

PERFICIENT INC
Form 10QSB
November 15, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

Form 10-QSB

**ý Quarterly report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934**

For the quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2004

o Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act

Commission file number 001-15169

Perficient, Inc.

(exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

74-2853258
(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

1120 South Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 220, Bldg. 3
Austin, TX 78746
(Address of principal executive offices)

(512) 531-6000
(Issuer's telephone number)

None

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(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (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

The number of shares of the Issuer's Common Stock outstanding as of November 12, 2004 was 19,273,903.

PERFICIENT, INC.

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**QUARTELY REPORT ON FORM 10-QSB
FOR QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

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PART I. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Perficient, Inc.**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31, 2003	September 30, 2004 (unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,989,395	\$ 2,786,639
Accounts receivable, net	5,534,607	14,352,505
Other current assets	297,058	450,806
Total current assets	7,821,060	17,589,950
Net property and equipment	699,145	782,916
Net intangible assets	11,693,834	28,532,584
Other non-current assets	45,944	133,648
Total assets	\$ 20,259,983	\$ 47,039,098
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 775,980	\$ 3,595,912
Current portion of long-term debt		576,140
Other current liabilities	2,664,787	5,386,811
Current portion of notes payable to related parties	366,920	239,331
Total current liabilities	3,807,687	9,798,194
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion		1,923,860
Accrued income taxes, net of current portion		296,784
Notes payable to related parties, net of current portion	436,258	222,089
Total liabilities	4,243,945	12,240,927
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	14,033	19,267
Additional paid-in capital	76,315,780	92,500,743
Deferred stock compensation	(26,623)	(8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(51,830)	(63,139)
Accumulated deficit	(60,235,322)	(57,658,692)
Total stockholders' equity	16,016,038	34,798,171
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 20,259,983	\$ 47,039,098

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Perficient, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Revenue				
Services	\$ 6,516,153	\$ 13,454,616	\$ 18,381,926	\$ 29,771,852
Software	705,463	3,391,358	2,462,582	5,793,600
Reimbursable expenses	433,835	677,158	1,385,074	1,658,251
Total revenue	7,655,451	17,523,132	22,229,582	37,223,703
Cost of revenue				
Project personnel costs	3,686,578	8,199,266	10,161,342	17,763,263
Software costs	564,901	2,913,946	2,084,047	4,898,381
Reimbursable expenses	433,835	677,158	1,385,074	1,658,251
Other project related expenses	121,661	55,875	321,056	218,173
Total cost of revenue	4,806,975	11,846,245	13,951,519	24,538,068
Gross margin	2,848,476	5,676,887	8,278,063	12,685,635
Selling, general and administrative				
Selling, general and administrative	1,901,659	3,390,054	5,763,276	7,559,245
Stock compensation	25,889	1,845	110,038	26,613
Depreciation	165,943	138,718	560,543	363,593
Amortization of intangibles	62,502	233,541	554,170	446,320
Income from operations	692,483	1,912,729	1,290,036	4,289,864
Interest income	297	1,069	2,926	1,706
Interest expense	(55,771)	(52,983)	(199,172)	(82,116)
Other	17,814	20,612	(22,197)	22,514
Income before income taxes	654,823	1,881,427	1,071,593	4,231,968
Provision for income taxes	230,558	735,338	555,405	1,655,338
Net income	\$ 424,265	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 516,188	\$ 2,576,630
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock				
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock	(44,899)		(138,025)	
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 379,366	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 378,163	\$ 2,576,630
Basic net income per share				
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15
Diluted net income per share				
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.13
Shares used in computing basic net income per share				
Shares used in computing basic net income per share	10,748,580	19,227,873	9,954,244	17,013,579
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share				
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	15,036,570	21,844,127	14,727,460	19,904,355

Perficient, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

(unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Common Stock Warrants	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2003	14,033,246	\$ 14,033	\$ 538,740	\$ 75,777,040	\$ (26,623)	\$ (51,830)	\$ (60,235,322)	\$ 16,016,038
Warrants exercised	1,111,000	1,111	(406,585)	2,616,474				2,211,000
Stock options exercised	69,570	69		92,732				92,801
Amortization of deferred compensation					12,469			12,469
Foreign currency translation adjustment						(12,276)		(12,276)
Net income							620,518	620,518
Balance at March 31, 2004	15,213,816	\$ 15,213	\$ 132,155	\$ 78,486,246	\$ (14,154)	\$ (64,106)	\$ (59,614,804)	\$ 18,940,550
Warrants exercised	110,595	111	(47,085)	265,974				219,000
Stock options exercised	153,030	153		122,242				122,395
Amortization of deferred compensation					12,301			12,301
Issuance of stock for Genisys Acquisition	1,687,439	1,687		6,780,864				6,782,551
Issuance of stock for Meritage Acquisition	1,168,219	1,168		4,198,832				4,200,000
Issuance of common stock for private placement	800,000	800	388,800	1,983,562				2,373,162
Foreign currency translation adjustment						(4,876)		(4,876)
Net income							810,023	810,023
Balance at June 30, 2004	19,133,099	\$ 19,132	\$ 473,870	\$ 91,837,720	\$ (1,853)	\$ (68,982)	\$ (58,804,781)	\$ 33,455,106
Warrants exercised	42,925	43	(18,275)	103,102				84,870
Stock options exercised	91,045	92		117,696				117,788
Amortization of deferred compensation					1,845			1,845
Additional costs related to private placement				(13,370)				(13,370)
Foreign currency translation adjustment						5,843		5,843
Net income							1,146,089	1,146,089
Balance at September 30, 2004	19,267,069	\$ 19,267	\$ 455,595	\$ 92,045,148	\$ (8)	\$ (63,139)	\$ (57,658,692)	\$ 34,798,171

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

Perficient, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 516,188	\$ 2,576,630
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations:		
Depreciation	560,543	363,593
Intangibles amortization	554,170	446,320
Non-cash stock compensation	110,038	26,613
Non-cash interest expense	57,121	33,242
Non-cash interest income		
Loss on disposal of assets	30,954	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of the effect of acquisitions):		
Accounts receivable	(1,680,350)	(5,439,935)
Other assets	86,146	(93,658)
Accounts payable	235,012	3,100,372
Other liabilities	425,702	683,260
Net cash provided by operating activities	895,524	1,696,437
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(143,392)	(315,371)
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(437,500)	(7,905,159)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	1,950	
Net cash used in investing activities	(578,942)	(8,220,530)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments on capital lease obligation	(235,034)	
Proceeds from borrowings	166,282	2,500,000
Payments on short-term borrowings		
Payments on long-term debt		(375,000)
Proceeds from stock issuances, net	226,176	5,207,646
Net cash provided by financing activities	157,424	7,332,646
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(4,914)	(11,309)
Change in cash	469,092	797,244
Cash at beginning of period	1,525,002	1,989,395
Cash at end of period	\$ 1,994,094	\$ 2,786,639
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of stock for acquisitions	\$	\$ 10,982,551

See accompanying notes to interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

PERFICIENT, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Perficient, Inc. (the Company), have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are presented in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission applicable to interim financial information. Accordingly, certain footnote disclosures have been condensed or omitted. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003, as amended. Operating results for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2004 may not be indicative of the results for the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2004. Certain balances have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Stock-Based Compensation

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based compensation plans, including employee stock options. As allowed by SFAS No. 123, the Company has elected to account for its employee stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting For Stock Issued To Employees*, and (APB 25), which allows the use of the intrinsic value method. The Company's basis for electing accounting treatment under APB 25 is principally due to the incorporation of the dilutive effect of these shares in the reported earnings per share calculation and the presence of pro forma supplemental disclosure of the estimated fair value methodology prescribed by SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure*. The fair value of options was calculated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively: risk free interest rate of 3.5% and 3.75%; dividend yield of 0%; weighted-average expected life of options of 5 years; and a volatility factor of 1.066 and 1.515.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and which are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models in general require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different than traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a single reliable measure of the fair value of its stock options.

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The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share if the company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Net income - as reported	\$ 424,265	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 516,188	\$ 2,576,630
Total stock-based compensation costs included in the determination of net income as reported	25,889	1,845	110,038	26,613
The stock-based employee compensation cost that would have been included in the determination of net income (loss) if the fair value based method had been applied to all awards	(448,028)	(315,351)	(1,624,250)	(825,554)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 2,126	\$ 832,583	\$ (998,024)	\$ 1,777,689
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock	(44,899)		(138,025)	
Pro forma net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (42,773)	\$ 832,583	\$ (1,136,049)	\$ 1,777,689
Earnings per share:				
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15
Basic - pro forma	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.10
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.13
Diluted - pro forma	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.09

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are primarily derived from professional services provided on a time and materials basis. For time and material contracts, revenue is recognized and billed by multiplying the number of hours expended in the performance of the contract by the established billing rates. For fixed fee projects, revenue is generally recognized using the proportionate performance method based on the ratio of hours expended to total estimated hours. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made on a contract-by-contract basis and are recognized in the period in which such losses are determined. Billings in excess of costs plus earnings are classified as deferred revenues. On many projects the Company is also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses such as airfare, lodging and meals. These reimbursements are included as a component of revenue in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 01-14, *Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred*. In accordance with EITF 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*, revenue from software sales is recorded on a gross basis based on the Company's role as principal in the transaction. As provided in EITF 99-19 criteria to be considered principal, the Company is the primary obligator and bears the associated credit risk in the transaction. In the event the Company does not meet the requirements to be considered a principal in the software sale transaction and acts as an agent, the revenue would be recorded on a net basis.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, primarily resulting from purchased business combinations, are being amortized using the straight-line method with a life of two to five years for employment and non-compete agreements and a life of three to eight years for customer relationship intangibles. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Statement 142), we assess our goodwill on October 1 of each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could be material to the financial statements.

2. Segment Information

The Company operates as a single segment. The Company's chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. The chief operating decision maker allocates resources and assesses performance of the business and other activities at the consolidated level.

3. Net Income Per Share

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Net income	\$ 424,265	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 516,188	\$ 2,576,630
Accretion of dividends on preferred stock	(44,899)		(138,025)	
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 379,366	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 378,163	\$ 2,576,630
Basic:				
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	10,748,580	18,275,616	10,683,958	16,421,481
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding subject to contingency (i.e. restricted stock)		952,257	(729,714)	592,098

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Shares used in computing basic net income per share	10,748,580	19,227,873	9,954,244	17,013,579
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Weighted-average shares of common stock subject to contingency (i.e. restricted stock)			729,714	
Preferred stock	2,902,174		2,947,998	
Stock options	1,385,816	2,510,433	1,095,504	2,662,470
Warrants		105,821		228,306
Shares used in computing diluted net income per share	15,036,570	21,844,127	14,727,460	19,904,355
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.13

4. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases its office facilities and certain equipment under various operating lease agreements. The Company has the option to extend the term of certain of its office facilities leases. Future minimum commitments under these lease agreements are as follows:

	Operating Leases	
2004 remaining	\$	484,934
2005		1,809,010
2006		778,453
2007		337,946
2008		86,610
Thereafter		34,671
Total minimum lease payments	\$	3,531,624

5. Balance Sheet Components

The components of accounts receivable are as follows:

	December 31, 2003		September 30, 2004 (unaudited)	
Accounts receivable	\$	4,932,165	\$	11,702,300
Unbilled revenue		1,225,437		3,303,691
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(622,995)		(653,486)
Total	\$	5,534,607	\$	14,352,505

The components of other current liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2003		September 30, 2004 (unaudited)	
Accrued income taxes	\$	425,977	\$	731,828
Accrued transaction costs				67,788
Accrued bonus and commissions		1,150,614		1,545,038
Accrued exit and severance costs				206,409
Accrued vacation		220,443		361,269
Other payroll related liabilities		30,934		448,937
Sales and use taxes		85,187		288,747
Other accrued expenses		489,525		1,055,830
Deferred revenues		262,107		680,965
Total	\$	2,664,787	\$	5,386,811

6. Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

The components of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Net income	\$ 424,265	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 516,188	\$ 2,576,630
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(14,592)	5,843	(18,105)	(11,309)
Total comprehensive net income	\$ 409,673	\$ 1,151,932	\$ 498,083	\$ 2,565,321

7. Business Combinations*Acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc.*

On April 2, 2004, the Company consummated the acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc, a privately held company, for approximately \$8.8 million, consisting of approximately \$1.5 million in cash, transaction costs of approximately \$0.5 million, approximately 1.7 million shares of Perficient's common stock valued at \$3.77 per share and stock options valued at approximately \$0.4 million.

The total purchase consideration of \$8.8 million has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including identifiable intangible assets, based on their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. Such preliminary allocation resulted in Goodwill of approximately \$7.4 million. Goodwill is assigned at the enterprise level and is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The purchase price was allocated to intangibles based on an independent appraisal and management's estimate. Management expects to finalize the purchase price allocation within twelve months from acquisition.

The preliminary purchase price allocation is as follows:

Intangibles:	
Customer relationships	\$ 1.1 million
Non-compete agreements	0.4 million
Customer Backlog	0.2 million
Goodwill	7.4 million
Less fair value of liabilities acquired in excess of Tangible assets acquired	(0.3) million
Net assets acquired	\$ 8.8 million

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The Company believes that the intangible assets acquired have useful lives of nine months to eight years.

Acquisition of Meritage Technologies, Inc.

On June 18, 2004, the Company consummated the acquisition of Meritage Technologies, Inc., a privately held company for approximately, \$10.4 million, consisting of approximately \$2.9 million in cash, \$2.4 of liabilities repaid on behalf of Meritage Technologies, Inc., transaction costs of approximately \$0.9 million, and approximately 1.2 million shares of Perficient's common stock valued at approximately \$3.595 per share.

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The total purchase price consideration of \$10.4 million, including transaction costs of \$0.9 million, have been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including identifiable intangible assets, based on their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. Such preliminary allocation resulted in Goodwill of approximately \$7.4 million. Goodwill is assigned at the enterprise level and is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The purchase price was allocated to intangibles based on management's estimate with assistance from an independent appraisal firm. Management expects to finalize the purchase price allocation within twelve months from acquisition.

The preliminary purchase price allocation is as follows:

Intangibles:		
Customer relationships	\$	0.3 million
Non-compete agreements		1.5 million
Goodwill		7.4 million
Add fair value of assets acquired in excess of Liabilities		1.2 million
Net assets acquired	\$	10.4 million

The Company believes that the intangible assets acquired have useful lives of five years. Accrued exit costs of approximately \$0.2 million relate to lease obligations for excess office space that the Company has vacated or intends to vacate under the approved facilities exit plan. The estimated costs of vacating these leased facilities, including estimated costs to sub-lease, and sub-lease income were based on market information and trend analysis as estimated by the Company. It is reasonably possible that actual results could differ from these estimates in the near term.

Accrued severance of \$0.2 million relates to severance and related payroll taxes for certain employees of Meritage Technologies, Inc. impacted by the approved plan of termination.

The Company acquired deferred tax assets of approximately \$1.9 million. These assets primarily relate to net losses incurred by Meritage Technologies, Inc. prior to the acquisition. The Company has placed a full valuation allowance on these assets given the level of cumulative historical losses for both Meritage Technologies, Inc. and the Company. Any utilization of these acquired deferred tax assets in future periods will be an adjustment to goodwill.

Pro-forma Results of Operations

The following presents the unaudited pro-forma combined results of operations of the Company with Genisys Consulting, Inc., and Meritage Technologies, Inc. for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, and nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, after giving effect to certain proforma adjustments related to the amortization of acquired intangible assets. These unaudited pro-forma results are not necessarily indicative of the actual consolidated results of operations had the acquisitions actually occurred on January 1, 2003 and 2004 or of future results of operations of the consolidated entities:

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Revenues	\$ 14,786,451	\$ 17,523,132	\$ 43,142,582	\$ 44,394,663
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (222,190)	\$ 1,146,089	\$ 63,185	\$ 2,452,820
Basic Income (Loss) Per Share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.13
Diluted Income (Loss) Per Share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.11

8. Intangible Assets*Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives*

The changes in the carrying amount of Goodwill for the three months ended September 30, 2004 is as follows:

Balance at June 30, 2004	\$	25.1 million
Adjustment to Goodwill relating to transaction costs		0.1 million
Balance at September 30, 2004	\$	25.2 million

Intangible Assets with Definite Lives

Following is a summary of Company's intangible assets (in millions) that are subject to amortization:

	December 31, 2003			September 30, 2004		
	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amounts	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amounts
Customer Relationships	\$ 3.6	\$ (3.3)	\$ 0.3	\$ 5.0	\$ (3.4)	\$ 1.6
Non-Compete	0.5	(0.5)		2.4	(0.8)	1.6
Customer Backlog				0.2	(0.1)	0.1
Total	\$ 4.1	\$ (3.8)	\$ 0.3	\$ 7.6	\$ (4.3)	\$ 3.3

9. Borrowings

We have a line of credit arrangement with Silicon Valley Bank that will expire in December 2004. The agreement allows us to borrow up to an amount equal to 80% of eligible accounts receivable as defined in the credit agreement but in no event more than \$6.0 million. We are required to comply with certain financial covenants under this agreement, which require us to maintain a minimum tangible net worth of at least \$3,000,000 and to maintain a ratio of cash plus accounts receivable including 50% of unbilled revenue to current liabilities of at least 1.50 to 1.00. Borrowings under the agreement bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1.00% (5.75% as of September 30, 2004). As of September 30, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under this line of credit and the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we amended our credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank to provide a \$4.0 million credit facility to be used to finance certain qualified acquisitions. We are also required to comply with certain financial covenants under this acquisition credit facility, which require us to maintain a minimum tangible net worth of at least \$3,000,000, to maintain a ratio of cash plus accounts receivable including 50% of unbilled revenue to current liabilities of at least 1.50 to 1.00, and to maintain a ratio of after tax earnings before

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interest, depreciation and amortization, annualized, divided by current maturities of long-term debt plus interest of at least 1.50 to 1.00. Borrowings under this arrangement bear interest equal to the average four year U.S. Treasury note yield plus 3.5% (7.11% as of September 30, 2004), and are repayable in thirty-six equal installments. We are entitled to make payments of accrued interest only for the first three monthly installments. As of September 30, 2004 the balance outstanding under this acquisition credit facility was \$2.5 million and the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

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In connection with the acquisitions of Javelin Solutions, Inc., Veritecon, Inc., and Meritage Technologies, Inc., we were required to establish various letters of credit totaling \$615,000 to serve as collateral for certain office space and equipment leases. These letters of credit reduce the borrowings available under our line of credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank. Two letters of credit totaling \$365,000 will remain in effect through 2005, and the other letter of credit of \$250,000 will remain in effect through 2007.

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

Statements made in this Report on Form 10-QSB, including without limitation this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Operations, other than statements of historical information, are 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. These forward-looking statements may sometimes be identified by such words as may, will, expect, anticipate, believe, estimate and or similar words. We believe that it is important to communicate our future expectations to investors. However, these forward-looking statements involve many risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to, those set forth under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Report on Form 10-QSB. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Report on Form 10-QSB to conform these statements to actual results.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the other financial information included elsewhere in this Report on Form 10-QSB.

We were incorporated in September 1997 and began generating revenue in February 1998. We generate revenue from professional services performed for our end-user customers, and the end-user customers of our software partners. Additionally, we generate revenue from selling software.

In August 2004 we entered into a one-year extension of our existing services agreement with IBM under which we provide deployment, integration and training services to IBM's WebSphere® customers. The current agreement will terminate on September 1, 2005. Prior to that date, IBM has the right to terminate the agreement upon five days prior written notice. Revenue from IBM was approximately 33% and 17% of total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM was approximately 36% and 24% of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM specifically under the IBM Software Services for WebSphere subcontracting agreement accounted for approximately 8% and 2% of total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM specifically under the IBM Software Services for WebSphere subcontracting agreement accounted for approximately 10% and 4% of total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Our revenue and operating results are subject to substantial variations based on our customers' expenditures and the frequency with which we are chosen to perform services for our customers. Revenue from any given customer will vary from period to period. We expect, however, that IBM will remain a significant customer for the foreseeable future. To the extent that IBM, or any other significant customer, uses less of our services or terminates its relationship with us, our revenue could decline substantially.

Revenue is derived primarily from professional services provided on a time and materials basis, with the remaining revenue provided from fixed fee engagements and software sales. For time and material contracts, revenue is recognized and billed by multiplying the number of hours expended by our professionals in the performance of the contract by the established billing rates. For fixed fee projects, revenue is generally recognized using the proportionate performance method. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made on a

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contract-by-contract basis and are recognized in the period in which such losses are determined. Billings in excess of costs plus earnings are classified as deferred revenues. On many projects we are also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses such as airfare, lodging and meals. These reimbursements are included as a component of revenue. Software revenue is recorded on a gross basis provided we act as a principal in the transaction. In the event we do

not meet the requirements to be considered a principal in the software sale transaction and act as an agent, the revenue is recorded on a net basis.

Our gross margins are affected by trends in the utilization rate of our professionals (defined as the percentage of our professionals' time billed to customers, divided by the total available hours in the respective period), the salaries we pay our consulting professionals, and the average rate we receive from our customers. If a project ends earlier than scheduled or we retain professionals in advance of receiving project assignments, our utilization rate will decline and adversely affect our gross margins.

Results Of Operations

Three months ended September 30, 2003 compared to three months ended September 30, 2004

Revenue. Total revenue increased from approximately \$7.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$17.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Services revenue increased from approximately \$6.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$13.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in services revenue resulted largely from the acquisitions of Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies, Inc., which accounted for approximately \$2.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, of services revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2004. Additionally, the average number of consultants performing services, including subcontractors, increased from 123 as of September 30, 2003 to 275 as of September 30, 2004. Utilization of consultants also increased from 80% for the quarter ended September 30, 2003 to 86%, excluding subcontractors, for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 based on a 2000 hours of annual utilization. Software revenue increased from approximately \$0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$3.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Software revenue is expected to fluctuate between quarters depending on our customers demand for such software. Generally we are reimbursed for our out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with our customers consulting projects. Reimbursed expenses increased from approximately \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The aggregate amount of reimbursed expenses will fluctuate depending on the location of our customers, the general fluctuation of travel costs such as airfare, and the total number of our projects that require travel.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue, consisting of salaries and benefits associated with our technology professionals, subcontractors, software, and of reimbursed and project related expenses, increased from approximately \$4.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$11.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in cost of revenue is attributable to an increase in number of professionals due to the acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies, Inc., and due to an increase in average number of consultants performing services, including subcontractors, from 123 for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to 275 for the quarter ended September 30, 2004. In addition, costs associated with software sales increased in connection with the increased software revenue during this quarter ended September 30, 2004. Reimbursable expenses will fluctuate with the associated revenue because our customers reimburse us for these costs. Other project related expenses consist of travel and other out-of-pocket costs that are not reimbursed by our customers. These expenses will fluctuate depending generally on outside factors including the cost of travel and the location of our customers.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased from approximately \$2.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$5.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Gross margin as a percentage of revenue, excluding reimbursed expenses, was 39% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 34% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Services gross margin was 42% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 39% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease in services gross margin as a percentage of revenue, excluding reimbursed expenses, is primarily due to lower gross margins on consulting services contracts acquired from Genisys Consulting Inc, and Meritage Technologies, Inc. Gross margins for services can fluctuate depending upon a number of factors including our ability to manage successfully the utilization rates and salaries of our consultants, and the rates we can charge for our services. Software gross margin was 20% and 14% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Gross margin for software can fluctuate due to market competition for each sale.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of salaries and benefits for sales, executive and administrative employees, training, marketing activities, investor relations, recruiting, non-reimbursable travel costs and expenses, and miscellaneous expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased from approximately \$1.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$3.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in these costs is related to the acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc., and Meritage Technologies, Inc. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue excluding reimbursed expenses decreased from 26% for the three months ended September 30, 2003 to 20% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. This decrease is the result of increased selling and operating efficiencies during the applicable periods.

Stock Compensation. Stock compensation expense consists of non-cash compensation arising from certain option grants to employees with exercise prices below fair market value at the date of grant and compensation expense associated with unvested stock options assumed in business combinations. Stock compensation expense decreased from \$25,889 during the three months ended September 30, 2003 to \$1,845 during the three months ended September 30, 2004. Such stock compensation is generally expensed across the vesting periods of the related option grants. Stock compensation expense has decreased in the three months ended September 30, 2004, due to most of these stock options becoming fully vested.

Depreciation. Depreciation expense decreased from \$165,943 during the three months ended September 30, 2003 to \$138,718 during the three months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease is due to a general decrease in purchases of fixed assets along with an increasing number of fully depreciated assets.

Intangibles Amortization. Intangibles amortization expense consists of amortization of intangibles arising from our acquisitions. Amortization increased from \$62,502 during the three months ended September 30, 2003 to \$233,541 during the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in amortization expense reflects the acquisition of intangibles from Genisys Consulting Inc, and Meritage Technologies, Inc. during the three months ended June 30, 2004.

Interest Expense. Interest expense remained relatively constant at \$55,771 during the three months ended September 30, 2003 as compared to \$ 52,983 during the three months ended September 30, 2004. Interest expense has remained relatively constant as the principal balances on the notes payable to related parties and the Company's bank line of credit have decreased since the same quarter in 2003 while interest expense is being incurred on the newly funded acquisition credit facility drawn down in conjunction with the acquisition of Meritage Technologies, Inc. in June 2004.

Provision for Income Taxes. We accrue a provision for federal, state and foreign income tax at the applicable statutory rates adjusted for non-deductible expenses, which includes certain intangibles amortization and deferred stock compensation. Our tax provision rate was 39% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. We have deferred tax assets amounting to approximately \$1.9 million for which we have full valuation allowances.

Nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to nine months ended September 30, 2004

Revenue. Total revenue increased from approximately \$22.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$37.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Services revenue increased from approximately \$18.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$29.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in services revenue resulted largely from the acquisitions of Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies, Inc., which accounted for approximately \$5.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of services revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Additionally, the average number of consultants performing services, including subcontractors, increased from 120 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to 193 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Utilization of consultants also increased from 75% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to 82%, excluding subcontractors, for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Software revenue increased from approximately \$2.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$5.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Software revenue is expected to fluctuate between quarters depending on our customers demand for such software. Generally we are reimbursed for our out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with our customers consulting projects. Reimbursed expenses increased from approximately \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$1.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The aggregate amount of

reimbursed expenses will fluctuate depending on the location of our customers, the general fluctuation of travel costs such as airfare, and the total number of our projects that require travel.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue, consisting of salaries and benefits associated with our technology professionals, subcontractors, software, and of reimbursed and project related expenses, increased from approximately \$14.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$24.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in cost of revenue is attributable to an increase in the number of consultants due to the acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies, Inc. Additionally, the average number of consultants performing services, including subcontractors, increased from 120 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to 193 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In addition, costs associated with software sales increased in connection with increased software revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Reimbursable expenses will fluctuate with the associated revenue because our customers reimburse us for these costs. Other project related expenses consist of travel and other out-of-pocket costs that are not reimbursed by our customers. These expenses will fluctuate depending generally on outside factors including the cost of travel and the location of our customers.

Gross Margin. Gross margin increased from approximately \$8.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$12.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Gross margin as a percentage of revenue excluding reimbursed expenses was 40% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 36% for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Services gross margin excluding reimbursed expenses, was 43% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 40% for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease in gross margin as a percentage of revenue excluding reimbursed expenses is primarily due to lower gross margins on consulting services contracts acquired from Genisys Consulting Inc., and Meritage Technologies, Inc. Gross margins for services can fluctuate depending upon a number of factors including our ability to manage successfully the utilization rates and salaries of our consultants, and the rates we can charge for our services. Software gross margin was 15% and 16% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Gross margin for software can fluctuate due to the market competitiveness for each sale.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of salaries and benefits for sales, executive and administrative employees, training, marketing activities, investor relations, recruiting, non-reimbursable travel costs and expenses, and miscellaneous expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased from approximately \$5.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to approximately \$7.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in these costs is related to the acquisition of Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies, Inc. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue excluding reimbursed expenses decreased from 28% for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to 21% for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. This decrease is the result of increased selling and operating efficiencies during the applicable periods.

Stock Compensation. Stock compensation expense consists of non-cash compensation arising from certain option grants to employees with exercise prices below fair market value at the date of grant and compensation expense associated with unvested stock options assumed in business combinations. Stock compensation expense decreased from

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\$110,038 during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to \$26,613 during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Such stock compensation is generally expensed across the vesting periods of the related option grants. Stock compensation expense has decreased in the nine months ended September 30, 2004, due to majority of these stock options becoming fully vested.

Depreciation. Depreciation expense decreased from \$560,543 during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to \$363,593 during the nine months ended June 30, 2004. The decrease is due to a general decrease in purchases of fixed assets along with an increasing number of fully depreciated assets

Intangibles Amortization. Intangibles amortization expense consists of amortization of intangibles arising from our acquisitions. Amortization decreased from \$554,170 during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 to \$446,320 during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease in amortization expense reflects the end of the assigned three-year useful life relating to intangibles for the acquisition of Compete, Inc. in February 2000, partially offset by increase amortization of intangibles acquired from Genisys Consulting, Inc. and Meritage Technologies Inc.

Interest Expense. Interest expense was \$199,172 during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 compared to \$82,116 during the nine months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease in interest expense is due to decreases in the principal balances on the notes payable to a related parties and the Company's bank line of credit since the same period in 2003 which are partially off-set by the interest expense now being incurred on the newly funded acquisition credit facility drawn down in conjunction with the acquisition of Meritage Technologies, Inc. in June 2004.

Provision for Income Taxes. We accrue a provision for federal, state and foreign income tax at the applicable statutory rates adjusted for non-deductible expenses, which includes certain intangibles amortization and deferred stock compensation. Our tax provision rate was 39% for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. We have deferred tax assets amounting to approximately \$1.9 million for which we have full valuation allowances.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

We have a line of credit arrangement with Silicon Valley Bank that will expire in December 2004. The agreement allows us to borrow up to an amount equal to 80% of eligible accounts receivable as defined in the agreement but in no event more than \$6.0 million. We are required to comply with certain financial covenants under this agreement, which require us to maintain a minimum tangible net worth of at least \$3,000,000 and to maintain a ratio of cash plus accounts receivable including 50% of unbilled revenue to current liabilities of at least 1.50 to 1.00. Borrowings under the agreement bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1.00% (5.75% as of September 30, 2004). As of September 30, 2004, there were no amounts outstanding under this line of credit and the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, we amended our credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank to provide an additional credit facility of \$4.0 million to be used to finance certain qualified acquisitions. We are also required to comply with certain financial covenants under this acquisition credit facility, which require us to maintain a minimum tangible net worth of at least \$3,000,000, to maintain a ratio of cash plus accounts receivable including 50% of unbilled revenue to current liabilities of at least 1.50 to 1.00, and to maintain a ratio of after tax earnings before interest, depreciation and amortization, annualized, divided by current maturities of long-term debt plus interest of at least 1.50 to 1.00. Borrowings under this arrangement bear interest equal to the average four year U.S. Treasury note yield plus 3.5% (7.11% as of September 30, 2004), and are repayable in thirty-six equal installments. We are entitled to make payments of accrued interest only for the first three monthly installments. As of September 30, 2004 the balance outstanding under this acquisition credit facility was \$2.5 million and the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

In connection with the acquisitions of Javelin Solutions, Inc., Vertecon, Inc., and Meritage Technologies, Inc., we were required to establish various letters of credit totaling \$615,000 to serve as collateral for certain office space and equipment leases. These letters of credit reduce the borrowings available under our line of credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank. Two letters of credit totaling \$365,000 will remain in effect through 2005, and the other letter of credit of \$250,000 will remain in effect through 2007.

Net cash generated by operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 was approximately \$ 1.7 million. As of September 30, 2004, we had approximately \$ 2.8 million in cash and working capital of approximately \$7.8 million.

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We expect to fund our operations during 2004 and 2005 from cash generated from operations and short-term borrowings as necessary from our line of credit facility. The amount of borrowings available to us is based on a percentage of our receivables. If our capital is insufficient to fund our activities in either the short or long term, we may need to raise additional funds. In the ordinary course of business, we may engage in discussions with various persons in connection with additional financing. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity securities, our existing stockholders' percentage ownership will be diluted. These equity securities may also have rights superior to our common stock. Additional debt or equity financing may not be available when needed or on satisfactory terms. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to expand our services, respond to competition, pursue acquisition opportunities or continue our operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

Consulting revenues are comprised of revenue from professional services fees recognized primarily on a time and materials basis as performed. For fixed fee engagements, revenue is recognized using the proportionate performance method (based on the ratio of hours expended to total estimated hours). Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made on a contract-by-contract basis and are recognized in the period in which such losses are determined. Billings in excess of costs plus earnings are classified as deferred revenues. Our normal payment terms are net 30 days. Our agreement with IBM provides for net 60 days payment terms. Reimbursements for out-of-pocket expenses are included in gross revenue. Software revenue is recorded on a gross basis provided that we act as the principal in the transaction. In the event we do not meet the requirements to be considered the principal in the software sale transaction, we record the revenue on a net basis. There is no effect on net income between recording the software sales on a gross basis versus a net basis. We record an expense for the expected losses on uncollectible accounts receivable each period based on known facts and circumstances for the respective period.

We adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Statement 142) on January 1, 2002. In accordance with Statement 142, we replaced the ratable amortization of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets with a periodic review and analysis of such intangibles for possible impairment. In accordance with Statement 142, we assess our goodwill on October 1 of each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired.

Business acquisitions typically result in goodwill and other intangible assets, and the recorded values of those assets may become impaired in the future. The determination of the value of such intangible assets requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect our consolidated financial statements. We assess potential impairments to intangible assets on an annual basis or when there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators and future cash flows related to intangible assets are based on operational performance of the acquired businesses, market conditions and other factors. Future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that goodwill associated with the acquired businesses is impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have an adverse impact on our results of operations by decreasing net income.

The Company applies APB 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option plans. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock option plans. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock compensation plans been determined based on fair value at the grant dates for awards under these plans consistent with SFAS 123, the Company's net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to pro forma amounts indicated in notes to financial statements above.

Management believes that the Company's net deferred tax asset should continue to be reduced by a full valuation allowance. Future operating results and projections could alter this conclusion, potentially resulting in an increase or decrease to the valuation allowance. Any decrease in the valuation allowance would result in the recording of an income tax benefit, or a credit to APIC or acquired intangibles.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Specific to Our Business

We have incurred losses during some of the quarters during which we have been in business and we may incur losses in the future.

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We have incurred operating losses in some of the quarters during which we have been in business. Although we have recently achieved profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. We cannot assure you of any operating results. In future quarters, our operating results may not meet public market analysts' and investors' expectations. If that happens, the price of our common stock will likely fall.

We have a limited number of customers who may not be obligated to use our services.

We have arrangements with a limited number of customers. Our contracts with some of our customers do not obligate them to use our services. A customer may choose at any time to use another consulting firm or to perform the services we provide through internal resources. Termination of a relationship with certain customers, or the decision of such customers to employ other consulting firms or perform services in-house, could materially harm our business.

The loss or impairment of our relationship with IBM would materially reduce our revenue and net income, and would materially impact our cash and working capital balances.

Amounts owed to us by IBM represented 11% of our accounts receivable, or \$1.6 million, as of September 30, 2004. Failure of IBM to pay that amount would have a material adverse effect on our working capital, cash position, business, operating results and financial condition. Failure of IBM to pay us timely also has a material impact our cash and working capital balances.

Revenue from IBM accounted for approximately 33% and 17% of total revenues for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM accounted for approximately 36% and 24% of total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM specifically under the IBM Software Services for WebSphere subcontracting agreement accounted for approximately 8% and 2% of total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Revenue from IBM specifically under the IBM Software Services for WebSphere subcontracting agreement accounted for approximately 10% and 4% of total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Our current agreement with IBM has been renewed and extended through August 2005, and may be terminated by IBM prior to that date upon five days written notice. A decision by IBM to reduce the amount of services performed by us or to terminate the agreement would have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In the event IBM decides not to use our services, our revenue and net income could be materially reduced.

Our quarterly operating results may be volatile and may cause our stock price to fluctuate.

A high percentage of our operating expenses, particularly personnel and rent, are fixed in advance of any particular quarter. As a result, if we experience unanticipated changes in the number or nature of our projects or in our employee utilization rates, we could experience large variations in quarterly operating results and losses in any particular quarter. Due to these factors, we believe that our historical quarter-to-quarter operating results should not be used to predict our future performance.

Our quarterly revenue, expenses and operating results have varied significantly in the past and are likely to vary significantly in the future. These quarterly fluctuations have been and may continue to be affected by a number of factors, including:

the loss of a significant customer or project;

the number and types of projects that we undertake;

our ability to attract, train and retain skilled management and technology professionals;

seasonal variations in spending patterns;

our employee utilization rates, including our ability to transition our technology professionals from one project to another;

changes in our pricing policies;

our ability to manage costs; and

costs related to acquisitions of other businesses.

In addition, many factors affecting our operating results are outside of our control, such as:

demand for Internet software;

end-user customer budget cycles;

changes in end-user customers' desire for our partners' products and our services;

pricing changes in our industry;

government regulation and legal developments regarding the use of the Internet; and

general economic conditions.

We expect that we may experience seasonal fluctuations in revenues. We expect that revenues in the quarter ending December 31 of a given year may typically be lower than in other quarters in that year as there are fewer billable days in this quarter as a result of vacations and holidays. This seasonal trend may materially affect our quarter-to-quarter operating results.

Our revenues are difficult to predict because they are derived from project-based engagements.

Almost all of our revenues are from project-based client engagements, which vary in size and scope. Our revenue is difficult to predict since a client that accounts for a significant portion of revenues in one period may not generate a similar amount of revenue, if any, in subsequent periods. In addition, because many of our project-based client engagements involve sequential stages, each of which may represent a different contractual commitment, a client may choose not to retain us for subsequent stages of an engagement or for new service projects.

Our gross margins are subject to fluctuations as a result of variances in utilization rates.

Our services gross margins are affected by trends in the utilization rate of our professionals, defined as the percentage of our professionals' time billed to customers divided by the total available hours in a period. Our operating expenses, including employee salaries, rent and administrative expenses are relatively fixed and cannot be reduced on short notice to compensate for unanticipated variations in the number or size of projects in process. If a project ends earlier than scheduled, we may need to redeploy our project personnel. Any resulting non-billable time may adversely affect our gross margins. The absence of long-term contracts and the need for new partners and business create an uncertain revenue stream, which could negatively affect our financial condition.

We may not grow, or we may be unable to manage our growth.

Our success will depend on our ability to increase the number of our partners, end-user customers and our teams of technology professionals. However, we may not grow as planned or at all. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories, more established reputations, more potential partner and end-user customer relationships and greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. If we experience growth, our growth will place significant strains on our management, personnel and other resources. If we are unable to grow or manage our growth effectively, this inability will adversely affect the quality of our services and our ability to retain key personnel, and could materially harm our business.

We may not be able to attract and retain technology professionals, which could affect our ability to compete effectively.

Our business is labor intensive. Accordingly, our success depends in large part upon our ability to attract, train, retain, motivate, manage and utilize highly skilled technology professionals. Additionally, our technology professionals are at-will employees. Any inability to attract, train and retain highly skilled technology professionals would impair our ability to adequately manage, staff and utilize our existing projects and to bid for or obtain new projects, which in turn would adversely affect our operating results.

Our success will depend on retaining our senior management team and key technical personnel.

We believe that our success will depend on retaining our senior management team and key technical personnel. Retention is particularly important in our business, as personal relationships are a critical element of obtaining and maintaining our partners. If any of these individuals stops working for us, our level of management, technical, marketing and sales expertise could significantly diminish. These individuals would be difficult to replace, and losing them could seriously harm our business. We may not be able to prevent key personnel, who may leave our employ in the future, from disclosing or using our technical knowledge, practices or procedures. One or more of our key personnel may resign and join a competitor or form a competing company. As a result, we might lose existing or potential clients.

We face risks associated with finding and integrating acquisitions.

We may continue to expand our technological expertise and geographical presence through selective acquisitions. Any acquisitions or investments we make in the future will involve risks. We may not be able to make acquisitions or investments on commercially acceptable terms. If we do buy a company, we could have difficulty retaining and assimilating that company's personnel. In addition, we could have difficulty assimilating acquired products, services or technologies into our operations and retaining the customers of that company. Our operating results may be adversely affected by increased intangibles amortization, stock compensation expense and increased compensation expense attributable to newly hired employees. Furthermore, our management's attention may be diverted from other aspects of our business and our reputation may be harmed if an acquired company performs poorly. These difficulties could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, increase our expenses and materially and adversely affect our results of operations. Furthermore, we may incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisitions. If we issue equity securities, your ownership share of our common stock will be diluted.

One of the companies we acquired has a self-funded health insurance plan. We are in the process of migrating the employees of the acquired company to a fully insured health plan. However, there may be significant exposures during the transition phase, which may have a material impact on our results of operations, liquidity, and capital resources.

We may face potential liability to customers if our customers' systems fail.

Our professional services and software are often critical to the operation of our customers' businesses and provide benefits that may be difficult to quantify. If one of our customers' systems fails, the customer could make a claim for substantial damages against us, regardless of our responsibility for that failure. The limitations of liability set forth in our contracts may not be enforceable in all instances and may not otherwise protect us from liability for damages. Our insurance coverage may not continue to be available on reasonable terms or in sufficient amounts to

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cover one or more large claims. In addition, a given insurer might disclaim coverage as to any future claims. If we experience one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage or result in changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, our business and financial results could suffer.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

We are dependent on the demand for Internet software and services, which may fluctuate.

The market for Internet software and services has changed rapidly over the last four years. The market for Internet software and services expanded dramatically during 1999 and most of 2000, but declined significantly in 2001 and 2002. Market demand for Internet software and service began to stabilize and improve throughout 2003 and 2004, but there can be no assurances that this trend will continue. Our future growth is dependent upon the demand for Internet software and services and our ability to provide strategic Internet services that are accepted by our end-user customers. Demand and market acceptance for Internet services are subject to a high level of uncertainty. If companies cancel or delay their business and technology initiatives or choose to move these initiatives in-house because of the current economic climate, or for other reasons, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Businesses may decrease or delay their use of advanced technologies as a means for conducting commerce.

Our future success depends heavily on the acceptance and use of advanced technologies as a means for conducting commerce and streamlining operations. We focus our services on the development and implementation of advanced technology strategies and solutions. If the use of these technologies does not grow, or such growth is delayed due to economic uncertainty or other conditions, our revenue could be less than we anticipate and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our business will suffer if we do not keep up with rapid technological change, evolving industry standards or changing partner requirements.

Rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and changing partner needs are common in the Internet professional services market. Accordingly, our success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

continue to develop our technology expertise;

enhance our current services;

develop new services that meet changing partner and end-user customer needs;

advertise and market our services; and

influence and respond to emerging industry standards and other technological changes.

We must accomplish all of these tasks in a timely and cost-effective manner. We might not succeed in effectively doing any of these tasks, and our failure to succeed could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, including materially reducing our revenue and operating results.

We may also incur substantial costs to keep up with changes surrounding the Internet. Unresolved critical issues concerning the commercial use and government regulation of the Internet include the following:

security;

cost and ease of Internet access;

intellectual property ownership;

privacy;

taxation; and

liability issues.

Any costs we incur because of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including reduced net income.

Our market is highly competitive and has low barriers to entry.

The market for Internet professional services is relatively new, intensely competitive, rapidly evolving and subject to rapid technological change. In addition, there are relatively low barriers to entry into this market. Because of the rapid changes to, and volatility in, the Internet software and service industry, many well-capitalized companies that may have chosen sectors of the industry that are not competitive with our business, including some of our partners, may refocus their activities and resources. As a result, they could deploy their resources and enter into a business that is competitive with ours.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, more established reputations and potential partner relationships and greater financial, technical, industry and marketing resources than we do. This may place us at a disadvantage to our competitors, which may harm our ability to grow or maintain revenue or generate net income.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Stock

The trading volume of our common stock has been limited and, as a result, our stock price has been, and will likely continue to be, volatile.

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market under the symbol PRFT. The trading volume of our common stock has been limited, and the stock prices have been volatile. Our common stock price may continue to be highly volatile and may fluctuate as a result of the limited trading volume.

Our officers, directors, and 5% and greater stockholders own a large percentage of our voting securities.

Our executive officers, directors and existing 5% and greater stockholders beneficially own or control approximately 25% of the voting power of our common stock. This concentration of ownership of our common stock may make it difficult for other Perficient stockholders to successfully approve or defeat matters that may be submitted for action by our stockholders. It may also have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of our company.

It may be difficult for another company to acquire us, and this could depress our stock price.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and Delaware law could make it difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. In addition, under our agreement with IBM, we have granted IBM a right of first offer and a right to terminate its agreement with us with respect to any change of control transaction with a company that has a substantial portion of its business in the web application server product and services market, other than a systems integrator or professional services firm. As a result, a potential acquirer may be discouraged from making an offer to buy us.

We may need additional capital in the future, which may not be available to us. The raising of any additional capital may reduce the ownership percentages of our existing shareholders.

We believe our existing line of credit and working capital should provide sufficient resources to satisfy our near term capital requirements. Our existing line of credit facility expires in December 2004 and our term loan facility advance period expires in June 2005. If we are unable to renew our line of credit, we may need to obtain an alternate debt financing facility. In the future we may decide to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financing in order to:

take advantage of opportunities, including more rapid expansion or acquisitions of, or investments in,

businesses or technologies;

develop new services; or

respond to competitive pressures.

Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity will reduce the ownership percentages of existing shareholders. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that any additional financing we may need will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. In such case, our business results would suffer.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

We performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2004.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2004 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial statements.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

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

The following matter was voted upon at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders originally held on July 20, 2004 and adjourned until July 27, 2004:

1. Each of persons listed below were nominated for election to the board of directors and were elected to serve as directors as indicated below:

	For	Withheld	Abstentions
<i>Directors nominated for reelection:</i>			

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John T. McDonald	8,578,884	12,138
David S. Lundeen	8,275,673	315,349
Robert E. Pickering, Jr	8,578,884	12,138
Max D. Hopper	8,284,050	306,972
<i>Individuals nominated to fill vacancies:</i>		
Kenneth R. Johnsen	8,586,761	4,261
Ralph C. Derrickson	8,586,761	4,261

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 2, 2004, by and among Perficient, Inc., Perficient Genisys, Inc., Genisys Consulting, Inc. and certain shareholders of Genisys Consulting, Inc.
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 18, 2004, by and among Perficient, Inc., Perficient Meritage, Inc, Meritage Technologies, Inc., and Robert Honner, as Stockholder Representative.
4.1+	Specimen Certificate for shares of common stock.
4.2+	Warrant granted to Gilford Securities Incorporated.
4.3+++	Certificate of Designation, Rights and Preferences of Series A Preferred Stock.
4.4+++	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant.
4.5#	Certificate of Designation, Rights and Preferences of Series B Preferred Stock.
4.6#	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant.
4.7##	Form of Warrant.
10.3	Amendment dated August 12, 2004 to existing arrangement dated August 17, 2000 between International Business Machines Corporation and Perficient, Inc.
10.4	Loan Modification Agreement dated September 28, 2004 by and among Perficient, Inc., Perficient Canada Corp., Perficient Genisys, Inc., Perficient Meritage, Inc., and Silicon Valley Bank
31.1	Certification to the Securities and Exchange Commission by Registrant's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Perficient, Inc. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

+ Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-78337) declared effective on July 28, 1999 by the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated herein by reference.

+++ Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 17, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference.

Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 18, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference.

Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-117216) filed on July 8, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 16, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein.

Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 18, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein.

Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an Exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed on August 16, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

On July 29, 2004, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K pursuant to Item 12 (Results of Operations and Financial Condition) to report our financial results for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2004.

On August 30, 2004, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K/A pursuant to Item 2 to report the acquisition of Meritage Technologies, Inc., amending our original Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2004.

On September 28, 2004, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K pursuant to Item 4 to report the dismissal of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent public accountants.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PERFICIENT, INC.

Dated: November 15, 2004

/s/ John T. McDonald
John T. McDonald, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 15, 2004

/s/ Michael D. Hill
Michael D. Hill, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)