Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. (Harrah's) brought suit in the District Court for Clark County, Nevada against the Company alleging that the Company failed to deliver contracted for software. The claims brought by Harrah's, as amended, include breach of contract, fraud and negligent misrepresentation. In May 2008, the Company filed an answer and has brought counterclaims, as amended, for breach of contract, violation of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, breach of confidentiality and misappropriation of trade secrets. The Company believes the attempted termination of the contract by Harrah's is wrongful, and the Company is vigorously defending this matter and seeking payment of remaining amounts owed under the contract. Certain management and key personnel in the Company are devoting significant time to this matter. Given the inherent uncertainties in any litigation, the Company is unable to make any predictions as to the ultimate outcome and no provision for loss or other costs has been recorded. The Company had \$1.1 million of capitalized implementation costs included in other assets, \$0.2 million in accounts receivable and \$6.1 million of long-term deferred revenue related to the Harrah's contract as of March 31, 2008. In April 2008, these amounts were netted and \$4.9 million was classified as other current liabilities given the uncertainty associated with this contract and the litigation. This amount has not changed since April 2008 and will continue to be presented in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as other current liabilities. The Company has reached the limits of its insurance coverage and began expensing costs related to this litigation beginning in the second quarter of 2010. For the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company had costs of \$1.0 million related to this litigation. Unless the matter is resolved earlier, the trial date is currently scheduled for the first quarter of 2011. As the litigation process is inherently uncertain, the Company is unable to predict the outcome or ultimate cost of the above described matter. Costs and losses from the litigation could have a material impact on the Company's business and its results of operations or financial position.

5. Subsequent events

The Company accounts for subsequent events by applying general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. The Company does not believe there are any material subsequent events that require disclosure.

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Item 2. Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

The terms we, us and our refer to PROS Holdings, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries that are consolidated in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cautionary statement

The following discussion should be read along with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and unaudited notes to condensed consolidated financial statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections, and the beliefs and assumptions of our management including, without limitation, our expectations regarding the following: the sales of our software products and services; the impact of our revenue recognition policies; our belief that our current assets, including cash, cash equivalents, and expected cash flows from operating activities, will be sufficient to fund our operations; our anticipated additions to property, plant and equipment; our belief that our facilities are suitable and adequate to meet our current operating needs; our belief that that we do not have any material exposure to changes in the fair value of our investment portfolio as a result of changes in interest rates. Words such as we expect, anticipate, target, project, believe, goals, estimate, predict, may, might, could, intend, and variations of these types of words and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a leading provider of pricing and margin optimization software, an emerging category of enterprise applications designed to allow companies to improve financial performance by implementing pricing excellence best practices through the use of our software products. By using our software products, our customers gain insight into their pricing strategies, identify detrimental pricing practices, optimize their pricing decision-making and improve their business processes and financial performance. Our software products incorporate advanced pricing science, which includes operations research, forecasting and statistics. Our innovative science-based software products analyze, execute and optimize pricing strategies using data from traditional enterprise applications, often augmenting it with real-time and historical data. Our software also uses data elements that are determined using advanced pricing science and are stored in our database. Our high performance software architecture supports real-time high volume transaction processing and allows us to handle the processing and database requirements of the most sophisticated and largest customers, including customers with hundreds of simultaneous users and sub-second electronic transactions. We provide professional services to configure our software products to meet the specific pricing needs of each customer. We provide our software products to enterprises across a range of industries, including manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise, and airline.

Many of our customers process large volumes of individually priced business-to-consumer and business-to-business transactions every day. Our high-performance, real-time, transaction pricing products differ from fixed list retail pricing products by delivering the relevant pricing information at the time the price is quoted, the deal is negotiated and the sale transaction is made. Our software products are also used to provide optimized price lists and goal-driven price guidance. While companies in our target industries differ in the wide range of business-to-business and business-to-customer products and services that they provide, many are similar in their need to optimally and dynamically price each individual transaction. We have installed over 300 solutions for over 100 customers across a range of industries in more than 40 countries.

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Trends and uncertainties

We have noted trends and uncertainties that we believe are particularly significant to understand our financial results and condition.

Difficult Economic Conditions. We believe the market for pricing and margin optimization software is underpenetrated and in the early innovator stage of adoption. Market interest for our software has increased over the past several years. While there appears to be some improvement in the economy, the current economy continues to be challenging and has had and may continue to have a negative impact on the adoption of pricing and margin optimization software. Due to the difficult economic conditions, we have experienced longer sales times, increased scrutiny on purchasing decisions and overall cautiousness taken by customers. In response to the challenging economic environment, some prospects have changed their purchasing strategies, including, requesting changes to our contract terms that, in some instances, have affected the timing of revenue recognition or have resulted in an increase in the number of limited term license agreements. We believe our solutions provide value to our customers during periods of growth as well as in recessions, but it is uncertain the extent to which the difficult economic conditions will further affect our business.

Variability in revenue among industries and geography. We sell our products to customers in the manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise and airline industries. From a geographical standpoint, approximately 58% and 59% of our consolidated revenues were derived from customers outside the United States for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and approximately 57% and 58% of our consolidated revenues were derived from customers outside the United States for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The current economic environment could change our trends of revenue within industries and across geographies if certain industries or geographies are more impacted than others.

Litigation expense. We are currently involved in litigation with a customer related to our software. During the second quarter of 2010, we incurred \$1.0 million of litigation expense related to this dispute and expect to incur approximately \$1.4 million of litigation expense related to this dispute in the third quarter of 2010. We anticipate that the expense related to this litigation will increase as we approach trial which currently is scheduled for the first quarter of 2011. We believe the attempted termination of the contract is wrongful, and we are vigorously defending this matter and seeking payment of remaining amounts owed under the contract. For additional information on this litigation, please see footnote 4 of the notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Research and experimentation tax credit. At the end of 2009, Congress recessed without reinstating the Research & Experimentation (R&E) tax credit beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 2009. Since its enactment in 1981, Congress has reinstated on a retroactive basis the R&E tax credit several times. However, unless the R&E tax credit is reinstated, we will record the federal income tax provision (benefit) in 2010 at the enacted federal rate of 34%, net of other tax credits that may benefit us, if any.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

We prepare our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). We make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, and our estimates and assumptions may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The complexity and judgment of our estimation process and issues related to the assumptions, risks and uncertainties inherent in the application of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting affect the amounts of revenue, expenses, unbilled receivables and deferred revenue. Estimates are also used for, but not limited to, receivables, allowance for doubtful accounts, useful

lives of assets, depreciation, income taxes and deferred tax asset valuation, valuation of stock options, other current liabilities and accrued liabilities. Numerous internal and external factors can affect estimates. The critical accounting policies related to the estimates and judgments are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 under management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. There have been no changes to our critical accounting policies during 2010.

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We recognize a substantial majority of our license and implementation revenue on a percentage-of-completion basis because we consider implementation services to be essential to our customers' usability of our licensed software. Under this recognition policy, the revenue we recognize during a reporting period is based on the total man-days expended on an implementation of our software products during the reporting period as a percentage of the total man-days estimated to be necessary to complete the implementation of our software products. As a result of our revenue recognition policy, revenue from license arrangements is recognized over the implementation period, which typically ranges from six months to several years.

We also license software products under term licenses agreements that typically include maintenance during the license term. The term license agreements range from two to five years. Revenue and the associated costs are deferred until the delivery of the product and recognized ratably over the remaining license term. Revenue from term licenses, which is included in license and implementation revenue in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, represented approximately 4.7% and 5.4% of total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and approximately 4.5% and 5.4% of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Our revenue recognition policy provides visibility into a significant portion of our revenue in the near-term quarters, although the actual timing of recognition of revenue will vary based on the nature and requirements of our contracts. We have not historically recognized license and implementation revenue upon signing a new contract with a customer. Our revenue recognition generally begins when efforts are expended toward implementation, which alleviates pressure to enter into license agreements by the end of any particular quarter as we would not be able to recognize the corresponding revenue during the period in which the agreement is signed except, typically, to the extent we provide implementation services during the period.

Results of operations***Comparison of three months ended June 30, 2010 with three months ended June 30, 2009****Revenue:*

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010		2009		Variance \$	Variance %
	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue		
(Dollars in thousands)						
License and implementation	\$ 10,430	58%	\$ 11,204	65%	\$ (774)	(7)%
Maintenance and support	7,409	42%	6,122	35%	1,287	21%
Total	\$ 17,839	100%	\$ 17,326	100%	\$ 513	3%

License and implementation. License and implementation revenue decreased \$0.8 million to \$10.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$11.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 7% decrease. Generally, license and implementation revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method over the implementation period, which typically ranges from six months to several years. Implementation periods can vary depending on numerous factors including, but not limited to, the number of licensed software products and the scope and complexity of the implementation requirements in relation to the number of man-days estimated to be necessary to complete the implementation. Even though the number of implementations for which services were provided during the quarter remained flat period over period, we have a limited number of contracts that require us to defer revenue until the implementation is complete which has resulted in a decrease of license and implementation revenue. In addition, there was a 21% decrease in the number of man-days that generate perpetual license and implementation revenue period over period. This decrease was offset by a 17% increase in license and implementation revenue recognized per man-day period over period.

Maintenance and support. Maintenance and support revenue increased \$1.3 million to \$7.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$6.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 21% increase. The increase in maintenance and support revenue is principally the result of an increase in the number of customers for which we are providing maintenance services.

Table of Contents*Cost of revenue and gross profit:*

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010		2009		Variance \$	Variance %
	Amount	As a percentage of related revenue	Amount	As a percentage of related revenue		
Cost of license and implementation	\$ 3,414	33%	\$ 3,765	34%	\$ (351)	(9)%
Cost of maintenance and support	1,401	19%	1,154	19%	247	21%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 4,815	27%	\$ 4,919	28%	\$ (104)	(2)%
Gross profit	\$ 13,024	73%	\$ 12,407	72%	\$ 617	5%

Cost of license and implementation. Cost of license and implementation decreased \$0.4 million to \$3.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 9% decrease. The decrease in cost of license and implementation is principally attributable to a decrease of \$0.7 million in personnel costs primarily resulting from the reassignment of personnel with specific technical expertise that are no longer assisting with implementation tasks. In addition, there was a decrease of \$0.1 million of third party deployment software expense and \$0.1 million in amortization costs related to limited term license contracts. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.2 million unfavorable change in foreign currency exchange, \$0.1 million of third party system integrator expense, \$0.1 million of travel expense and \$0.1 million of share-based compensation expense as a result of additional grants of restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. License and implementation gross margins were 67% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to 66% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. License and implementation costs may vary from period to period depending on factors, including the amount of implementation services required to deploy our products relative to the total contract price.

Cost of maintenance and support. Cost of maintenance and support increased \$0.2 million to \$1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 21% increase. The increase in cost of maintenance and support is principally attributable to the increased levels of effort required to support our expanding installed customer base. Maintenance and support gross margins for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 81%, respectively.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$0.6 million to \$13.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$12.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 5% increase. The increase in gross profit was principally attributed to the increase in overall revenue and the improvement in our license and implementation revenue gross margins.

Operating expenses:

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010		2009		Variance \$	Variance %
	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 8,517	48%	\$ 5,561	32%	\$ 2,956	53%

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Research and development	5,472	31%	4,774	28%	698	15%
Total operating expenses	\$ 13,989	79%	\$ 10,335	60%	\$ 3,654	35%

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$3.0 million to \$8.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$5.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 53% increase. The increase was principally attributed to \$1.0 million of litigation expense. In addition as part of our increased investment in sales and marketing, there was an increase of \$0.4 million of sales personnel expense, \$0.3 million of marketing expense, \$0.3 million of travel expense and \$0.2 million of recruiting expense. Also, there was an increase of \$0.5 million of share-based compensation expense as a result of additional grants of restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights and the acceleration of share-based compensation expense related to a severance agreement of \$0.3 million.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$0.7 million to \$5.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$4.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 15% increase. The increase was principally attributed to an increase of \$0.6 million of personnel expense of which \$0.3 million was a result of the continued investment in our software products and \$0.3 million resulting from the reassignment of personnel with specific technical expertise that are no longer assisting with implementation tasks.

Table of Contents*Other income:*

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		Variance	Variance
	2010	2009	\$	%
Interest income	\$ 18	\$ 57	\$ (39)	(68)%
Other income	\$ 18	\$ 57	\$ (39)	(68)%

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$39,000 to \$18,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from \$57,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 68% decrease. The decrease was the result of lower interest rates earned on higher invested cash and short-term investments. Interest income is generated from the investment of cash balances in short-term interest bearing obligations with original maturities less than 90 days.

Income tax provision (benefit):

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		Variance	Variance
	2010	2009	\$	%
Effective tax rate	(34)%	28%	n/a	(62)%
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(319)	\$594	\$(913)	(154)%

Income tax provision (benefit). Our income tax provision decreased \$0.9 million to an income tax benefit of \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from an income tax provision of \$0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The effective tax rate was a 34% tax benefit and a 28% tax provision for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Our federal effective tax rate historically has been lower than the statutory rate of 34% largely due to the application of general business tax credits. At the end of 2009, Congress recessed without reinstating the R&E tax credit beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 2009. Since its enactment in 1981, Congress has reinstated on a retroactive basis the R&E tax credit several times. However, unless the R&E tax credit is reinstated, we will record federal income taxes in 2010 at the enacted federal rate of 34%, net of other tax credits that may benefit us, if any.

At the end of each interim reporting period, we estimate our effective income tax rate expected to be applicable for the full year. The estimated effective income tax rate includes U.S. federal, state and foreign income taxes and is based on the application of a forecasted annual income tax rate applied to the current quarter's year-to-date pre-tax income (loss). This estimated effective income tax rate is used in providing income taxes on a year-to-date basis and may change in subsequent interim periods. The difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate of 34% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily attributable to a pre-tax loss during the three and the six months ending June 30, 2010 which resulted in a federal tax benefit in both periods offset by a tax provision for both state and foreign taxes.

*Comparison of six months ended June 30, 2010 with six months ended June 30, 2009**Revenue:*

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		Amount	Amount
	2010	2009		
	As a percentage	As a percentage		
	Amount	Amount		

		of total revenue		of total revenue	Variance \$	Variance %
License and implementation	\$ 20,802	59%	\$ 23,128	65%	\$ (2,326)	(10)%
Maintenance and support	14,364	41%	12,224	35%	2,140	18%
Total	\$ 35,166	100%	\$ 35,352	100%	\$ (186)	(1)%

License and implementation. License and implementation revenue decreased \$2.3 million to \$20.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$23.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 10% decrease. Generally, license and implementation revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method over the implementation period, which typically ranges from six months to several years. Implementation periods can vary depending on numerous factors

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including, but not limited to, the number of licensed software products and the scope and complexity of the implementation requirements in relation to the number of man-days estimated to be necessary to complete the implementation. Even though the number of implementations for which services were provided remained flat period over period, we have a limited number of contracts that require us to defer revenue until the implementation is complete which has resulted in a decrease of license and implementation revenue. In addition, there was a 22% decrease in the number of man-days that generate perpetual license and implementation revenue period over period. This decrease was offset by a 16% increase in license and implementation revenue recognized per man-day period over period.

Maintenance and support. Maintenance and support revenue increased \$2.1 million to \$14.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$12.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing an 18% increase. The increase in maintenance and support revenue is principally the result of an increase in the number of customers for which we are providing maintenance services.

Cost of revenue and gross profit:

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2010		2009		Variance \$	Variance %
Amount	As a percentage of related revenue	Amount	As a percentage of related revenue			
Cost of license and implementation	\$ 6,634	32%	\$ 7,357	32%	\$ (723)	(10)%
Cost of maintenance and support	2,896	20%	2,380	19%	516	22%
Total cost of revenue	\$ 9,530	27%	\$ 9,737	28%	\$ (207)	(2)%
Gross profit	\$ 25,636	73%	\$ 25,615	72%	\$ 21	0%

Cost of license and implementation. Cost of license and implementation decreased \$0.7 million to \$6.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$7.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 10% decrease. The decrease in cost of license and implementation is principally attributable to a decrease of \$1.2 million in personnel costs primarily resulting from the reassignment of personnel with specific technical expertise that are no longer assisting with implementation tasks. In addition, there was a decrease of \$0.2 million in amortization costs related to limited term license contracts. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$0.3 million of third party system integrator expense, \$0.2 million of third party deployment software, \$0.1 million unfavorable change in foreign currency exchange, and \$0.1 million of share-based compensation expense as a result of additional grants of restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. License and implementation gross margins were 68% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. License and implementation costs may vary from period to period depending on factors, including the amount of implementation services required to deploy our products relative to the total contract price.

Cost of maintenance and support. Cost of maintenance and support increased \$0.5 million to \$2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 22% increase. The increase in cost of maintenance and support is principally attributable to the incurred levels of effort required to support our expanding installed customer base. Maintenance and support gross margins were 80% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with 81% for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Gross profit. Gross profit remained relatively unchanged for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Operating expenses:

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010		2009		Variance \$	Variance %
	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue	Amount	As a percentage of total revenue		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 15,149	43%	\$ 11,065	31%	\$ 4,084	37%
Research and development	10,686	30%	9,822	28%	864	9%
Total operating expenses	\$ 25,835	73%	\$ 20,887	59%	\$ 4,948	24%

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$4.0 million to \$15.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$11.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing a

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37% increase. The increase was principally attributed to \$1.0 million of litigation expense. In addition as part of our increased investment in sales and marketing, there was an increase of \$0.7 million of sales personnel expense, \$0.6 million of marketing expense, \$0.4 million of travel expense and \$0.3 million of recruiting expense. Also, there was an increase of \$0.7 million of share-based compensation expense as a result of additional grants of restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights and the acceleration of share-based compensation expense related to a severance agreement of \$0.3 million.

Research and development expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$0.9 million to \$10.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$9.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing a 9% increase. The increase was principally attributed to an increase of \$0.8 million of personnel expense of which \$0.5 million was a result of the continued investment in our software products and \$0.3 million resulting from the reassignment of personnel with specific technical expertise that are no longer assisting with implementation tasks.

Other income:

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance	Variance
	2010	2009	\$	%
Interest income	\$ 29	\$ 147	\$ (118)	(80)%
Other income (expense), net	\$ 29	\$ 147	\$ (118)	(80)%

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$0.1 million to \$29,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, representing an 80% decrease. The decrease was the result of lower interest rates earned on higher invested cash and short-term investments. Interest income is generated from the investment of cash balances in short-term interest bearing obligations with original maturities less than 90 days.

Income tax provision (benefit):

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		Variance	Variance
	2010	2009	\$	%
Effective tax rate	(8)%	28%	n/a	(36)%
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(13)	\$1,349	\$(1,362)	

Income tax provision (benefit). Our income tax provision decreased \$1.4 million to an income tax benefit of \$13,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 from an income tax provision of \$1.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The effective tax rate was a benefit of 8% and a provision of 28% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Our federal effective tax rate historically has been lower than the statutory rate of 34% largely due to the application of general business tax credits. At the end of 2009, Congress recessed without reinstating the R&E tax credit beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 2009. Since its enactment in 1981, Congress has reinstated on a retroactive basis the R&E tax credit several times. However, unless the R&E tax credit is reinstated, we will record federal income taxes in 2010 at the enacted federal rate of 34%, net of other tax credits that may benefit us, if any.

At the end of each interim reporting period, we estimate our effective income tax rate expected to be applicable for the full year. The estimated effective income tax rate includes U.S. federal, state and foreign income taxes and is based on the application of a forecasted annual income tax rate applied to the current quarter's year-to-date pre-tax income (loss). This estimated effective income tax rate is used in providing income taxes on a year-to-date basis and may change in subsequent interim periods. The difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate

of 34% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 was primarily attributable to a pre-tax loss during the three and the six months ending June 30, 2010 which resulted in a federal tax benefit in both periods offset by a tax provision for both state and foreign taxes.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and capital resources**

At June 30, 2010, we had \$60.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$52.2 million of working capital as compared to \$62.4 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$50.8 million of working capital at December 31, 2009. Our principal source of liquidity is our cash and cash equivalents. Our material drivers or variants of operating cash flow are net income, non-cash expenses (principally stock-based compensation) and the timing of periodic billings and collections related to the sales of our software and related services. The primary source of operating cash flows is the collection of accounts receivable from our customers. Our operating cash flows are also impacted by the timing of payments to our vendors for accounts payable and other liabilities. We generally pay our vendors and service providers in accordance with the invoice terms and conditions.

Our working capital was \$52.2 million at June 30, 2010 compared to \$50.8 million at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 3%. The increase in working capital was principally attributable to an increase in our current assets of \$8.2 million principally as a result of an increase of \$8.9 million of net accounts receivable, an increase of \$0.9 million of prepaid assets, offset by a decrease of \$1.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. The increase in current assets was offset by an increase of current liabilities of \$6.7 million as a result of an increase of \$6.3 million of current deferred revenue, an increase of \$1.6 million in accounts payable offset by a decrease of \$1.2 million of accrued liabilities.

Based on existing cash and cash equivalents balances and our current estimates of revenues and expenses, we believe that we will have adequate liquidity and capital resources to meet our operational requirements and anticipated capital expenditures for the next twelve months. However, at some future date we may need to seek additional sources of capital to meet our requirements. If such need arises, we may be required to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing. We do not currently have a bank line of credit. We can provide no assurance that bank lines of credit or other financing will be available on terms acceptable to us. If available, such financing may result in dilution to our shareholders or higher interest expense. At June 30, 2010, we have restricted cash of \$0.4 million related to a letters of credit.

The following table presents key components of our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

(Dollars in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 53	\$ 2,117
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,267)	(380)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(464)	30
Cash and cash equivalents (end of period)	\$60,771	\$53,746

Cash flow analysis:

Net cash used in operations is principally attributable to a net reduction of \$3.4 million in operating assets and liabilities, offset by a net increase of \$3.4 million in net earnings before non-cash expenses (principally depreciation, share-based compensation and excess tax benefits on the vesting of restricted stock units). Uses of cash from investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 consisted of \$0.9 million of purchases of property and equipment and an increase of \$0.4 million in restricted cash related to a letter of credit. Net uses of cash from financing activities consisted of tax withholding related to the net share settlement of restricted stock units, offset by excess tax benefits on the vesting of restricted stock units and proceeds from stock option exercises.

Contractual obligations

There have been no significant changes to our operating leases since those reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, (amendments to Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*) (ASU 2009-13) and ASU 2009-14, *Certain Arrangements That Include Software Elements*, (amendments to FASB ASC Topic 985, *Software*) (ASU 2009-14). ASU 2009-13 amends ASC Topic 605 to (1) provide updated guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist, how the deliverables in an arrangement should be separated, and the consideration allocated; (2) require an entity to allocate revenue in an arrangement using estimated selling prices of deliverables if a vendor does not have VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price; and (3) eliminate the use of the residual method and require an entity to allocate revenue using the relative selling price method. ASU 2009-14 amends ASC Topic 985 to remove tangible products from the scope of software revenue guidance and provides guidance on determining whether software deliverables in an arrangement that includes a tangible product are covered by the scope of the software revenue guidance. We are required to adopt ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 on January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 on its consolidated financial statements.

Available information

Our internet website address is <http://www.prospricing.com>. Our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available through the investor relations page of our internet website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Our internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk

Foreign currency risk

We have contracts denominated in foreign currencies and therefore a portion of our revenue is subject to foreign currency risks. Our cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The effect of an immediate 10% adverse change in exchange rates on foreign denominated receivables as of June 30, 2010 would have resulted in a \$58,000 loss. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could harm our business in the future. To date, we have not entered into any hedging contracts although we may do so in the future.

Item 4. Controls and procedures

Evaluation of 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 Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). Based on our evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because our internal controls over the recognition of revenue were not operating effectively to ensure that certain terms and conditions relevant to new sales contracts were identified and evaluated for accurate revenue recognition. This control deficiency previously disclosed in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2009, if not remediated, could materially

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affect our revenue and deferred revenue accounts and related disclosures which would result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As further described in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2010, we made changes to our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected our internal control over financial reporting. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we made no further changes to our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Remediation Efforts

We are undertaking efforts to remediate the material weakness, previously disclosed in Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2009, in the identification and proper GAAP accounting treatment of certain terms and conditions in our new sales contracts. During the first half of 2010, we designed and implemented additional training programs to provide our personnel with an improved level of knowledge of the complexities related to software revenue recognition and the application of GAAP commensurate with their responsibilities and our financial reporting requirements. Additionally, we began, in the first quarter of 2010, the following additional actions to address the material weakness:

formally documented the existing contract review by the legal department in which non-standard terms and conditions for each new sales contract are identified; and

implemented a new checklist to enhance the documentation and evaluation of revenue recognition criteria for each new sales contract to provide for more in-depth analysis and ensure appropriate revenue recognition for each contract.

Although we believe the remediation efforts we have taken will improve our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures, additional time is required to demonstrate these remediation efforts result in the effective operation of our internal controls. Management will continue to closely monitor the remediation plan and take steps to remedy the identified material weakness and intends to continue to implement the necessary changes to remediate this material weakness during fiscal year 2010.

PART II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, we regularly become involved in contract and other negotiations and, in more limited circumstances, become involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation. We periodically assess our liabilities and contingencies in connection with these matters, based upon the latest information available. Should it be probable that we have incurred a loss and the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated, we will record reserves in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. In other instances, because of the uncertainties related to the probable outcome and/or amount or range of loss, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of a liability, and therefore no reserve will be recorded. As additional information becomes available, we will adjust our assessment and estimates of such liabilities accordingly. It is possible that the ultimate resolution of our liabilities and contingencies could be at amounts that are different from any recorded reserves and that such differences could be material.

In April 2008, Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. (Harrah's) brought suit in the District Court for Clark County, Nevada against us alleging that we failed to deliver contracted for software. The claims brought by Harrah's, as amended, include breach of contract, fraud and negligent misrepresentation. In May 2008, we filed an answer and have brought counterclaims, as amended, for breach of contract, violation of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, breach of confidentiality and misappropriation of trade secrets. We believe the attempted termination of the contract by Harrah's is wrongful, and we are vigorously defending this matter and seeking payment of remaining amounts owed under the contract. Certain management and key personnel are devoting significant time to this matter. Given the inherent uncertainties in any litigation, we are unable to make any predictions as to the ultimate outcome and no provision for loss or other costs has been recorded. We had \$1.1 million of capitalized implementation costs included in other assets, \$0.2 million in accounts receivable and \$6.1 million of long-term

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deferred revenue related to the Harrah's contract as of March 31, 2008. In April 2008, these amounts were netted and \$4.9 million was classified as other current liabilities given the uncertainty associated with this contract and the litigation. This amount has not changed since April 2008 and will continue to be presented in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as other current liabilities. We have reached the limits of our insurance coverage and have incurred \$1.0 million of litigation expense in for the three months ended June 30, 2010. We expect to incur approximately \$1.4 million of litigation expenses in the third quarter of 2010 and increasing on a quarterly basis as we approach trial. Unless the matter is resolved earlier, the trial date is currently scheduled for the first quarter of 2011. As the litigation process is inherently uncertain, we are unable to predict the outcome or ultimate cost of the above described matter. Costs and losses from the litigation could have a material impact on our business and results of operations or financial position.

Item 1A. Risk factors

We operate in a dynamic environment that involves numerous risks and uncertainties. The following section describes some of the risks that may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations; these are not necessarily listed in terms of their importance or level of risk.

Risks relating to our business and industry:

The continued deterioration of general U. S. and global economic conditions could adversely affect our sales and operating results.

We are a global company with customers around the world. As widely reported, global financial markets have experienced extreme disruption, including, among other things, extreme volatility in security prices, limited ability to raise capital in public and private financial markets, severely diminished liquidity, credit unavailability and company rating downgrades. These conditions have a negative impact on our prospects' and customers' ability to raise capital and operate their businesses.

The implementation of our software products, which is often accompanied by third party hardware purchases and other capital commitments, involves significant capital expenditure by our customers. Customers may reduce or defer their spending on technology. In addition, the weak and uncertain U.S. and global economic conditions could impair our customers' ability to pay for our products or services. Any of these factors could delay our revenue recognition or otherwise adversely impact our business, quarterly or annual operating results and financial condition.

Periodic fluctuations in the U.S. Dollar and other currencies, corporate profits, lower spending, the availability of credit, the impact of conflicts throughout the world, terrorist acts, natural disasters, volatile energy costs, the outbreak of diseases and other geopolitical factors have had, and may continue to have, a negative impact on the U.S. and global economies. Our customers and prospects may experience consolidation or bankruptcies in their industries which may result in project delays or cancellations. We are unable to predict the strength or duration of current market conditions or effects of consolidation. Uncertainties in anticipated spending levels or further consolidation may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant or prolonged economic downturn in industries in which we focus, may result in our customers or prospects reducing or postponing spending on the products we offer.

There are a number of factors, other than our performance, that could affect the size, frequency and renewal rates of our customer contracts. For instance, if economic conditions weaken in any industry in which we focus, our customers or prospects may reduce or postpone their spending significantly which may, in turn, lower the demand for our products and negatively affect our revenue and profitability. As a way of dealing with a challenging economic environment, customers are changing their purchasing strategies, including in some instances requesting term licenses agreements as opposed to perpetual license agreements and increased negotiation of price or deciding to license one product rather than multiple products. Customers could also terminate or delay their implementations or maintenance contracts. Change in license terms or the loss of, or any significant decline in business from, one or more of our customers likely would lead to a significant decline in our revenue and operating margins, particularly if we are unable to make corresponding reductions in our expenses in the event of any such loss or decline. Moreover, a significant change in the liquidity or financial position of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on the collectability of our accounts receivable, liquidity, customers' ability to complete implementation and future operating results.

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A weakening economy and changing business conditions could result in substantial defaults or slowing of payments by our customers on our accounts receivable which could have a significant negative impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

A significant portion of our working capital consists of accounts receivable from customers. If customers responsible for a significant amount of accounts receivable were to become insolvent or otherwise unable to pay for products and services, or were to become unwilling or unable to make payments in a timely manner, our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity could be adversely affected.

We focus exclusively on the pricing and revenue optimization software market, and if this market develops more slowly than we expect, our business will be harmed.

We derive, and expect to continue to derive, all of our revenue from providing pricing and revenue optimization software products, implementation services and ongoing customer support. The pricing and revenue optimization software market is relatively new and still evolving, and it is uncertain whether this software will achieve and sustain high levels of demand and market acceptance. Our success will depend on the willingness of businesses in the manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise, and airline industries to implement pricing and revenue optimization software.

Some businesses may be reluctant or unwilling to implement pricing and revenue optimization software for a number of reasons, including failure to understand the potential returns of improving their pricing processes and lack of knowledge about the potential benefits that such software may provide. Even if businesses recognize the need for improved pricing processes, they may not select our pricing and revenue optimization software products because they previously have made investments in internally developed pricing and revenue optimization solutions. Some businesses may elect to improve their pricing processes through solutions obtained from their existing enterprise software providers, whose solutions are designed principally to address one or more functional areas other than pricing. These enterprise solutions may appeal to customers that wish to limit the number of software vendors on which they rely and the number of different types of solutions used to run their businesses.

If businesses do not embrace the benefits of pricing and revenue optimization software, the pricing and revenue optimization software market may not continue to develop or may develop more slowly than we expect, either of which would significantly and adversely affect our revenue and operating results. Because the pricing and revenue optimization software market is developing and the manner of its development is difficult to predict, we may make errors in predicting and reacting to relevant business trends, which could harm our operating results.

Any downturn in sales to our target markets of manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise, and airline would adversely affect our operating results.

Our success is highly dependent upon our ability to sell our software products to customers in the manufacturing, distribution, services, hotel and cruise, and airline industries. If we are unable to market and sell our software products effectively to customers in these industries, we may not be able to grow our business. It is uncertain whether our software products will achieve and sustain the levels of demand and market acceptance that we anticipate. Such uncertainty is attributable to, among other factors, the following:

the possibility that it may be more difficult than we currently anticipate to implement our software products in our target industries;

the possibility that it may be more difficult than we currently anticipate to increase our customer base in our target industries;

the possibility that it may take more time to train our personnel in the implementation of our software products in our target industries; and

our limited experience implementing our software products in certain of our target industries.

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Our revenue growth has been derived principally from customers in the manufacturing, distribution, services, and hotel and cruise industries, where our products have recently begun to achieve market acceptance. Our revenue growth is highly dependent upon continued growth of market acceptance in all of these industries, and there is no assurance our products will achieve or sustain widespread acceptance among these potential customers. Failure to expand market acceptance of our products in the manufacturing, distribution, services and hotel and cruise industries or to maintain sales in the airline industry would adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

The expiration of the research and experimentation tax credit or other general business credit could have a negative impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Our federal effective tax rate historically has been lower than the statutory rate of 34% largely due to the application of general business tax credits. At the end of 2009, Congress recessed without reinstating the R&E tax credit beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 2009. Since its enactment in 1981, Congress has reinstated on a retroactive basis the R&E tax credit several times. Until the credit is reinstated, we will record federal income taxes in 2010 at the enacted federal rate of 34%, net of other tax credits.

Our software products require implementation projects that are subject to significant risks and delays, the materialization of which could negatively impact the effectiveness of our solutions, resulting in harm to our reputation, business and financial performance.

The implementation of our software products can involve complex, large-scale projects that require substantial support operations, significant resources and reliance on certain factors that may not be under our control. For example, the success of our implementation projects is heavily dependent upon the quality of data used by our software products, the commitment of customers' resources and personnel to the projects and the stability, functionality and scalability of the customer's information technology infrastructure. If weaknesses or problems in infrastructure or data or our customers' commitment and investment in personnel and resources exist, we may not be able to correct or compensate for such weaknesses. In addition, implementation of our software products can be highly complex and require substantial efforts and cooperation on the part of our customers. If we are unable to successfully manage the implementation of our software products such that those products do not meet customer needs or expectations, we may become involved in disputes with our customers and our business, reputation and financial performance may be significantly harmed. We recognize our license and implementation revenues as implementation services are performed. Any delays in an implementation project or changes in the scope or timing of an implementation project would delay or alter the corresponding revenue recognition and could adversely affect our operating results. If an implementation project for a large customer or a number of customers is substantially delayed or cancelled, our ability to recognize the associated revenue and our operating results would be adversely affected.

Competition from vendors of pricing solutions and enterprise applications as well as from companies internally developing their own solutions could adversely affect our ability to sell our software products and could result in pressure to price our software products in a manner that reduces our margins and harms our operating results.

The pricing and revenue optimization software market is competitive, fragmented and rapidly evolving. Our software products compete with solutions developed internally by businesses as well as solutions offered by competitors. Our principal competition consists of:

pricing and revenue optimization software vendors, including a number of vendors that provide pricing and revenue optimization software for specific industries; and

large enterprise application providers that have developed offerings that include pricing and revenue optimization functionality.

We expect additional competition from other established and emerging companies to the extent the pricing and revenue optimization software market continues to develop and expand. We also expect competition to increase as a result of the entrance of new competitors in the market and industry consolidation, including through a merger or partnership of two or more of our competitors or the acquisition of a competitor by a larger company. A number of our current and potential competitors have larger installed bases of users, longer operating histories and greater name recognition than we have. In addition, many of these companies have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, service and other resources than we have. As a result, these

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companies may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer demands and to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can.

Competition could seriously impede our ability to sell additional software products and related services on terms favorable to us. We do not know how our competition will set prices for their products during a period of economic downturn. Businesses may continue to enhance their internally developed solutions, rather than investing in commercially-available solutions such as ours. Our current and potential competitors may develop and market new technologies that render our existing or future products obsolete, unmarketable or less competitive. In addition, if these competitors develop products with similar or superior functionality to our products, or if they offer products with similar functionality at a substantially lower price than our products, we may need to decrease the prices for our products in order to remain competitive. If we are unable to maintain our current product, services and maintenance pricing due to competitive pressures, our margins will be reduced and our operating results will be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competitive pressures will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to a lengthy sales cycle and delays or failures to complete sales may harm our business and cause our revenue and operating income to decline in the future.

Our sales cycle may take several months to over a year. To sell our products successfully and obtain an executed contract, we generally have to educate our potential customers about the use and benefits of our products, which can require significant time, expense and capital without the ability to realize any revenue. During this sales cycle, we may expend substantial resources with no assurance that a sale will ultimately result. The length of a customer's sales cycle depends on a number of factors, many of which we may not be able to control. These factors include the customer's product and technical requirements and the level of competition we face for that customer's business. Any unexpected lengthening of the sales cycle would negatively affect the timing of our revenue, and hinder our revenue growth. Furthermore, a delay in our ability to obtain a signed agreement or other persuasive evidence of an arrangement or to complete certain contract requirements in a particular quarter could reduce our revenue in that quarter. Overall, any significant failure to generate revenue or delays in recognizing revenue after incurring costs related to our sales or services process could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenue recognition is primarily based upon our ability to estimate the efforts required to complete our implementation projects, which may be difficult to estimate.

We generally recognize revenue from our software licenses and implementation services over the period during which such services are performed using the percentage-of-completion method. The length of this period depends on the number of licensed software products and the scope and complexity of the customer's deployment requirements. Under the percentage-of-completion method, the revenue we recognize during a reporting period is based on the percentage of man-days incurred during the reporting period as compared to the estimated total man-days required to implement our software products. If we are unable to accurately estimate the overall total man-days required to implement our software products, such inaccuracies could have a material effect on the timing of our revenue. Any change in the timing of revenue recognition as a result of inaccurate estimates could adversely impact our quarterly or annual operating results.

Failure to sustain our historical maintenance and support renewal rates and pricing would adversely affect our operating result.

Maintenance and support agreements are typically for a term of one to two years. Historically, maintenance and support revenue has represented a significant portion of our total revenue, including approximately 36%, 29% and 30% of our total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. If our customers choose not to renew their maintenance and support agreements with us on favorable terms or at all, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

We might not generate increased business from our current customers, which could limit our revenue in the future.

We sell our software products to both new customers and existing customers. Many of our existing customers initially purchase our software products for a specific business segment or a specific geographic location within their

organization and later purchase additional software products for the same or other business segments and geographic locations within their

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organization. These customers might not choose to make additional purchases of our software products or to expand their existing software products to other business segments. In addition, as we deploy new applications and features for our software products or introduce new software products, our current customers could choose not to purchase these new offerings. If we fail to generate additional business from our existing customers, our revenue could grow at a slower rate or even decrease.

If our cost estimates for fixed-fee arrangements do not accurately anticipate the cost and complexity of implementing our software products, our profitability could be reduced and we could experience losses on these arrangements.

The majority of our license and implementation arrangements are priced on a fixed-fee basis. If we underestimate the amount of effort required to implement our software products, our profitability could be reduced. Moreover, if the actual costs of completing the implementation exceed the agreed upon fixed price, we would incur a loss on the arrangement.

Our revenue recognition policy may cause any decreases in sales not to be reflected in our revenue immediately.

The period over which we recognize license and implementation revenue for an implementation depends on the number of licensed software products and the scope and complexity of the customer's deployment requirements which may range from six months to several years. As a result, a significant majority of our revenue is recognized on arrangements that were executed in previous periods. Any shortfall in new sales of our software products may not be reflected in our revenue for several quarters, and as such the adverse impact on our business may not be readily apparent.

We may enter into acquisitions that may be difficult to integrate, fail to achieve our strategic objectives, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value or divert management attention.

We currently do not have any agreements with respect to any acquisitions, but in the future we may pursue acquisitions of businesses, technologies and products that we intend to complement our existing business, products and technologies. We cannot provide assurance that any acquisition we make in the future will provide us with the benefits we anticipated in entering into the transaction. Acquisitions are typically accompanied by a number of risks, including:

difficulties in integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired companies;

difficulties in maintaining acceptable standards, controls, procedures and policies;

potential disruption of ongoing business and distraction of management;

inability to maintain relationships with customers of the acquired business;

impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new management and other personnel;

difficulties in incorporating acquired technology and rights into our products and services;

unexpected expenses resulting from the acquisition; and

potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses.

In addition, acquisitions may result in the incurrence of debt, restructuring charges and write-offs. Acquisitions may also result in goodwill and other intangible assets that are subject to impairment tests, which could result in future impairment charges. Furthermore, if we finance acquisitions by issuing convertible debt or equity securities, our existing stockholders may be diluted and earnings per share may decrease. To the extent we finance future acquisitions with debt; such debt could include financial or operational covenants that restrict our business operations.

We may enter into negotiations for acquisitions that are not ultimately consummated. Those negotiations could result in diversion of management time and significant out-of-pocket costs. If we fail to evaluate and execute acquisitions successfully, we may not be able to achieve our anticipated level of growth and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

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If we fail to develop or acquire new pricing and revenue optimization functionality to enhance our existing software products, we will not be able to grow our business and it could be harmed.

The pricing and revenue optimization software market is characterized by:

rapid technological developments;

newly emerging and changing customer requirements; and

frequent product introductions, updates and functional enhancements.

We must introduce new pricing and revenue optimization functionality that enhances our existing software products in order to meet our business plan, maintain or improve our competitive position, keep pace with technological developments, satisfy increasing customer requirements and increase awareness of pricing and revenue optimization software generally and of our software products in particular. Any new functionality we develop may not be introduced in a timely manner and may not achieve market acceptance sufficient to generate material revenue. Furthermore, we believe our competitors are heavily investing in research and development, and may develop and market new solutions that will compete with, and may reduce the demand for, our software products. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in developing or otherwise acquiring, marketing and licensing new functionality, or delivering updates and upgrades that meet changing industry standards and customer demands. In addition, we may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, marketing and licensing of such functionality. If we are unable to develop or acquire new functionality, enhance our existing software products or adapt to changing industry requirements to meet market demand, we may not be able to grow our business and our revenue and operating results would be adversely affected.

In addition, because our software products are intended to operate on a variety of technology platforms, we must continue to modify and enhance our software products to keep pace with changes in these platforms. Any inability of our software products to operate effectively with existing or future platforms could reduce the demand for our software products, result in customer dissatisfaction and limit our revenue.

Defects or errors in our software products could harm our reputation, impair our ability to sell our products and result in significant costs to us.

Our pricing and revenue optimization software products are complex and may contain undetected defects or errors. Several of our products have recently been developed and may therefore be more likely to contain undetected defects or errors. In addition, we frequently develop enhancements to our software products that may contain defects. We have not suffered significant harm from any defects or errors to date, but we have found defects in our software products from time to time. We may discover additional defects in the future, and such defects could be material. We may not be able to detect and correct defects or errors before the final implementation of our software products. Consequently, we or our customers may discover defects or errors after our software products have been implemented. We have in the past issued, and may in the future need to issue, corrective releases of our products to correct defects or errors. The occurrence of any defects or errors could result in:

lost or delayed market acceptance and sales of our software products;

delays in payment to us by customers;

injury to our reputation;

diversion of our resources;

legal claims, including product liability claims, against us;

increased maintenance and support expenses; and

increased insurance costs.

Our license agreements with our customers typically contain provisions designed to limit our liability for defects and errors in our software products and damages relating to such defects and errors, but these provisions may not be enforced by a court or otherwise effectively protect us from legal claims. Our liability insurance may not be adequate to cover all of the costs resulting from these legal claims. Moreover, we cannot provide assurance that our current liability insurance coverage will

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continue to be available on acceptable terms. In addition, the insurer may deny coverage on any future claim. The successful assertion against us of one or more large claims that exceeds available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. Furthermore, even if we prevail in any litigation, we are likely to incur substantial costs and our management's attention will be diverted from our operations.

If we fail to retain our key personnel or if we fail to attract additional qualified personnel, our operating results could be adversely affected.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of our executive officers and other key sales, development, science and professional services staff. The loss of the services of our executive officers and other key personnel would harm our operations. In addition, our future success will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain a sufficient number of highly qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so. In particular, given the highly sophisticated pricing science included in our products, the pool of scientists and software developers qualified to work on our products is limited. In addition, the implementation of our software products requires highly-qualified personnel, and hiring and retaining such personnel to support our growth may be challenging. Competition for such qualified personnel is intense, and we compete for these individuals with other companies that have greater financial, technical, marketing, service and other resources than we do. If we fail to retain our key personnel and attract new personnel, our operating results could be adversely affected.

Intellectual property litigation and infringement claims may cause us to incur significant expense or prevent us from selling our software products.

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, trademarks and copyrights, and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. A third party may assert that our technology violates its intellectual property rights, or we may become the subject of a material intellectual property dispute. Pricing and revenue optimization solutions may become increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of commercially available pricing and revenue optimization solutions increases and the functionality of these solutions overlaps. Future litigation may involve patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenue and against whom our own potential patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence. Regardless of the merit of any particular claim that our technology violates the intellectual property rights of others, responding to such claims may require us to:

incur substantial expenses and expend significant management efforts to defend such claims;

pay damages, potentially including treble damages, if we are found to have willfully infringed such parties' patents or copyrights;

cease making, licensing or using products that are alleged to incorporate the intellectual property of others;

distract management and other key personnel from performing their duties for us;

enter into potentially unfavorable royalty or license agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies; and

expend additional development resources to redesign our products.

Any license required as a result of litigation under any patent may not be made available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, some licenses may be nonexclusive, and therefore our competitors may have access to the same technology licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license or are unable to design around a patent, we may be unable to effectively develop or market our products, which could limit our ability to generate revenue or maintain profitability.

Contract terms generally obligate us to indemnify our customers for their use of the intellectual property associated with our current product suite or for other third-party products that are incorporated into our solutions and

that infringe the intellectual property rights of others. If we are unable to resolve our legal obligations by settling or paying an infringement claim or a related indemnification claim as described above, we may be required to compensate our customers under the contractual arrangement with such customers. Some of our intellectual property indemnification obligations are contractually capped at a very high amount or not capped at all.

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If we fail to protect our proprietary rights and intellectual property adequately, our business and prospects may be harmed.

Our success will depend in part on our ability to protect our proprietary methodologies and intellectual property. We rely upon a combination of trade secrets, confidentiality policies, nondisclosure and other contractual arrangements, and patent, copyright and trademark laws to protect our intellectual property rights. We cannot, however, be sure that steps we take to protect our proprietary rights will prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property, or the development and marketing of similar and competing products and services by third parties.

We rely, in some circumstances, on trade secrets to protect our technology. Trade secrets, however, are difficult to protect. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors, and in such cases, we could not assert such trade secret rights against such parties. We seek to protect our proprietary technology and processes, in part, by confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, customers, scientific advisors and other contractors. These agreements may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. To the extent that our employees, consultants or contractors use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

As of the date of this filing, we have 3 issued U.S. patents and 6 pending U.S. patent applications. We have not pursued patent protection in any foreign countries. Our pending patent applications may not result in issued patents. The patent position of technology-oriented companies, including ours, is generally uncertain and involves complex legal and factual considerations. The standards that the United States Patent and Trademark Office uses to grant patents are not always applied predictably or uniformly and can change. Accordingly, we do not know the degree of future protection for our proprietary rights or the breadth of claims allowed in any patents that may be issued to us or to others. If any of our patent applications issue, they may not contain claims sufficiently broad to protect us against third parties with similar technologies or products, or provide us with any competitive advantage. Moreover, once they have been issued, our patents and any patent for which we have licensed or may license rights may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated or circumvented. If our patents are invalidated or otherwise limited, other companies will be better able to develop products that compete with ours, which could adversely affect our competitive business position, business prospects and financial condition.

Patent applications in the U.S. are typically not published until, at least, 18 months after filing or in some cases not at all, and publications of discoveries in industry-related literature lag behind actual discoveries. We cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our pending patent applications or that we were the first to file for patent protection. Additionally, the process of obtaining patent protection is expensive and time-consuming, and we may not be able to prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. As a result, we may not be able to obtain adequate patent protection.

In addition, despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may be able to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. The issuance of a patent does not guarantee that it is valid or enforceable. As such, even if we obtain patents, they may not be valid or enforceable against third parties. In addition, the issuance of a patent does not guarantee that we have a right to practice the patented invention. Third parties may have blocking patents that could be used to prevent us from marketing or practicing our potentially patented products. As a result, we may be required to obtain licenses under these third-party patents. If licenses are not available to us on acceptable terms, or at all, we will not be able to make and sell our software products and competitors would be more easily able to compete with us.

We use open source software in our products that may subject our software products to general release or require us to re-engineer our products, which may cause harm to our business.

We use open source software in our products and may use more open source software in the future. From time to time, there have been claims challenging the ownership of open source software against companies that incorporate open source software into their products. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon the open source software and that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of a particular open source license or other license granting third parties certain rights of further use. If we combine our proprietary software products with open source software

in a certain manner, we could, under certain of the open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software products. In addition to risks related to license requirements,

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usage of open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on origin of the software. In addition, open source license terms may be ambiguous and many of the risks associated with usage of open source cannot be eliminated, and could, if not properly addressed, negatively affect our business. If we were found to have inappropriately used open source software, we may be required to re-engineer our products, to discontinue the sale of our products in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis or take other remedial action that may divert resources away from our development efforts, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We utilize third-party software that we incorporate into our software products, and impaired relations with these third parties, defects in third-party software or a third party's inability or failure to enhance their software over time could adversely affect our operating performance and financial condition.

We incorporate and include third-party software into our software products. If our relations with any of these third parties are impaired, or if we are unable to obtain or develop a replacement for the software, our business could be harmed. The operation of our products could be impaired if errors occur in the third-party software that we utilize. It may be more difficult for us to correct any defects in third-party software because the software is not within our control. Accordingly, our business could be adversely affected in the event of any errors in this software. There can be no assurance that these third parties will continue to invest the appropriate levels of resources in their products and services to maintain and enhance the capabilities of their software.

New accounting standards or interpretations of existing accounting standards, including those related to revenue recognition, could adversely affect our operating results.

GAAP in the United States are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the SEC and various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. A change in principles or interpretations, in particular those related to revenue recognition, could have an adverse effect on our reported financial results.

Our international sales subject us to risks that may adversely affect our operating results.

Over the last several years, we derived a significant portion of our revenue from customers outside the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 59%, 54% and 63% of our total revenue, respectively, was derived from outside the United States. We may not be able to maintain or increase international market demand for our products. Managing overseas growth could require significant resources and management attention and may subject us to new or larger levels of regulatory, economic, foreign currency exchange, tax and political risks. Among the risks we believe are most likely to affect us with respect to our international sales and operations are:

economic conditions in various parts of the world;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

less protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

new and different sources of competition;

multiple, conflicting and changing tax laws and regulations that may affect both our international and domestic tax liabilities and result in increased complexity and costs;

if we were to establish international offices, the difficulty of managing and staffing such international offices and the increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with multiple international locations;

difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable, especially in developing countries;

if more contracts become denominated in local currency, fluctuations in exchange rates; and

tariffs and trade barriers, import/export controls and other regulatory or contractual limitations on our ability to sell or develop our products in certain foreign markets.

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

Our operations might be affected by the occurrence of a natural disaster or other catastrophic event in Houston, Texas.

Our headquarters are located in Houston, Texas, from which we base our operations. Although we have contingency plans in effect for natural disasters or other catastrophic events, these events, including terrorist attacks and natural disasters such as hurricanes, could disrupt our operations. Even though we carry business interruption insurance and typically have provisions in our contracts that protect us in certain events, we might suffer losses as a result of business interruptions that exceed the coverage available under our insurance policies or for which we do not have coverage. For example, even a temporary disruption to our business operations may create a negative perception in the marketplace. Any natural disaster or catastrophic event affecting us could have a significant negative impact on our operations.

Our ability to raise capital in the future may be limited, and our failure to raise capital when needed could prevent us from executing our strategy.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents and our cash flow from future operating activities will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the foreseeable future. The timing and amount of our working capital and capital expenditure requirements may vary significantly depending on numerous factors, including the other risk factors described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, we may require additional financing to fund the purchase price of future acquisitions. Additional financing may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities may dilute your percentage ownership of our common stock. Furthermore, any new debt or equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to our common stock. Capital raised through debt financings could require us to make periodic interest payments and could impose potentially restrictive covenants on the conduct of our business.

We incur significant increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. SEC and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) rules and regulations impose heightened requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. We may also need to hire additional finance and administrative personnel to support our compliance requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations increase our legal and financial costs and make some activities more time-consuming.

In addition, we are required to maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, we are required to perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal controls over financial reporting to allow management to report on, and our independent registered public accounting firm to report on, the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. Our compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts. We may need to hire additional accounting and financial staff or a third party firm with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. If we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the NYSE, SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

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Risks relating to ownership of our common stock:

Market volatility may affect our stock price and the value of your investment.

The market price for our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile, in part because our shares have been traded publicly since June 2007. Volatility could make it difficult to trade shares of our common stock at predictable prices or times.

Many factors could cause the market price of our common stock to be volatile, including the following:
variations in our quarterly or annual operating results;

decreases in market valuations of comparable companies;

fluctuations in stock market prices and volumes;

decreases in financial estimates by equity research analysts;

announcements by our competitors of significant contracts, new products or product enhancements, acquisitions, distribution partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

departure of key personnel;

changes in governmental regulations and standards affecting the software industry and our products;

sales of common stock or other securities by us in the future;

damages, settlements, legal fees and other costs related to litigation, claims and other contingencies;

deterioration of the general U. S. and global economic condition; and

other risks described elsewhere in this section.

In the past, securities class action litigation often has been initiated against a company following a period of volatility in the market price of the company's securities. If class action litigation is initiated against us, we will incur substantial costs and our management's attention will be diverted from our operations. All of these factors could cause the market price of our stock to decline, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Shares of our common stock are relatively illiquid

Our common stock is thinly traded and we have a relatively small public float. Our common stock may be less liquid than the stock of companies with a broader public ownership. In addition, trading of a large volume of our common stock may also have a significant impact on its trading price.

If equity research analysts cease to publish research or reports about us or if they issue unfavorable commentary or downgrade our common stock, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock relies in part on the research and reports that equity research analysts publish about us and our business. The price of our stock could decline if one or more equity research analysts downgrade our stock or if those analysts issue other unfavorable commentary or cease publishing reports about our business.

Anti-takeover provisions in our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our Certificate of Incorporation and by-laws and Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that might enable our management to resist a takeover of our company. These provisions include the following:

the division of our board of directors into three classes to be elected on a staggered basis, one class each year;

a prohibition on actions by written consent of our stockholders;

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the elimination of the right of stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders;

a requirement that stockholders provide advance notice of any stockholder nominations of directors or any proposal of new business to be considered at any meeting of stockholders;

a requirement that a supermajority vote be obtained to amend or repeal certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation; and

the ability of our board of directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which limits the ability of stockholders owning in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock to merge or combine with us. Although we believe these provisions collectively provide for an opportunity to obtain higher bids by requiring potential acquirors to negotiate with our board of directors, they would apply even if an offer were considered beneficial by some stockholders. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not currently anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently anticipate that we will retain all of our available cash, if any, for use as working capital and for other general corporate purposes. Any payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that the board of directors deems relevant. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds.

We have an ongoing authorization from our Board of Directors to repurchase up to \$15.0 million in shares of our common stock in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. As of June 30, 2010, \$10.0 million remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization.

We did not make any purchases of our common stock under this program for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities.

None.

Item 4. [Removed and Reserved pursuant to SEC Release No. 34-6175A]

Item 5. Other information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Index to Exhibits

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 of the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 of the Registrant's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2008).

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- 4.1 Specimen certificate for shares of common stock (incorporated by reference to the exhibit of the same number to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.1 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended to date, and form of stock option agreement (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.2 2007 Equity Incentive Plan and form of stock option agreement (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.3 Stock Purchase and Stockholders Agreement, dated June 8, 1998, by and among Registrant (as successor in interest to PROS Strategic Solutions, Inc.) and certain stockholders (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.3.1 Amendment to Stock Purchase and Stockholders Agreement dated March 26, 2007 by and among Registrant (as successor in interest to PROS Strategic Solutions, Inc.) and certain stockholders. (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.4.1 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.5 Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 25, 1999, by and between Registrant (as successor in interest to PROS Strategic Solutions, Inc.) and David Samuel Coats (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.6 Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 13, 2000, by and between Registrant (as successor in interest to PROS Strategic Solutions, Inc.) and Robert Salter (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.7 Registration Rights Agreement, dated June 8, 2007, by and among Registrant, Mariette M. Woestemeyer and Ronald F. Woestemeyer (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.8 Office Lease, dated January 31, 2001, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Houston Community College System (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.8.1 First Amendment to Office Lease, dated May 31, 2006, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Houston Community College System (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.10.1 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.9*

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Employment Agreement, dated September 30, 2005, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Albert Winemiller (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).

- 10.9.1* Immediately Exercisable Stock Option Grant, dated April 2, 2007, by and between Registrant and Albert Winemiller (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.11.1 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.9.2* Amendment No.1 to Employment Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, by and between Registrant and Albert Winemiller (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.11.2 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.9.3* Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2009, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Albert E. Winemiller. (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2009).
- 10.10* Employment Agreement, dated September 30, 2005, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Charles Murphy (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange

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Commission on June 27, 2007).

- 10.10.1* Immediately Exercisable Incentive Stock Option Grant, dated September 30, 2005, by and between Registrant and Charles Murphy (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.12.1 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.10.2* Immediately Exercisable Stock Option Grant, dated April 2, 2007, by and between Registrant and Charles Murphy (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.12.2 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.10.3* Amendment No.1 to Employment Agreement, dated April 2, 2007, by and between Registrant and Charles Murphy (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.12.3 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.10.4* Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2009, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Charles H. Murphy. (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2009).
- 10.11* Employment Agreement, dated January 15, 1999, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Ronald Woestemeyer (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.11.1* Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated February 2, 2004, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Ronald Woestemeyer (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.13.1 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.12* Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into among Registrant, its affiliates and its directors and officers (incorporated by reference to the exhibit number 10.16 to the Registrant's Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-141884), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 27, 2007).
- 10.13* Employment Agreement, dated April 24, 2008, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Andres Reiner Senior Vice-President Product Development. (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2008).
- 10.13.1* Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated March 24, 2009, by and between PROS Revenue Management L.P. and Andres Reiner Senior Vice-President Product Development. (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2009).
- 31.1# Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

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- 31.2# Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1# Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Constitutes
management
contracts or
compensatory
arrangements

Filed with this
report

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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.

PROS HOLDINGS, INC.

Date: August 5, 2010

By: /s/ Albert E. Winemiller
Albert E. Winemiller
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 5, 2010

By: /s/ Charles H. Murphy
Charles H. Murphy
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)