

SOFTECH INC
Form 10-Q
April 14, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended February 28, 2015

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

0-10665

Commission File Number

SOFTECH, INC.

(Exact name of the Registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-2453033

(I.R.S Employer Identification
No.)

650 Suffolk Street, Suite 415, Lowell, MA 01854

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Telephone (978) 513-2700

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Sec. 232.405) 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 a smaller reporting company. See definitions of accelerated filer, large accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer . Accelerated filer .
Non-accelerated filer . (Do not check if a smaller reportingSmaller reporting company .
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 registrant s common stock at April 10, 2015 was 893,724 shares.

SOFTECH, INC.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements.****SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

| | <i>(in thousands)</i> | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| | February 28, 2015 (Unaudited) | May 31, 2014 |
| <u>ASSETS</u> | | |
| Cash | \$ 538 | \$ 1,209 |
| Accounts receivable (less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$18 as of February 28, 2015 and May 31, 2014) | 541 | 666 |
| Holdback payment and earn-out payments from CADRA sale, current portion | 283 | 547 |
| Debt issuance costs, net | - | 139 |
| Prepaid and other assets | 235 | 204 |
| Total current assets | 1,597 | 2,765 |
| Property and equipment, net | 65 | 95 |
| Goodwill | 948 | 948 |
| Capitalized software development costs, net | 336 | 319 |
| Capitalized patent costs | 108 | 106 |
| Earn-out payments from CADRA sale, net of current portion | 362 | 348 |
| Other assets | 143 | 143 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 3,559 | \$ 4,724 |
| <u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS (DEFICIT) EQUITY</u> | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 132 | \$ 483 |
| Accrued expenses | 325 | 607 |
| Deferred maintenance revenue | 1,690 | 1,462 |
| Capital lease, current | 19 | 19 |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | 583 | 973 |
| Total current liabilities | 2,749 | 3,544 |

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| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Capital lease, net of current portion | 37 | 47 |
| Long-term debt, net of current maturities | 147 | - |
| Other accrued liabilities | 11 | - |
| Total liabilities | 2,944 | 3,591 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Redeemable common stock, \$0.10 par value, 170,000 and 50,000 shares issued and outstanding at February 28, 2015 and May 31, 2014, respectively. | 1,190 | 275 |
| Shareholders (deficit) equity : | | |
| Common stock, \$0.10 par value 20,000,000 shares authorized, 723,724 and 825,135 issued and outstanding at February 28, 2015 and May 31, 2014, respectively. | 73 | 83 |
| Capital in excess of par value | 27,026 | 27,338 |
| Accumulated deficit | (27,388) | (26,081) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (286) | (482) |
| Total shareholders (deficit) equity | (575) | 858 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS (DEFICIT) EQUITY \$ | 3,559 | \$ 4,724 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

| | <i>(in thousands, except for share and per share data)</i> | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| | For the Three Months Ended | |
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| Products | \$ 184 | \$ 426 |
| Services | 741 | 916 |
| Total revenue | 925 | 1,342 |
| Cost of revenue: | | |
| Products | 38 | 241 |
| Services | 392 | 325 |
| Total cost of revenue | 430 | 566 |
| Gross margin | 495 | 776 |
| Research and development expenses | 183 | 276 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 592 | 835 |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (10) | - |
| Operating loss | (270) | (335) |
| Interest expense | 31 | 10 |
| Other expense (income), net | 55 | (6) |
| Net loss | \$ (356) | \$ (339) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share: | \$ (0.40) | \$ (0.39) |
| Weighted average common and redeemable shares outstanding-basic and diluted | 893,724 | 875,135 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

| | <i>(in thousands, except for share and per share data)</i> | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| | For the Nine Months Ended | |
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| Products | \$ 454 | \$ 1,042 |
| Services | 2,362 | 3,089 |
| Total revenue | 2,816 | 4,131 |
| Cost of revenue: | | |
| Products | 124 | 302 |
| Services | 1,183 | 897 |
| Total cost of revenue | 1,307 | 1,199 |
| Gross margin | 1,509 | 2,932 |
| Research and development expenses | 677 | 915 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 1,953 | 2,582 |
| Gain on CADRA sale | - | (649) |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (70) | - |
| Operating (loss) income | (1,051) | 84 |
| Interest expense | 158 | 203 |
| Other expense (income), net | 98 | (28) |
| Net loss | \$ (1,307) | \$ (91) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share: | \$ (1.47) | \$ (0.10) |
| Weighted average common and redeemable shares outstanding-basic and diluted | 888,906 | 883,853 |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (UNAUDITED)

| | <i>(in thousands, except for share and per share data)</i> | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| | For the Three Months Ended February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Net loss | \$ (356) | \$ (339) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 113 | (35) |
| Comprehensive loss | \$ (243) | \$ (374) |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except for share and per share data)

| | For the Nine Months Ended | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Net loss | \$ (1,307) | \$ (91) |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 198 | (80) |
| Comprehensive loss | \$ (1,109) | \$ (171) |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**

| | <i>(in thousands)</i> | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | For the Nine Months Ended | |
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (1,307) | \$ (91) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 253 | 170 |
| Gain on CADRA sale | - | (649) |
| Stock-based compensation | 85 | 6 |
| Non-cash interest expense | 27 | 15 |
| Change in fair value of warrant liability | - | (32) |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (70) | - |
| Change in current assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 125 | (243) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (31) | 179 |
| Restricted cash | - | 65 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | (617) | 401 |
| Deferred maintenance revenue | 228 | (135) |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (1,307) | (314) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from sale of product line, net of direct expenses | - | 2,432 |
| Capital expenditures | (2) | (39) |
| Capitalized software development costs | (101) | (57) |
| Capitalized patent costs | (2) | (4) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (105) | 2,332 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Cost of repurchase of common stock | (37) | (63) |
| Cost of repurchase of redeemable common stock | (275) | - |
| Capitalized debt issuance costs | - | (32) |
| Borrowing under debt agreement | 750 | - |
| Repurchase of warrant liability | - | (19) |
| Proceeds from holdback agreement | 320 | - |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net | 820 | - |
| Repayments under debt agreements | (1,020) | (1,700) |
| Repayments under capital lease | (10) | (11) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 548 | (1,825) |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash | 193 | (89) |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (671) | 104 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----|-------|----|-------|
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | | 1,209 | | 1,188 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ | 538 | \$ | 1,292 |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: | | | | |
| Interest paid | \$ | 105 | \$ | 205 |
| Taxes paid | \$ | 2 | \$ | 14 |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: | | | | |
| Issuance of warrants | \$ | - | \$ | 51 |
| Purchase of property and equipment under capital lease | \$ | - | \$ | 30 |
| Accretion of redeemable common stock | \$ | 340 | \$ | - |
| Accrued investor fees | \$ | 30 | \$ | - |

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

SOFTECH, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

SofTech, Inc. (the Company) was formed in Massachusetts on June 10, 1969. The Company is engaged in the development, marketing, distribution and support of computer software solutions that serve the Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) industry. The Company's operations are organized geographically with offices in the U.S. and in Italy. The Company also has resellers in Asia and Europe.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of SofTech, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Information Decisions, Inc., Workgroup Technology Corporation, SofTech, GmbH and SofTech, Srl. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Our unaudited consolidated financial statements presented herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and footnote disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended May 31, 2014 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Annual Report), which was filed with the SEC on October 7, 2014. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company as of and for these interim periods.

CADRA SALE

On October 18, 2013, the Company sold substantially all of the assets of its CADRA product line, including all intellectual property related to that technology but specifically excluding cash, billed accounts receivable and liabilities other than the deferred maintenance liability associated with CADRA customer maintenance contracts for support services (the CADRA Sale), to Mentor Graphics Corporation (Mentor), pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated August 30, 2013 (the Asset Purchase Agreement). The aggregate consideration for the CADRA Sale is up to \$3.95 million, which is comprised of (i) \$2.88 million paid on the closing date; (ii) \$320,000 payable on the one year anniversary (the Holdback Payment) of the closing date (subject to any indemnification claims); and (iii) up to an aggregate \$750,000 over the three-year period subsequent to the closing date, based on 10% of the net revenue generated by the CADRA business (the Earn-Out Payments), subject to the terms of the Earn-Out Agreement dated August 30, 2013 (the Earn-Out Agreement). The Holdback Payment of \$320,000 was received on October 20, 2014. The Company has received Earn-Out Payments totaling \$327,000 related to the period from October 18, 2013 through

January 31, 2015.

Subsequent to the CADRA Sale, the Company continues to offer the CADRA technology as a reseller throughout Europe (except Germany) pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distributorship Agreement") with Mentor. Due to the significant continued involvement in the sale and support of the CADRA product line, the transaction does not qualify for presentation as discontinued operations.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain accounts in the financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2014 have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform to the presentation in the current periods' financial statements.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates included in the financial statements pertain to revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, the fair value estimate of the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments and the valuation of long term assets including goodwill, capitalized patent costs, capitalized software development costs and deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The Company accounts for its software development costs in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 985-20, *Software-Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased or Marketed* and ASC 350-40, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other- Internal Use-Software*. ASC 985-20 is applicable to costs incurred to develop or purchase software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed as a separate product or as part of a product or process. ASC 350-40 is applicable to costs incurred to develop or obtain software solely to meet an entity's internal needs and for which no substantive plan exists or is being developed to externally market the software. ASC 350-40 also covers technology that would be offered as a hosted solution.

Under ASC 985-20, costs that are incurred in researching and developing a computer software product are charged to expense until technological feasibility has been established for the product. Once technological feasibility is established, software development costs are capitalized until the product is available for general release to customers.

Under ASC 350-40 there are three distinct stages associated with development software which include 1) preliminary project; 2) application development; and 3) post implementation-operation. Costs should be capitalized after each of the following has occurred:

.

The preliminary project stage has been completed;

.

Management with the relevant authority authorizes the project;

.

Management with the relevant authority commits to fund the project;

.

It is probable that the project will be completed; and

.

It is probable that the software will be used for the intended purpose.

Capitalization stops after the software is substantially complete.

Capitalized costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the product, generally three years. The Company evaluates the realizability of the assets and the related periods of amortization on a regular basis. Judgment is required in determining when costs should begin to be capitalized under both standards as well as the technology's economic life.

During the three months ended February 28, 2015, the Company capitalized approximately \$101,000 of software development costs related to the development of its ecommerce product. No software development costs were capitalized during the three months ended February 28, 2014. For the nine months ended February 28, 2015, software development costs totaled approximately \$101,000 as compared to \$57,000 in the same period in fiscal 2014. Amortization expense related to capitalized software development costs for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$28,000 and \$84,000, respectively, as compared to approximately \$23,000 and \$71,000 for the comparable periods in the prior fiscal year.

DEBT ISSUANCE COSTS

The Company capitalizes the direct costs associated with entering into debt agreements and amortizes those costs over the life of the debt agreement. In May 2013, the Company entered into the Loan Agreement as detailed in Note D. Total direct costs incurred in establishing this debt agreement were approximately \$255,000, which was amortized over the term of the arrangement in accordance with ASC 470-50. Amortization expense related to debt issuance costs for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$26,000 and \$149,000, respectively, as compared to approximately \$22,000 and \$81,000 for the comparable periods in the prior fiscal year. The debt issuance costs were fully amortized during the three month period ended February 28, 2015.

The Loan Agreement was amended several times after May 31, 2013 as described in our Annual Report and in our Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2015 with the SEC. The costs related to completing these amendments were expensed as incurred in conformity with ASC 470-50, *Debt Modifications and Extinguishment*.

INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is based on the earnings or losses reported in the consolidated financial statements. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company provides a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 985-605, *Software Revenue Recognition*, for transactions involving the licensing of software and software support services. Revenue from software license sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product has been made, and a fixed fee and collectability has been determined. The Company does not provide for a right of return. For multiple element arrangements, total fees are allocated to each of the undelivered elements based upon vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of their fair values, with the residual amount recognized as revenue for the delivered elements, using the residual method set forth in ASC 985-605. Revenue from customer maintenance support agreements is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the agreements, typically one year. Revenue from engineering, consulting and training services is recognized as those services are rendered using a proportional performance model.

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition* for transactions that do not involve the licensing of software or software support services as in the case of the recent sale of its patents. Revenue from the sale of patents is recorded when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has taken place and a fixed fee and collectability has been determined. These conditions are no different from those when the Company licenses software. For multiple element arrangements, however, under ASC 605, total fees are allocated to each of the elements based upon the relative selling price method. Under that method the allocation of fees to the undelivered elements is based on VSOE, or if it doesn't exist, then based on third party evidence of selling price. If neither exists, then the allocation is based on management's best estimate of the selling price.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of all intangible and other long-lived assets. If indicators of impairment exist, the Company compares the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets over their estimated economic life to the related carrying value of those assets to determine if the assets are impaired. If the carrying value of the asset is greater than the estimated undiscounted cash flows, the carrying value of the assets would be decreased to their fair value through a charge to operations. As of February 28, 2015, the Company does not have any long-lived assets it considers to be impaired.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, holdback payment, earn-out payments, notes receivable, accounts payable and notes payable. The Company's estimate of the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value at February 28, 2015.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Under this guidance, the Company is required to classify certain assets based on the fair value hierarchy, which groups fair value-measured assets based upon the following levels of inputs:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3 Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e. supported by little or no market activity).

The assets maintained by the Company that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis include the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments associated with the Company's sale of the CADRA product line. As of February 28, 2015, the maximum amount that could be received by the Company under the Asset Purchase Agreement totaled \$706,000. The actual amount to be received is dependent on the amount of CADRA revenue produced by Mentor for their fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

The following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of February 28, 2015:

| | <i>(in thousands)</i> | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | Total | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Earn-Out Payments | \$ 645 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 645 |
| Total assets at fair value | \$ 645 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 645 |

The Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments are classified as current or non-current assets depending on their anticipated receipt by the Company. Subsequent to the end of the fiscal quarter ended February 28, 2015, Mentor paid the Company approximately \$283,000 in Earn-Out Payments related to their fiscal year ended January 31, 2015 activity. This brings total Earn-Out Payments for the first fifteen full months since the CADRA Sale to approximately \$327,000 of the maximum \$750,000.

The table below provides a summary of the changes in fair value of the Level 3 classified Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments asset for the nine month period ended February 28, 2015:

| | <i>(in thousands)</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fair value at May 31, 2014 | \$ 895 |
| Change in fair value | 70 |
| Receipt of the Holdback Payment | (320) |
| Fair value at February 28, 2015 | \$ 645 |

The fair value of the asset at February 28, 2015 was approximately \$645,000. The fair value of the Earn-Out Payments expected to be collected within one year have been classified as current assets. The fair value of the payments expected to be received beyond one year are included in long term assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The Company has estimated the fair value of the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments using a discounted cash flow approach. This valuation is based upon several factors including; i) management's estimate of the amount and timing of future CADRA revenues, ii) the timing of receipt of payments from Mentor, and iii) a discount rate of 7%.

A change in any of these unobservable inputs can significantly change the fair value of the asset. The change in fair value of the asset recognized in the unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$10,000 and \$70,000, respectively.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

In our quarterly reports for the fiscal quarters ended November 30, 2013 and February 28, 2014, we accounted for the Holdback Payment and the Earn-Out Payments pursuant to ASC 450, *Contingencies* whereby the Company recorded a gain of approximately \$155,000 through the nine months ended February 28, 2014 which included consideration of the Holdback Payment and reported Earn-Out Payments, but excluded consideration of up to \$686,000 of potential future Earn-Out Payments.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, we changed our accounting policy with regard to these payments to account for the proceeds at the fair value of the consideration received in accordance with ASC 810-10-40-5. The effects of this change have been made retrospectively to the current period consolidated financial statements in accordance with ASC 250, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. Pursuant to the new policy, the Company estimated the fair value of Holdback Payment and the Earn-Out Payments on the date of the transaction and recognized the fair value as a component of the gain on sale as of the transaction date. The Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments will be adjusted to fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value of the asset reported as a component of operations in the unaudited Consolidated Statement of Operations. For more information, refer to the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The functional currency of the Company's foreign operations is the Euro. As a result, assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates and revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates. Adjustments resulting from translation of such financial statements are classified in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Foreign currency gains and losses arising from transactions were included in the statements of operations. For the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, the Company recorded net losses from foreign currency related transactions of approximately \$55,000, and \$98,000, respectively, as compared to net gains of approximately (\$6,000) and (\$28,000), respectively, for the comparable periods in the prior fiscal year, to Other expense (income), net in the unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

For the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, 1,991 and 995 options to purchase common shares, respectively, were anti-dilutive and were excluded from the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation. For the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2014, 9,306 options to purchase common shares were anti-dilutive and were excluded from the above calculation.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors is measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The Company estimated the fair value of each share-based award using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes option valuation model incorporates assumptions as to stock price volatility, the expected life of options, a risk-free interest rate and dividend yield. The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award.

In May 2011, the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") was approved by the Company's shareholders, pursuant to which 150,000 shares of our common shares are reserved for issuance. Any share subject to any award under the 2011 Plan that expires, is terminated unexercised or is forfeited will be available for future awards under the 2011 Plan. The Company may grant stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock equivalents and awards of shares of common stock that are not subject to restrictions or forfeiture under the 2011 Plan. As of February 28, 2015, 144,500 stock options were awarded.

The following table summarizes option activity under the 2011 Stock Option Plan:

| | Number of Options | Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share | Weighted-Average Remaining Life (in years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Outstanding options at May 31, 2013 | 10,000 | 2.40 | 8.02 | - |
| Granted | 124,500 | 1.84 | 10.00 | - |
| Exercised | - | - | - | - |
| Forfeited or expired | (5,000) | 1.11 | - | - |
| Outstanding options at May 31, 2014 | 129,500 | 1.88 | 9.74 | 20,825 |
| Granted | 27,500 | 1.33 | 10.00 | - |
| Exercised | - | - | - | - |
| Forfeited or expired | (12,500) | 1.84 | - | - |
| Outstanding options at February 28, 2015 | 144,500 | \$ 1.78 | 8.77 | \$ 13,000 |
| Exercisable at February 28, 2015 | 59,677 | \$ 1.82 | 8.09 | \$ 5,125 |

The Company determined the volatility for options granted using the historical volatility of the Company's common stock. The expected life of options has been determined utilizing the simplified method as prescribed in ASC 718, *Compensation, Stock Compensation*. The expected life represents an estimate of the time options are expected to remain outstanding. The risk-free interest rate is based on a treasury instrument whose term is consistent with the expected life of the stock options. The Company has not paid, and does not anticipate paying, cash dividends on its common stock; therefore, the expected dividend yield is assumed to be zero.

For the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, the Company expensed approximately \$25,000 and \$85,000 of stock-based compensation, respectively, as compared to approximately \$2,000 and \$6,000 in the comparable prior periods.

REDEEMABLE COMMON STOCK

During the year ended May 31, 2013, the Company issued 50,000 shares of common stock, \$0.10 par value (the Common Stock), at a purchase price of \$5.00 per share to accredited investors (collectively, the Investors) in separate private placement transactions for total proceeds of \$250,000. These transactions were completed pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) which the Company entered into with each of the respective Investors. In lieu of registration rights, each \$25,000 investment entitled the Investors to a fee of \$6,000 (the Fee) to be paid in six equal quarterly installments during the eighteen month period following the investment. The Agreement also provided the Investors with the right to require the Company to redeem the Common Stock held by such Investors (the Put Option) for \$5.50 per share in cash for a 30 day period ending between June 1, 2014 and June 30, 2014. Each of the Investors exercised their Put Option and the Common Stock was repurchased by the Company at the agreed upon Put Option price of \$5.50 per share for a total of \$275,000 during the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

During the three months ended August 31, 2014, in a transaction structured in a similar fashion to the above described Agreement, the Company issued 110,000 shares of the Common Stock at a purchase price of \$5.00 per share to Joseph P. Daly, an accredited investor and existing Company shareholder, in a private placement transaction for total proceeds of \$550,000. This transaction was completed pursuant to a securities purchase agreement whereby Mr. Daly shall have the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of the shares at \$7.00 per share during the ninety (90) day period immediately following the three-year anniversary of the transaction. Upon completion of the transaction, the 110,000 shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the security purchase agreement were recorded as redeemable common stock at its redemption value of \$770,000 and accretion of \$220,000 was recorded to additional paid in capital.

During the three months ended November 30, 2014, the Company issued an additional 60,000 shares of the Common Stock at a purchase price of \$5.00 per share to four accredited investors (collectively, the New Investors) in private placement transactions for total proceeds of \$300,000. These transactions were completed pursuant to Securities Purchase Agreements (the New Agreements) entered into with each of the respective New Investors. In lieu of registration rights, each \$50,000 investment entitles the New Investors to a fee (the New Investors Fees) of \$5,000 to be paid in eight equal quarterly installments during the twenty-four month period (the Payment Period) following the investment. The New Agreements also provide the New Investors with the right to require the Company to redeem the Common Stock held by such New Investors for \$7.00 per share in cash for a 30 day period following the Payment Period. Upon completion of these transactions, the 60,000 shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the New Agreements were recorded as redeemable common stock at its redemption value of \$420,000 and accretion of \$120,000 was recorded to additional paid in capital. The \$30,000 related to the total New Investors Fees has been included in other liabilities.

The Company first assessed the redeemable Common Stock to determine whether each of these instruments should be accounted for as a liability in accordance with ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*. In that the put option is optionally redeemable by the holder, the Common Stock was not required to be accounted for as a liability. Next, the Company assessed each put option within the redeemable Common Stock as a potential embedded derivative

pursuant to the provisions of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and concluded that the put option did not meet the net settlement criteria within the definition of a derivative. Therefore, the Company has accounted for the redeemable Common Stock in accordance with ASC 480-10-S99, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*, which provides that securities that are optionally redeemable by the holder for cash or other assets are classified outside of permanent equity in temporary equity.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-17, *Business Combinations (Topic 805) Pushdown Accounting* was issued by the FASB in November 2014. The primary purpose of the ASU is to provide guidance on whether and at what threshold an acquired entity that is a business or nonprofit activity can apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements. The amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosure. ASU 2014-17 is effective after November 18, 2014. The Company does not believe that this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position or disclosures.

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-16, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity* was issued by the FASB in November 2014. The primary purpose of the ASU is to eliminate the use of different methods in practice and thereby reduce existing diversity under GAAP in the accounting for hybrid financial instruments issued in the form of a share. ASU 2014-16 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company does not believe that this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position or disclosures.

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern* was issued by the FASB in August 2014. The primary purpose of the ASU is to provide guidance in GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments should reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosure. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for the annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not believe that this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position or disclosures.

ASU 2014-12, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period* was issued by the FASB in June 2014. ASU 2014-12 requires that compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered. ASU 2014-12 is effective for public business entities for annual periods and interim periods within the annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this guidance, but does not believe that it will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations, financial position or disclosures.

ASU 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists* was issued by the FASB in July 2013. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The amendments should be applied prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist at the effective date. Retrospective application is permitted. The adoption of this ASU has not had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, (Topic 606). The ASU is the result of a joint project by the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that would: remove inconsistencies and weaknesses, provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues, improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, jurisdictions, industries, and capital markets, improve disclosure requirements and resulting financial statements, and simplify the presentation of financial statements. The core principle of the new guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early application is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this guidance.

ASU No. 2014-08, *Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*, was issued by the FASB in April 2014. The Amendment in this update changes the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 requires that an entity report as a discontinued operation only a disposal that represents a strategic shift in operations that has a major effect

on its operations and financial results. ASU 2014-08 is effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning on or after December 15, 2014. Early adoption is permitted, but only for a disposal (or classification as held for sale) that has not been reported in financial statements previously issued or made available for issuance. The ASU must be applied prospectively. The Company does not believe this guidance will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

C. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable segment and is engaged in the development, marketing, distribution and support of computer aided design and product data management and collaboration computer solutions. The Company's operations are organized geographically with offices in the U.S. and Italy. Components of revenue and long-lived assets (consisting primarily of intangible assets, capitalized software and property, plant and equipment) by geographic location, are as follows (in thousands):

| | Three Month Periods Ended | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| North America | \$ 809 | \$ 1,077 |
| Europe | 146 | 318 |
| Asia | - | - |
| Eliminations | (30) | (53) |
| Consolidated Total | \$ 925 | \$ 1,342 |

| | Nine Month Periods Ended | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| North America | \$ 2,350 | \$ 3,335 |
| Europe | 512 | 922 |
| Asia | - | 493 |
| Eliminations | (46) | (619) |
| Consolidated Total | \$ 2,816 | \$ 4,131 |

| | As of | As of |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | February 28, 2015 | May 31, 2014 |
| Long Lived Assets: | | |
| North America | \$ 1,921 | \$ 1,916 |
| Europe | 41 | 43 |
| Consolidated Total | \$ 1,962 | \$ 1,959 |

D. DEBTESSIGPR

On June 20, 2014, the Company entered into a promissory note agreement (the *Note*) with EssigPR, Inc. (*EssigPR*), a Puerto Rico corporation. The *Note* is a three (3) year borrowing arrangement with EssigPR as the lender. The *Note* is a \$750,000 term loan maturing on April 1, 2017, that accrues interest at a 9.5% interest rate, paid quarterly in arrears. The principal on the *Note* will be paid from the deferred payments (Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments) due over the next three years from Mentor in connection with their purchase of the CADRA product line as described herein. The Company is responsible for ensuring that the Mentor deferred payments are sufficient for paying down the *Note* or, on April 1, 2017, making up for any shortfall. Mentor deferred payments in excess of amounts due under the *Note* revert to the Company.

On October 1, 2014, the Company entered into an additional short term borrowing arrangement with EssigPR (*Short Term Note*) whereby it was agreed that the Company would retain \$300,000 of the Holdback Payment due from Mentor in October 2014 rather than utilize those monies to pay down the above described *Note*. The interest rate on the *Short Term Note* is 9.5%, payable quarterly in arrears. The *Short Term Note* can be repaid at any time without penalty and is due in full on April 10, 2015. EssigPR was awarded 5,000 stock options to purchase SofTech common stock at \$1.00 per share. The stock options will expire on October 1, 2024 if not exercised. The *Short Term Note* arrangement did not increase the total principal amount of debt owed to EssigPR. Rather, the arrangement had the effect of establishing new payoff terms for that portion of the debt owed to EssigPR under the *Note*.

EssigPR is owned by Joseph P. Daly an affiliate of the Company who owns approximately 18.7% of the outstanding shares.

PRIDES CROSSING CAPITAL

On May 10, 2013, the Company entered into a loan agreement (the Loan Agreement) with Prides Crossing Capital, L.P. and Prides Crossing Capital-A, L.P., (Lenders). The Loan Agreement provided for a \$2.7 million, three-year term loan (the Loan) with interest only payments until October 1, 2014. The terms of the Loan Agreement, including the amendment thereto, are described in our Annual Report and in our Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2015 with the SEC. The final principal payment under the Loan Agreement was made on December 31, 2014 in accordance with its terms and all liens and encumbrances were released.

E. NOTE RECEIVABLE

Joseph Mullaney, the Company's CEO, was extended a non-interest bearing note in the amount of \$134,000 related to a stock transaction in May, 1998. The note is partially secured by the Company stock acquired in that transaction. The Company has accounted for the note as a fixed arrangement.

F. STOCK PURCHASE AGREEMENT

In June 2013, the Company purchased 170,000 shares of common stock from Greenleaf, The Ronda E. Stryker and William D. Johnston Foundation, and The L. Lee Stryker 1974 Irrevocable Trust fbo Ronda E. Stryker, for a purchase price of \$62,900 or \$0.37 per share as detailed in Note K to the consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report. On August 8, 2014 the Company repurchased Greenleaf's remaining 101,411 shares at \$0.37 per share for a total of approximately \$38,000.

G. CHANGES IN EQUITY

The changes in redeemable common stock for the nine months ended February 28, 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Redeemable Common Stock | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Shares | Amount |
| Balance as of May 31, 2014 | 50 | \$ 275 |
| Issuance of redeemable common stock | 170 | 850 |
| Accretion of redeemable common stock | - | 340 |
| Repurchase of redeemable common stock | (50) | (275) |
| Balance as of February 28, 2015 | 170 | \$ 1,190 |

H. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 2, 2015, the Short Term Note between the Company and EssigPR was amended to extend the due date by three months from April 10, 2015 to July 10, 2015. The Company awarded EssigPR 2,500 stock options to purchase common shares with an exercise price of \$1.00 per share and a ten year life. Such options were fully vested upon execution of the amendment.

The Company has evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet and through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

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

This report includes forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are often identified by words such as may, will, should, could, would, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, similar expressions. These statements are only predictions and involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed. You should not place any undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

You should be aware that our actual results could differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including our ability to:

- .
raise new capital necessary to fund the development and launch of new product;
- .
generate sufficient cash flow from our operations or other sources to fund our working capital needs and growth initiatives;
- .
maintain good relationships with our lender;
- .
successfully introduce and attain market acceptance of any new products and/or enhancements of existing products;
- .
attract and retain qualified personnel;
- .
prevent obsolescence of our technologies;
- .
maintain partnership and distribution agreements with our critical software vendors;
- .
secure renewals of existing software maintenance contracts, as well as contracts with new maintenance customers; and

secure new business, both from existing and new customers.

The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and, except to the extent required by federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. References in this report to the Company, we, our, and us refer to the registrant, SofTech, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

The following discussion and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included in the previously filed Form 10-K. This discussion includes forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties.

Overview

We operate in one reportable segment and are engaged in the development, marketing, distribution and support of computer software solutions that enable companies to manage the entire lifecycle of their products from conception through design and manufacture, to service and disposal, all of which is known in the industry as Product Lifecycle Management (PLM). These solutions include software technology offerings for Computer Aided Design (CAD), which we describe below as the *CADRA* product offering and Product Data Management (PDM) and collaboration technologies, which we describe below as the *ProductCenter* offering and our Connector technology. The CADRA technology is marketed by the Company in Europe (other than Germany) under the terms of a distribution agreement (the Distributorship Agreement) with Mentor Graphics Corporation (Mentor), which acquired that technology from us in October 2013. In addition, we offer a technology platform that allows for data exchange between various third party technology offerings which we describe as our *Connector* offering. We deliver these enterprise level PLM solutions, with comprehensive out-of-the-box capabilities, to meet the needs of manufacturers of all sizes quickly and cost-effectively. Our operations are organized geographically in the U.S. and Europe. We have sales and customer support offices in the U.S. and Italy. We also operate through resellers in North America, Europe and Asia. For geographical information about our operating revenues and assets, see Note E to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company s form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014.

Since the Recapitalization Transaction described in Note A to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company s 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014 (the Recapitalization Transaction), the Company has also been actively engaged in acquiring and filing new patent applications, evaluating alternatives for monetizing its existing patents and investigating the acquisition of specific patents already awarded that might enhance our value. It is expected that this kind of activity will become an increasing area of focus and investment over the coming years.

Developing HomeView Technology

One such patent filed in 2012 described an information management system for the residential property market. During fiscal 2015 we have invested a substantial amount of time in, among other things, researching this market, reviewing various business models, creating specifications for the technology and developing the technology. Our plans are to offer this technology, under the name HomeView , as a hosted solution wherein the software would reside on our servers. By the end of the second quarter we had completed the preliminary project stage and met the other conditions for capitalizing development costs under ASC 350-40. While this technology is aimed at the needs of the residential property market, the skillsets of our PLM engineers are very similar to the requirements for this technology. We expect to be testing the core functionality during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 with entities involved in the residential property market and expanding that testing during the summer.

ProductCenter

From fiscal years 2006 through 2014 our ProductCenter technology experienced year over year revenue declines. We identified multiple causes for this negative revenue trend including: (i) an increased number of competitive offerings in the marketplace, (ii) elongation of purchase decisions by customers of a technology that already had a long sales cycle, and (iii) uncertain economic conditions. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, ProductCenter revenue increased for the second straight quarter when compared with the same period in the prior fiscal year. For the nine months ended February 28, 2015, ProductCenter revenue increased 8.6% from the same period in the prior fiscal year.

The increased ProductCenter revenue has come from existing customers expanding the use of the technology. Specifically, we received purchase orders in fiscal 2015 totaling approximately \$562,000 from two existing customers that have utilized the ProductCenter technology for more than a decade. For the nine months ended February 28, 2015, we have earned and recorded into revenue approximately \$271,000 from those purchase orders and the remainder will be earned over the coming months. In addition to the aforementioned purchase orders, the ProductCenter maintenance renewal rates have improved as compared to the last few years. We had expected consulting revenue to increase based on the number and size of identified projects at the end of fiscal 2014, however, several of those projects have been delayed causing a year over year decline in that element of revenue.

It is uncertain whether the fiscal 2015 ProductCenter revenue increase is sustainable.

CADRA Sale

CADRA is a drafting and design software package for the professional mechanical engineer.

On October 18, 2013, the Company sold substantially all of the assets of its CADRA product line, including all intellectual property related to that technology but specifically excluding cash, billed accounts receivable and liabilities other than the deferred maintenance liability associated with CADRA customer maintenance contracts for support services (the CADRA Sale), to Mentor pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated August 30, 2013 (the Asset Purchase Agreement). The aggregate consideration for the CADRA Sale is up to \$3.95 million, which is comprised of (i) \$3.2 million, \$2.88 million of which was paid on the closing date and \$320,000 (representing a 10% holdback) payable on the one year anniversary of the closing date subject to any indemnification claims, (the Holdback Payment), and (ii) earn-out payments of up to an aggregate \$750,000 over the three-year period subsequent to the closing date (the Earn-Out Payments), based on 10% of the net revenue generated by the CADRA business, subject to the terms of the Earn-Out Agreement dated August 30, 2013 (the Earn-Out Agreement). The Holdback Payment of \$320,000 was received on October 20, 2014. No indemnification claims against the Company were made by Mentor during the period of indemnification which has now expired. Mentor has paid the Company \$327,000 of the maximum \$750,000 of Earn-Out Payments related to CADRA revenue generated by Mentor from the transaction date to January 31, 2015.

In conjunction with completing the CADRA Sale, the Company entered into a one-year, exclusive Distributorship Agreement with Mentor allowing us to market and support the CADRA technology as a reseller throughout Europe (except Germany) at a thirty percent (30%) gross margin. That arrangement was extended through January 31, 2016 on a non-exclusive basis. Under the new arrangement gross margin on software remained at 30% and the gross margin on support contracts increased from 30% to 35%. The right to market the CADRA product line to Sikorsky Aircraft in North America was a one year arrangement only and expired on October 16, 2014. Due to the significant continued involvement in the sale and support of the CADRA product line, the sale did not qualify for presentation as discontinued operations.

We are in the process of restructuring our business subsequent to the CADRA Sale to enable us to successfully operate as a significantly smaller company and to seek new sources of revenue and possible new strategic initiatives. We currently contemplate pursuing the activities described below and other strategic initiatives that the board of directors may subsequently determine are in the best interests of the shareholders.

Activities following the CADRA Sale

PLM Business

Subsequent to the completion of the CADRA Sale, we have continued to offer our ProductCenter and Connector technologies to design and manufacturing companies. Our ProductCenter technology manages the engineering data and electronic files of discrete parts designed in third party proprietary design technologies offered primarily by SolidWorks, PTC and Autodesk. The Connector platform is a technology that allows for a direct interface between Aras Innovator, a PLM solution which features modern, web-based technology, and various well-established CAD technologies. The Aras technology is offered under a subscription revenue model as is our Connector technology. We entered into a partnership agreement with Aras in 2012, pursuant to which we provide distribution and consulting services, as further described below. For a description of the risks related to our PLM business, see Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business in our Form 10-K for fiscal year 2014.

Distribution Activity

In connection with the CADRA Sale, we entered into a Distribution Agreement with Mentor to market and support the CADRA technology throughout Europe (except Germany), for a minimum of one year following the sale, through its wholly-owned subsidiary in Italy, SofTech, Srl. As described above, we have extended this agreement on a non-exclusive basis through January 31, 2016. The margin to be earned by SofTech for this distribution activity pursuant to the existing Distributorship Agreement was consistent with the margin earned by distributors in the industry. In addition, we will continue to market and distribute third party technologies from Aras as we have since 2012.

Consulting

SofTech has been engaged in the PLM market since 1993. Our consulting group is composed of deeply experienced, long tenured experts solving very complex problems relating to data migration, customization, data control, access, version control, connectivity between proprietary systems and a myriad of other problems encountered by our customers.

Exploring Strategic Initiatives

A core tenet of the management team's strategy following the Recapitalization Transaction in 2011 has been to actively consider ways to monetize some or all of SofTech's assets and to pursue new strategic initiatives, such as potential business combinations, sale transactions or strategic partnerships.

Developing Remaining Patent Estate. The Company has filed three provisional patents and purchased the rights to one provisional patent since March 2011. These patents remain in process at the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the Company intends to continue to pursue the resolution to these filings. These patents generally relate to methods of accumulating buyers' information in a database in ways that allow the information to be shared with sellers so as to allow the sellers to make targeted, relevant offers to the buyers. While these patents, which could generally be considered eCommerce related, pertain to technologies that are not directly related to our historical revenue producing business activities, we believe they may have applications in those areas.

Analyzing the potential of the technologies described in these patents and the business case for us to invest in efforts to commercialize any of them is part of an ongoing evaluation. While many of these businesses would be new to us, we believe that we possess underlying competencies from our existing businesses, such as strong engineering and software capabilities especially in database technologies, and other attributes, such as numerous long-term client relationships with technology companies that may be complementary to developing new businesses around these technologies. However, any investment by us to attempt to commercialize the technologies described in these patents could be costly and prove to be unsuccessful.

As detailed above, under the caption "Overview - Developing HomeView Technology," during fiscal year 2015 we have invested a substantial amount of time in pursuing a data management offering for the residential property market. The product idea was detailed in a patent filing in 2012 that has yet to be awarded. We expect to begin beta testing this technology during our fourth fiscal quarter with two entities involved in this market.

Strategic Transactions. We will continue to evaluate business combinations and other sale opportunities. We believe that, in addition to our remaining businesses and prospects described above, our status as a publicly traded company and tax attributes could make us an attractive strategic partner. As of May 31, 2014, SofTech had approximately \$20 million in federal tax attributes and approximately \$7 million in state tax attributes. We will continue to seek strategic transactions for the benefit of our shareholders, but there can be no assurances in this regard.

Other

Deferred CADRA Purchase Price. The sale of the CADRA assets includes contingent Earn-Out Payments equal to 10% of Mentor's revenue derived from the CADRA technology up to a maximum of \$750,000 over the three year period following completion of the transaction (ending October 31, 2016). Therefore, SofTech has a direct financial interest in the continued success of the CADRA technology subsequent to the sale. For the period from October 16, 2013 through January 31, 2015, Mentor has reported Earn-Out Payments of approximately \$327,000, all of which has been paid in accordance with the Earn-Out Agreement.

The foregoing are the currently anticipated activities of the Company following the CADRA Sale. There can be no assurances that our pursuit of these activities will be successful. Furthermore, we may pursue other opportunities that we subsequently determine to be in the best interests of the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued disclosure guidance for critical accounting policies. The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that require the application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note B to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014. There have been no changes to the policies for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015.

Results of Operations

Three and Nine Months Ended February 28, 2015, as Compared to Three and Nine Months Ended February 28, 2014

As described above, the Company sold its CADRA product line to Mentor in October 2013. Due to the Company's continued involvement with the CADRA product line under the terms of the Distributorship Agreement, the transaction did not qualify for discontinued operations presentation in the financial statements. During the first nine months of fiscal 2015, the Company's revenue included the CADRA revenue from its Italian subsidiary with margins of 30% per the Distributorship Agreement. The first quarter and half of the second quarter of the prior fiscal year was

before the CADRA Sale therefore the Company's revenue included CADRA's worldwide revenue. As a result, the comparative financial statements presented below may be less meaningful due to the change in ownership in the CADRA technology.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company changed its accounting policy with regard to certain deferred payments related to the CADRA Sale. As a result of that change in accounting policy, the Company has restated the operating results for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2014 in accordance with ASC 810-10, *Consolidations*.

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The table below presents the comparative statements of operations for the three month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 along with the dollar and percentage change amounts for each revenue and expense item (expressed in thousands, except percentages):

| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 | Change in \$ | Change in % |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue: | | | | |
| Products | \$ 184 | \$ 426 | \$ (242) | (56.8)% |
| Services | 741 | 916 | (175) | (19.1) |
| Total revenue | 925 | 1,342 | (417) | (31.1) |
| Cost of revenue: | | | | |
| Products | 38 | 241 | (203) | (84.2) |
| Services | 392 | 325 | 67 | 20.6 |
| Total cost of revenue | 430 | 566 | (136) | (24.0) |
| Gross margin | 495 | 776 | (281) | (36.2) |
| Research and development expenses | 183 | 276 | (93) | (33.7) |
| Selling, general and administration expenses | 592 | 835 | (243) | (29.1) |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (10) | - | (10) | - |
| Operating loss | (270) | (335) | (65) | (19.4) |
| Interest expense | 31 | 10 | 21 | 210.0 |
| Other expense (income), net | 55 | (6) | 61 | 1016.7 |
| Net loss | \$ (356) | \$ (339) | \$ (17) | (5.0)% |

The table below presents the comparative statements of operations for the nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 along with the dollar and percentage change amounts for each revenue and expense item (expressed in thousands, except percentages):

| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 | Change in \$ | Change in % |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue: | | | | |
| Products | \$ 454 | \$ 1,042 | \$ (588) | (56.4)% |
| Services | 2,362 | 3,089 | (727) | (23.5) |
| Total revenue | 2,816 | 4,131 | (1,315) | (31.8) |

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| | | | | |
|--|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Cost of revenue: | | | | |
| Products | 124 | 302 | (178) | (58.9) |
| Services | 1,183 | 897 | 286 | 31.9 |
| Total cost of revenue | 1,307 | 1,199 | 108 | 9.0 |
| Gross margin | 1,509 | 2,932 | (1,423) | (48.5) |
| Research and development expenses | 677 | 915 | (238) | (26.0) |
| Selling, general and administration expenses | 1,953 | 2,582 | (629) | (24.4) |
| Gain on CADRA Sale | – | (649) | 649 | – |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (70) | – | (70) | – |
| Operating (loss) income | (1,051) | 84 | (1,135) | (1351.2) |
| Interest expense | 158 | 203 | (45) | (22.2) |
| Other expense (income), net | 98 | (28) | 126 | 450.0 |
| Net loss | \$ (1,307) | \$ (91) | \$ (1,216) | (1336.3)% |

The table below presents the relationship, expressed as a percentage, between income and expense items and total revenue, for the three month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014:

| | Items as a percentage | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | of revenue | |
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| Products | 19.9% | 31.7% |
| Services | 80.1 | 68.3 |
| Total revenue | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cost of revenue: | | |
| Products | 4.1 | 17.9 |
| Services | 42.4 | 24.2 |
| Total cost of revenue | 46.5 | 42.2 |
| Gross margin | 53.5 | 57.8 |
| Research and development expenses | 19.8 | 20.6 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 64.0 | 62.2 |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payments | (1.1) | - |
| Operating loss | (29.2) | (25.0) |
| Interest expense | 3.4 | 0.7 |
| Other expense (income), net | 5.9 | (0.4) |
| Net loss | (38.5)% | (25.3)% |

The table below presents the relationship, expressed as a percentage, between income and expense items and total revenue, for the nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014:

| | Items as a percentage | |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | of revenue | |
| | February 28, 2015 | February 28, 2014 |
| Revenue: | | |
| Products | 16.1% | 25.2% |
| Services | 83.9 | 74.8 |
| Total revenue | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Cost of revenue: | | |
| Products | 4.4 | 7.3 |
| Services | 42.0 | 21.7 |
| Total cost of revenue | 46.4 | 29.0 |
| | | |
| Gross margin | 53.6 | 71.0 |
| | | |
| Research and development expenses | 24.0 | 22.1 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 69.4 | 62.5 |
| Gain on CADRA Sale | – | (15.7) |
| Change in fair value of earn-out payments and holdback payment | (2.5) | – |
| | | |
| Operating (loss) income | (37.3) | 2.0 |
| | | |
| Interest expense | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Other expense (income), net | 3.5 | (0.7) |
| | | |
| Net loss | (46.4)% | (2.2)% |

Revenue

The following table summarizes total revenue by product line for the three month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

| | February 28, | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Product Line | 2015 | | 2014 | \$ Change | % Change |
| ProductCenter | \$ 783 | | \$ 650 | \$ 133 | 20.5% |
| CADRA | 80 | | 542 | (462) | (85.2) |
| Other | 62 | | 150 | (88) | (58.7) |
| Total | \$ 925 | | \$ 1,342 | \$ (417) | (31.1)% |

The following table summarizes total revenue by product line for the nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 and February 28, 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

| | February 28, | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Product Line | 2015 | | 2014 | \$ Change | % Change |
| ProductCenter | \$ 2,301 | | \$ 2,119 | \$ 182 | 8.6% |
| CADRA | 366 | | 1,807 | (1,441) | (79.7) |
| Other | 149 | | 205 | (56) | (27.3) |
| Total | \$ 2,816 | | \$ 4,131 | \$ (1,315) | (31.8)% |

The product line revenue is further broken down by revenue type hereunder with explanations for changes in the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 as compared to the same periods in fiscal 2014.

Product Revenue

Product revenue for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$184,000 and \$454,000, as compared to approximately \$426,000 and \$1,042,000 for the same period in the prior fiscal year, a decrease of about 56.8% and 56.4%, respectively.

The table below details product revenue by product line for the three month periods ended February 28, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

| Product Line | February 28, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| ProductCenter | \$ 177 | \$ 43 | \$ 134 | 311.6% |
| CADRA | 4 | 383 | (379) | (99.0) |
| Other | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Total | \$ 184 | \$ 426 | \$ (242) | (56.8)% |

The table below details product revenue by product line for the nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except percentages):

| Product Line | February 28, | | \$ Change | % Change |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | | |
| ProductCenter | \$ 422 | \$ 153 | \$ 269 | 175.8% |
| CADRA | 29 | 881 | (852) | (96.7) |
| Other | 3 | 8 | (5) | (62.5) |
| Total | \$ 454 | \$ 1,042 | \$ (588) | (56.4)% |

As detailed in the tables above, our product revenue for ProductCenter for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 increased significantly as compared to the same periods in the prior fiscal year. The increases resulted from additional license seats purchased by two existing customer. It is difficult for us to assess whether this increased licensing activity will continue in future periods.

Product revenue from the CADRA technology decreased by approximately 99% and 97% during the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015. This decrease is the direct result of the CADRA Sale during the second quarter of the prior fiscal year. In the quarter ended February 28, 2014, a significant CADRA order was received from our largest U.S. CADRA customer, Sikorsky. This order was identified during the negotiations for the CADRA Sale and the Company was able to take the order if placed within the one year period following the transaction. During the third quarter of fiscal 2015, we continued to offer this technology under the terms of the aforementioned Distributorship Agreement in Europe (other than Germany).

Service Revenue

Our service revenue is composed of both annual software maintenance contracts for previously licensed technology for both of our product lines and consulting revenue generated primarily from our ProductCenter technology.

The table below summarizes service revenue by product line for the three months ended February 28, 2015 and 2014, (in thousands, except percentages):

| | 2015 | | 2014 | | \$ Change | % Change |
|---------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|------------------|-----------------|
| Product Line | | | | | | |
| ProductCenter | \$ 607 | \$ | 608 | \$ | (1) | (0.2)% |
| CADRA | 75 | | 158 | | (83) | (52.5) |
| Other | 59 | | 150 | | (91) | (60.7) |
| Total | \$ 741 | \$ | 916 | \$ | (175) | (19.1)% |

The table below summarizes service revenue by product line for the nine months ended February 28, 2015 and 2014, (in thousands, except percentages):

| | 2015 | | 2014 | | \$ Change | % Change |
|---------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|------------------|-----------------|
| Product Line | | | | | | |
| ProductCenter | \$ 1,880 | \$ | 1,967 | \$ | (87) | (4.4)% |
| CADRA | 336 | | 923 | | (587) | (63.6) |
| Other | 146 | | 199 | | (53) | (26.6) |
| Total | \$ 2,362 | \$ | 3,089 | \$ | (727) | (23.5)% |

Maintenance revenue was approximately \$587,000 and \$1,836,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, as compared to \$670,000 and \$2,399,000 for the same period in the prior fiscal year, a decline of about 12.4% and 23.5%, respectively. The CADRA Sale, which was completed at the mid-point of the second quarter of the prior fiscal year, was wholly responsible for this maintenance revenue decline. ProductCenter maintenance

revenue increased by 3.2% and 1.8% for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year due to improved renewal rates.

Consulting revenue was approximately \$154,000 and \$526,000 for the three and nine months ended February 28, 2015, respectively, a decrease of approximately 37% and 24%, from the same period in the prior fiscal year. We previously anticipated that consulting revenue would increase in fiscal 2015 from 2014 given the number of large outstanding proposals at the beginning of the fiscal year. These projects have not closed on the expected timetable from the beginning of the fiscal year, but we continue to see increased activity surrounding proposals and new projects.

Subscription revenue for our Connector technology is included in Other service revenue above. Subscription revenue was \$30,000 and \$79,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, as compared to \$23,000 and \$47,000 for the same periods in the prior fiscal year. In the three and nine month periods in the prior fiscal year the Company's German office earned maintenance revenue as a reseller of a CAM technology which was grouped in other service revenue. The Company no longer supports that third party technology.

Gross Margin

Gross margin as a percentage of revenue was 53.5% and 53.6 % for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, as compared to 57.8% and 71.0% in the same periods in the prior fiscal year. In fiscal 2015, we offered the CADRA product line under the Distributorship Agreement wherein we purchase software licenses and maintenance agreements from Mentor at 30% gross margin. For the first five and a half months of fiscal 2014, we owned that technology outright. This change that resulted from the CADRA Sale accounted for nearly the entire decline in gross margin.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses were approximately \$183,000 and \$677,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, as compared to approximately \$276,000 and \$915,000 in the comparable periods in fiscal 2014. The CADRA Sale and the resulting headcount reductions accounted for the majority of these decreases in R&D expenses.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were approximately \$592,000 and \$1,953,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, as compared to approximately \$835,000 and \$2,582,000 for the comparable periods in fiscal year 2014, a decrease of approximately 29.1% and 24.4%, respectively. The closing of our German subsidiary was responsible for approximately \$10,000 and \$210,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively, of that reduction. The reduced headcount and spending related to the CADRA Sale accounted for savings of approximately \$101,000 and \$157,000 for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, respectively. In addition, legal expenditures declined by \$80,000 and \$163,000, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 as compared to the same period in fiscal 2014.

Gain on sale of product line

As detailed previously, on October 18, 2013, the Company sold substantially all of the assets of its CADRA product line to Mentor in exchange for cash and certain deferred payments including the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments. The Company recorded a gain of approximately \$649,000 upon completion of the transaction during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 that was derived as follows:

| | | |
|--|----|---------|
| Cash received at the closing of the transaction | \$ | 2,880 |
| Fair value of Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments | | 922 |
| Liabilities assumed by Mentor | | 607 |
| Direct costs related to completing the transaction | | (448) |
| Goodwill allocated to the CADRA product line | | (3,305) |
| Net book value of the fixed assets sold to Mentor | | (7) |
| Gain on the CADRA Sale | \$ | 649 |

During the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015, the fair value of the Holdback Payment and the Earn-Out Payments increased by approximately \$10,000 and \$70,000, respectively, based on an independent

valuation.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$31,000 and \$158,000, respectively, as compared to approximately \$10,000 and \$203,000 for the comparable periods in the prior fiscal year. During the third quarter in fiscal 2014, the Company repurchased certain warrants from our lender that had previously been issued and recorded a gain of \$36,000 that reduced interest expense. Interest expense on our outstanding borrowings decreased by approximately 46% for both the three and nine month periods in the current fiscal year as compared to fiscal 2014. This decreased interest expense was due to significantly lower average borrowing balances in 2015 and a significant reduction in our weighted average borrowing rate. Our average debt outstanding during the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 was approximately 19% and 35%, respectively, lower than the same periods in the prior fiscal year. In addition, our weighted average borrowing rate was reduced from 14% for both periods in fiscal 2014 to 10% and 12%, respectively, for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015.

Net Loss

The net loss for the three and nine month periods ended February 28, 2015 was approximately (\$356,000) and (\$1,307,000) or (\$0.40) and (\$1.47) per share, respectively, as compared to the net loss of approximately (\$339,000) and (\$91,000) or (\$0.39) and (\$0.10) per share, respectively, for the comparable periods in the prior fiscal year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At February 28, 2015, our primary source of liquidity comes from our cash of approximately \$538,000 which included approximately \$128,000 held by our European subsidiaries. In addition, approximately 70% of our recurring annual maintenance billings are billed and/or collected in the second half of our fiscal year.

During the nine month period ended February 28, 2015, the net cash used in operating activities totaled approximately \$1.3 million as compared to approximately \$314,000 in the comparable prior period. The net loss for the nine month period adjusted for non-cash expenditures used approximately \$1.0 million as compared to approximately \$581,000 in the comparable prior period. The net change in current assets and liabilities used approximately \$295,000 during the nine month period ended February 28, 2015 composed primarily of a reduction in liabilities including accounts payable and accrued expenses offset by an increase in deferred maintenance revenue.

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended February 28, 2015 was approximately \$105,000 compared to cash provided by investing activities of approximately \$2.3 million for the nine months ended February 28, 2014. In the current fiscal year the Company capitalized development costs related to its new data management technology for the residential property market which accounted for most of the cash used in investing activities. In the prior fiscal year, the CADRA Sale was responsible for the cash provided by investing activities.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled approximately \$548,000. We received \$750,000 from term loan borrowings, \$320,000 from the Holdback Payment and \$820,000 in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock. These transactions are more fully described immediately hereunder. These sources of cash were partially offset by our repurchase of approximately 151,000 shares of our common stock in exchange for \$312,000 and principal payments of \$1,020,000 on our outstanding term loans. In fiscal 2014 financing activities used \$1.8 million in cash which was composed primarily of \$1.7 million in debt repayment and \$63,000 related to the repurchase of 170,000 shares of our common stock.

EssigPR Note. On June 20, 2014, the Company entered into a three (3) year promissory note agreement (the Note) with EssigPR, Inc. (EssigPR), a Puerto Rico corporation, as the lender. The EssigPR Note is a \$750,000 term loan maturing on April 1, 2017, that accrues interest at a 9.5% interest rate, paid quarterly in arrears. The principal on the EssigPR Note will be paid from the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments in connection with Mentor's purchase of the CADRA product line from SofTech pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement. Specifically, the Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments, which may constitute up to \$1.02 million, are described as follows:

\$320,000 due in October 2014, the one-year anniversary of the sale of the CADRA product line. This Holdback Payment of 10% of the purchase price was to ensure non-breach of the Asset Purchase Agreement and was subject to offset by Mentor should they have any indemnity claims under the Asset Purchase Agreement. The indemnification period expired without any indemnification claims presented to the Company and the Holdback Payment of \$320,000 was received on October 20, 2014; and

Up to an additional \$706,000 as of February 28, 2015 (maximum Earn-Out Payments of \$750,000 less initial payment of approximately \$44,000 received in March 2014). Subsequent to the end of the fiscal quarter ended February 28, 2015, Mentor paid the Company approximately \$283,000 for the Earn-Out Payment related to their fiscal year ended

January 31, 2015. This payment was remitted to EssigPR as a paydown on the Note.

In the event whereby the total payments received from Mentor from the above described Holdback Payment and Earn-Out Payments are insufficient to fully satisfy all amounts due under the Note including principal and interest, the Company shall pay the remaining balance on April 1, 2017. In the event whereby these payments exceed the amounts due under the Note, such excess shall be the sole property of the Company.

On October 1, 2014, the Company entered into an additional short term borrowing arrangement with EssigPR (Short Term Note) whereby it was agreed that the Company would retain \$300,000 of the Holdback Payment due from Mentor in October 2014 rather than utilize those monies to pay down the above described Note. The interest rate on the Short Term Note is 9.5%, payable quarterly in arrears. The Short Term Note can be repaid at any time without penalty and is due in full on April 10, 2015. EssigPR was awarded 5,000 stock options to purchase SofTech common stock at \$1.00 per share. The stock options will expire on October 1, 2024 if not exercised. The Short Term Note arrangement did not increase the total principal amount of debt owed to EssigPR. Rather, the arrangement had the effect of establishing new payoff terms for that portion of the debt owed to EssigPR under the Note.

On April 2, 2015, the Short Term Note was amended to extend the due date by three months from April 10, 2015 to July 10, 2015.

On the occurrence and continuance of an event of default under the Note that is not cured after written notice from EssigPR, all or any part of the indebtedness under the Note may become immediately due at the option of EssigPR. Under the Note, events of default are (1) a default in the payment of any money owed by the Company to EssigPR under the Note or in any other transaction or (2) a default in the Company's performance of any obligation to EssigPR under the Note or any other agreement between the two parties, whether such agreement is presently existing or entered into in the future. If the Company dissolves, becomes insolvent, or makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, all such indebtedness under the Note shall become automatically due and payable.

EssigPR is owned by Joseph P. Daly, an affiliate of the Company who owns approximately 18.7% of the Company's outstanding common stock as of January 10, 2015.

Issuance of Redeemable Common Stock. During the six months ended November 30, 2014, the Company issued 170,000 shares of redeemable common stock at \$5.00 per share to five accredited investors. The transactions are described as follows:

On June 20, 2014, we issued 110,000 shares of SofTech common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, in a direct private placement to Mr. Joseph P. Daly (the Daly Purchase Agreement). The terms of the Daly Purchase Agreement are as follows:

Number of Shares Sold: 110,000 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$.10 per share

Purchase Price Per Share: \$5.00 per share

Type of Offering: Direct private placement to an accredited investor; no registration rights; no third party placement fees

Purchase Put Right: Mr. Daly shall have the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of the shares at \$7.00 per share during the ninety (90) day period immediately following the three-year anniversary of the Closing Date.

Upon the purchase of the new shares issued under the Daly Purchase Agreement, Mr. Daly owns 167,279 shares of Company common stock which represents approximately 18.7% of the 893,724 total common shares outstanding as of January 10, 2015.

Shares Sold in Private Placement. In four transactions during September and October 2014, the Company raised proceeds of \$300,000 from the issuance of an aggregate of 60,000 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, at \$5.00 per share to four accredited investors in separate private placement transactions.

These transactions were completed pursuant to securities purchase agreements with each of the investors, the material terms of which are as follows:

Number of Shares Sold: An aggregate of 60,000 shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.10 per share;

Purchase Price Per Share: The shares were sold to accredited investors at a purchase price of \$5.00 per share in lots of 10,000 shares;

Type of Offering: Direct private placement to accredited investors; no registration rights; no third party placement fees;

Fees: In lieu of registration rights and Company costs savings related to direct negotiation with accredited investors, each \$50,000 investment entitles the investor to a fee of \$5,000 to be paid in eight equal quarterly installments during the twenty-four month period following the investment; and

Purchase Put Right: Each share purchased shall also give the investors the right to require the Company to repurchase the shares at \$7.00 per share for the 30 day period following the twenty-four month anniversary of the investment.

The Company does not believe that the issuance of such shares will restrict the Company's ability to utilize its net operating losses to reduce tax liabilities that might otherwise be due. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company approved in advance the purchase of the shares in this transaction as an "Exempt Transaction" as defined in Section 1(o) of the Company's Rights Agreement, dated February 3, 2012, between the Company and the Registrar and Transfer Company.

Repayment of our Loan Agreement with Prides Crossing Capital

On December 31, 2014, we repaid in full all of the outstanding indebtedness under our loan agreement with Prides Crossing Capital ("Prides Loan") and Prides Crossing Capital's security interest in the Company's assets was terminated. The terms of the Prides Loan are detailed in Note D to the unaudited financial statements included with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended November 30, 2014.

Capital Requirements

As detailed above, under the caption Overview Developing HomeView Technology , the Company has made a significant investment during fiscal year 2015 in the development of a new technology addressing the residential property market. We expect to begin beta testing of that solution during our fourth fiscal quarter and, if that testing goes according to plan, we will expand the testing during the summer followed by full commercial launch. The Company will require additional capital to properly launch this technology once testing is complete, most certainly less than twelve months from the filing date of this Form 10-Q.

The Company has begun investigating various alternatives for raising this needed capital. While debt is one of those alternatives, the Company believes that some form of equity infusion is more appropriate given that the new product has not yet demonstrated market acceptance or proven its revenue model.

Another alternative to selling additional common shares or incurring debt is to raise the necessary capital through the sale of one or more of the Company's existing revenue producing product lines. While no decision has been made on the best alternative available and any capital raising activity must factor in the results from the beta testing and the impact those results will have on the timetable for commercial launch, we currently believe that the necessary capital will be accessible to us on reasonable terms. However, this assessment is based on our current understanding of the residential property market, the opportunity our solution has to solve a vexing problem in that marketplace and the successful development of our software solution. There can be no assurance that we can raise the necessary capital on reasonable terms. If the Company is unable to raise the necessary capital, its plans for maximizing the return on the capital invested in the new product would be negatively impacted.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, we recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as ours are designed to do, and we necessarily were required to apply our judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible changes or additions to our controls and procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report (February 28, 2015), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report and the risk factors below, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 31, 2014, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. Our business is subject to numerous risks. We caution you that the following important factors, among others, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf in filings with the SEC, press releases, communications with investors and oral statements. Any or all of our forward-looking statements in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in any other public statements we make may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Any factors mentioned in the discussion below will be important in determining future results. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosure we make in our reports filed with the SEC.

Risks Related to Our Business

Following the sale of the CADRA business in October 2013, we will need to restructure our business to enable us to successfully operate as a significantly smaller company and to seek new sources of revenue and new strategic initiatives. SofTech operating results subsequent to the sale of the CADRA business may not be profitable, and we may be unsuccessful in developing new business opportunities.

The CADRA business was responsible for about half of the consolidated revenue in fiscal 2013 and the majority of the profitability and cash flow. The importance of the CADRA business to the consolidated results in fiscal 2013 was similar in at least the two immediately preceding fiscal years. The remaining product lines following the CADRA Sale, namely ProductCenter and the Connector technologies, are product lines that have historically been less profitable than the CADRA business, have fewer customers and have a more complex sales cycle. It is likely that the Company will need to reduce spending in order to achieve profitability, and ultimately will need to find new strategic directions and new sources of revenue in order to meaningfully increase the size of its business. The new product ideas that the management team has interest in pursuing as described in the patent filings over the last few years are speculative in that the products are still in development and the management team may not have the depth of experience required to be successful in those new markets.

We will need additional capital to continue to develop and launch our HomeView technology and launch this new product.

We generated positive cash flow as measured by EBITDA, every fiscal year from 2002 through 2014. The sale of the CADRA product line in fiscal 2014 together with the investment made in 2015 to develop a new product for the residential property market has resulted in current year cash losses that have been funded by our balance sheet, sales of common stock and limited additional borrowings. As beta testing is completed on our new product offering, additional capital will be required for the commercial launch. There can be no assurance that the capital needed will be available or if the terms will be reasonable.

Continued revenue declines in our product lines may have a material adverse impact upon our business and overall financial performance.

We have experienced consolidated revenue declines for nearly a decade.

Our ProductCenter technology, which we acquired in 2003, manages the engineering data and electronic files of discrete parts designed in third party proprietary design technologies offered primarily by SolidWorks, PTC and Autodesk. Until recently revenue from our ProductCenter technology had been declining for several fiscal years. We attribute this historical decline to several factors. In July 2007, PTC informed us that it would not renew its partnership agreement with us when the agreement expired in January 2008. We had been a member of the PTC partnership program for 12 years. The PTC partnership agreement, among other things, provided us with the right to distribute certain information that allowed for our technology to directly interface with PTC's proprietary CAD tools. The non-renewal has essentially prevented us from marketing our ProductCenter solution to new customers that utilize PTC's technology and has negatively impacted our product revenue from this technology offering. In addition to the PTC partnership termination, ProductCenter revenues have been negatively affected by: (i) an increased number of competitive offerings in the marketplace, (ii) elongation of purchase decisions by customers of a technology that already has a long sales cycle, and (iii) uncertain economic conditions. The increase in ProductCenter revenue in fiscal 2015 as compared to 2014 has resulted from existing customers expanding their use of the technology. It is difficult for the Company to determine if the current year revenue increase is sustainable.

Significant future declines in our total revenues may have a material adverse impact upon our business and overall financial performance.

We compete against numerous technology companies in the mature PLM industry that are significantly larger and have vastly greater financial resources at their disposal.

Many of our competitors, including PTC, SolidWorks, Siemens and Autodesk, have substantially greater financial, technological, marketing, managerial and research and development resources and experience than we do and represent significant competition for us. Our competitors may succeed in developing competing technologies or products which may gain market acceptance more rapidly than our products. Existing or proposed products of our competitors may render our existing or proposed products noncompetitive or obsolete. If we are unable to compete successfully in the future, the competitive pressures that we face could adversely affect our profitability or financial performance.

Our agreements with certain software vendors may be terminated at will by the vendors.

We utilize third party vendors to provide certain software and utilities which enable us to continue to develop and support ProductCenter customers with their integrations from ProductCenter to their respective CAD solutions. These agreements are subject to termination at will by the vendors, and, if terminated, we would need to seek alternative methods of providing continuing support to our existing customers and an alternative solution to meet the needs of prospective customers, which could have a material adverse effect on future performance. For example, in July 2007, we were informed that our agreement with one such vendor, PTC, was not going to be extended beyond its renewal date of January 31, 2008. Thus the agreement with PTC has since expired. A significant number of our current ProductCenter customers utilize PTC's proprietary CAD technology. We continue to support our current customers who are utilizing PTC's CAD solution with a customer specific consulting solution. While this customer specific consulting solution has allowed us to retain the majority of our customers utilizing PTC's CAD tool, it has precluded us from proposing our solution to new customers using that CAD technology. Our inability to offer our solution to new customers utilizing PTC's technology or similar restrictions that could result from any future terminations of similar agreements with other vendors could have an adverse effect on our future revenues.

Our ability to use our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) to reduce taxable income generated in the future could be substantially limited or eliminated.

As of May 31, 2014, we had approximately \$20 million of federal NOLs available to offset future taxable income, which expire in varying amounts beginning in 2022, if unused. We may not generate taxable income in time to use these NOLs prior to their expiration, and the Internal Revenue Service may not agree with the amount or timing of prior losses, thereby limiting the value of our NOLs. Furthermore, our ability to use our NOLs is subject to an annual

limitation due to ownership changes that may have occurred or that could occur in the future, as determined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as well as similar state regulations. Depending on the actual amount of any limitation on our ability to use our NOLs, our future taxable income could be subject to federal and/or state income tax, creating federal and/or state income tax liabilities. We previously maintained a tax benefits preservation plan with respect to our NOLs, which expired in February 2015.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate making our future revenue and financial results difficult to predict.

Our quarterly revenue and operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. Our quarterly revenue may fluctuate significantly for several reasons including: the timing and success of introductions of any new products or product enhancements or those of our competitors; uncertainty created by changes in the market; variations in the size and timing of individual orders; competition and pricing; seasonality; and customer order deferrals or cancellations as a result of general economic conditions or industry decline. Furthermore, we have often recognized a substantial portion of our product revenues in the last month of a quarter, with these revenues frequently concentrated in the last weeks or days of a quarter. As a result, product revenues in any quarter are substantially dependent on orders booked and shipped in the latter part of that quarter and revenues from any future quarter are not predictable with any significant degree of accuracy. We typically do not experience order backlog. For these reasons, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance.

Our financial condition could be adversely affected if significant errors or defects are found in our software.

Sophisticated software can sometimes contain errors, defects or other performance problems. If errors or defects are discovered in our current or future products, we may need to expend significant financial, technical and management resources, or divert some of our development resources, in order to resolve or work around those defects, and we may not be able to correct them in a timely manner or provide an adequate response to our customers.

Errors, defects or other performance problems in our products could cause us to delay new product releases or customer deployments. Any such delays could negatively impact our ability to realize revenue from the licensing and shipment of new or enhanced products and give our competitors a greater opportunity to market competing products. Such difficulties could also cause us to lose customers. Technical problems or the loss of customers could also damage our business reputation and cause us to lose new business opportunities.

We are dependent on key personnel whose loss could impair our operations, our product development or our sales efforts.

We are a small company especially for one that is publicly held. Our technologies are complex and have been developed over many years. While we enjoy the benefit of a very experienced, long-tenured employee group, we are dependent on many of those employees for the familiarity, expertise and unique insight they have developed with our products that would be extremely difficult and time consuming to replace. The loss of services of any of our key personnel could make it difficult for us to meet important objectives, such as timely and effective product introductions and financial goals.

We may be sued for infringing on the intellectual property rights of others.

Our ProductCenter technology was launched in the early 1990 s. Over the decades that our technologies have been in the marketplace, a significant number of patents have been filed by competitors. It is difficult if not impossible for us to monitor these patent awards to become familiar with their claims and we do not attempt to do so. Third parties may assert that we are employing their proprietary technology without authorization. There can be no assurance that we do not or will not infringe on the patent or proprietary rights of others. Parties making claims against us may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief that could effectively block our ability to further develop, commercialize and sell products, and such claims could result in the award of substantial damages against us. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may be required to pay damages and obtain one or more licenses from third parties. We may not be able to obtain these licenses at a reasonable cost, if at all. In that event, we could encounter delays in product introductions while we attempt to develop alternative methods or products or be required to cease offering affected products and our operating results would be harmed.

Our sales and operations are globally dispersed, which exposes us to additional operating and compliance risks.

We sell and deliver software and services, and maintain support operations in multiple countries whose laws and practices differ from one another. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2014, North America accounted for approximately 67%, Europe for approximately 23% and Asia for approximately 10% of our revenue which was not materially different from the percentages for fiscal year 2013. Managing these geographically dispersed operations requires significant attention and resources to ensure compliance with laws. Accordingly, while we maintain a

compliance program, we cannot guarantee that an employee, agent or business partner will not act in violation of our policies or U.S. or other applicable laws. Such violations can lead to civil and/or criminal prosecutions, substantial fines and the revocation of our rights to continue certain operations and also cause business and reputation loss.

We are obligated to maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting. We may not complete our analysis of our internal control over financial reporting in a timely manner, or these internal controls may not be determined to be effective, which may adversely affect investor confidence in our company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

From August 16, 2010 to December 27, 2011 we were not required to file periodic reports and other reports with the SEC. In December 2011, we filed a Form 8-A with the SEC in connection with the effectiveness of our registration statement (333-174818), subjecting us again to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act. As a public company, we are required, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment includes disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. We may not be able to remediate future material weaknesses, or to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion. During the evaluation and testing process, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal controls are effective. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Because we are a relatively small company, the requirements of being a public company, including compliance with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, may strain our resources, increase our costs and distract management; and we may be unable to comply with these requirements in a timely or cost-effective manner.

As a public company, we need to comply with certain laws, regulations and requirements, certain corporate governance provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related regulations of the SEC. If we list our securities on an exchange, the exchange will impose additional requirements on listed companies, including enhanced corporate governance practices. For example, the NASDAQ listing requirements require that listed companies satisfy certain corporate governance requirements relating to independent directors, audit committees, distribution of annual and interim reports, shareholder meetings, shareholder approvals, solicitation of proxies, conflicts of interest, shareholder voting rights and codes of business conduct. Complying with the SEC statutes, regulations and requirements will occupy a significant amount of time of our board of directors and management and could increase our costs and expenses.

From time to time we may make acquisitions. The failure to successfully integrate future acquisitions could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

As a part of our business strategy, we have in the past and may make acquisitions in the future. We may also make significant investments in complementary companies, products or technologies. Acquisitions present many risks, and we may not realize the financial and strategic goals that were contemplated at the time of any transaction. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate any business, products, technologies or personnel that we may acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Weakness in the United States and international economies may continue to adversely affect our business.

The past few years have been characterized by weak global economic conditions. Because we market, sell and license our products throughout the world, in addition to the ongoing adverse effects on our business of continued weakness in the U.S. economy, we could be significantly affected by continuing weak economic conditions in foreign and domestic markets that could reduce demand for our products.

Risks Related to the Market for our Common Stock

Our stock price has been and is likely to continue to be volatile, and an investment in our common stock could decline in value.

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTCQB® market maintained by OTC Markets Group, Inc. under the symbol SOFT ; however, our securities are currently highly illiquid, and subject to large swings in trading price, and are only traded on a sporadic and limited basis. Since the Recapitalization Transaction, the closing stock price has ranged from a low price of \$1.00 per share to a high price of \$4.95 per share. A contributing factor to the price fluctuation is the low average daily volume, which over the last three fiscal years has averaged fewer than 1,000 shares per day. As a result, a shareholder's attempt to sell a large number of shares relative to the average daily volume in a short period of time will likely have a material negative impact on the share price. Furthermore, you may not be able to resell your common stock regardless of how we perform and, if you are able to sell your common stock, you may receive less than your purchase price. As a result of these factors, an investment in our common stock may not be suitable for investors who require short or medium term liquidity.

Our common stock may be considered penny stock , further reducing its liquidity.

Our common stock may be considered penny stock , which will further reduce the liquidity of our common stock. Trading in penny stocks is limited because broker-dealers are required to provide their customers with disclosure documents prior to allowing them to participate in transactions involving the common stock. These disclosure requirements are burdensome to broker-dealers and may discourage them from allowing their customers to participate in transactions involving our common stock, thereby further reducing the liquidity of our common stock.

Penny stocks are equity securities with a market price below \$5.00 per share other than a security (i) that is registered on a national exchange or included for quotation on the NASDAQ system, (ii) whose issuer has net tangible assets of more than \$2,000,000 if it has been in continuous operation for greater than three years, or net tangible assets of more than \$5,000,000 if it has been in continuous operation for less than three years or (iii) whose issuer has average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three fiscal years.

Rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act require broker-dealers engaging in transactions in penny stocks, to first provide to their customers a series of disclosures and documents including:

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a standardized risk disclosure document identifying the risks inherent in investment in penny stocks;

.
all compensation received by the broker-dealer in connection with the transaction;

.
current quotation prices and other relevant market data; and

.
a monthly account statement reflecting the fair market value of the securities.

These rules also require that a broker-dealer obtain financial and other information from a customer, determine that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for such customer and deliver a written statement to such customer setting forth the basis for this determination.

A small number of shareholders own a large number of shares thereby potentially exerting significant influence over us.

After considering the equity transactions described in Note B to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report, the three members of our board of directors own approximately 37.4% of our outstanding shares. Two other shareholders together own 33.0% of outstanding shares. This concentration of ownership could significantly influence all matters requiring shareholder approval and could delay, deter or prevent a change in control of the Company or other business combinations that might otherwise be beneficial to our other shareholders. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership may harm the market price of our common stock. In addition, the interest of our significant shareholders may not always coincide with the interest of the Company's other shareholders. In deciding how to vote on such matters, they may be influenced by interests that conflict with our other

shareholders.

Our stock is thinly traded, so you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all.

The shares of our common stock are traded on the OTC Bulletin Board. Shares of our common stock are thinly traded, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near ask prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company that is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stockbrokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community who generate or influence sales volume. Even in the event that we come to the attention of such persons, they would likely be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we become more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, our stock price may not reflect an actual or perceived value of the business. Also, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer that has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. A broader or more active public trading market for our common shares may not develop or if developed, may not be sustained. Due to these conditions, you may not be able to sell your shares at or near ask prices or at all if you need money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

We do not presently intend to pay any cash dividends or repurchase any shares of our common stock.

We do not presently intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock. Any payment of future dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on, 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 our board of directors deems relevant. Cash dividend payments in the future may only be made out of legally available funds and, if we experience substantial losses, such funds may not be available. In addition, our loan agreement prohibits us from paying dividends, making distributions or payments or redeeming, retiring or purchasing any of our capital stock. Accordingly, you may have to sell some or all of your common stock in order to generate cash flow from your investment.

We are a smaller reporting company and the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to us may make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are currently a smaller reporting company, meaning that we are not an investment company, an asset-backed issuer, or a majority-owned subsidiary of a parent company that is not a smaller reporting company and have a public float of less than \$75 million and annual revenues of less than \$50 million during the most recently completed fiscal year. Smaller reporting companies are able to provide simplified executive compensation disclosures in their filings; are exempt from the provisions of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requiring that independent registered public accounting firms provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting; and have certain other decreased disclosure obligations in their SEC filings, including, among other things, only being required to provide two years of audited financial statements in annual reports. We have taken advantage of some of these reduced disclosure obligations, and thus the information we provide shareholders may be different from what you might receive from other public companies in which you hold shares.

Risks Related to the CADRA Sale

A portion of the purchase price was deferred and we may not receive those payments.

Up to \$750,000 of the total purchase price from the CADRA Sale is based on the revenues generated by the CADRA business during the three-year period following the asset sale. Specifically, the Company will be paid 10% of CADRA revenue generated by Mentor up to the \$750,000 maximum. The Company has no obligation subsequent to the transaction date with regard to royalty payments. In March 2014 and 2015, the Company received the first two payments totaling approximately \$327,000 under this deferred arrangement related to the period from the transaction date to January 31, 2015. Mentor has broad discretion to operate its post-closing business, and may choose to do so in a manner which may or may not result in the payment of all of the CADRA royalties pursuant to the Earn-Out Agreement.

We will continue to incur the expenses of complying with public company reporting requirements following the closing of the CADRA Sale.

After the CADRA Sale, we will continue to be required to comply with the applicable reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, even though compliance with such reporting requirements is economically burdensome and will represent an even greater percentage of our expenses post-closing as we will be a significantly smaller company following the sale of the CADRA business.

Closure of the office located in Germany

Our office located in Germany was focused exclusively on selling and supporting the CADRA product line. During fiscal year 2014, the Company closed this office and ceased operating in that country. We believe we have satisfied all material obligations related to that closure including satisfying all employment related obligations to our former employees, however, the risk of identification of additional liabilities does exist.

Buyer is not assuming any of the excluded liabilities under the Asset Purchase Agreement.

Under the Asset Purchase Agreement, Mentor is not assuming all of the liabilities associated with the CADRA business. Certain liabilities will remain with the Company post-closing. For example, Mentor is only assuming customer support obligations related to certain assigned contracts and obligations for performance under contracts that arise after the closing, and is not assuming liability for any obligation or breach by the Company occurring or arising prior to the closing. While the Company believes that it has adequately accrued for these liabilities or is adequately insured against certain of the risks associated with such excluded liabilities, there can be no assurances that additional expenditures will not be incurred in resolving these liabilities.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page hereto, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

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

SOFTECH, INC.

Date: April 14, 2015

/s/ Amy E. McGuire
Amy E. McGuire
Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 14, 2015

/s/ Joseph P. Mullaney
Joseph P. Mullaney
President & Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX**Exhibit**

| No. | Description of Document |
|------------|--|
| 2.1 | Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2013, between Mentor Graphics Corporation and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed on September 6, 2013). |
| 2.2 | Earn-Out Agreement, dated August 30, 2013, between Mentor Graphics Corporation and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed on September 6, 2013). |
| 3.1 | Articles of Organization, as amended through October 12, 1988 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2008, filed on April 14, 2008). |
| 3.1.1 | Articles of Amendment to Articles of Organization, dated April 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 3.1.2 | Articles of Amendment to Articles of Organization, effective June 7, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 3.2 | By-laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 29, 2008, filed on April 14, 2008). |
| 4.1 | Rights Agreement, dated as of February 3, 2012 between the Company and Registrar and Transfer Company, as Rights Agent, together with the following Exhibits thereto; Exhibit A - Form of Right Certificate; Exhibit B- Summary of Rights (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 3, 2012). |
| 10.1 | Securities Purchase Agreement by and among the Company and the Purchasers named therein dated March 8, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.2 | Registration Rights Agreement by and among the Company and the Purchasers named therein dated March 8, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.3 | SofTech, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.4 | Form of Notice of Grant of Incentive Stock Option and Option Agreement under 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.5 | Form of Notice of Grant of Nonqualified Stock Option and Option Agreement under 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.6 | Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Agreement under 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.7 | Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Agreement under 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.8 | Form of Notice of Grant of Nonqualified Stock Option and Option Agreement under 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011). |
| 10.9 | |

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Loan Pledge and Security Agreement by and between SofTech Inc and Prides Crossing Capital dated May 10, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's 8-K filed on July 12, 2013).

- 10.9.1 Amendment to Loan Pledge and Security Agreement by and between SofTech Inc and Prides Crossing Capital dated July 9, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27.1 to the Company's 8-K filed on July 12, 2013).
- 10.9.2 Amended and Restated Loan, Pledge and Security Agreement, dated December 5, 2013, by and among Prides Crossing Capital Funding, L.P. and the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 2013 filed on January 14, 2014).
- 10.10 Consent to the Sale of Assets and Amendment to Loan, Pledge and Security Agreement, dated October 17, 2013, between Prides Crossing Capital, L.P., Prides Crossing Capital-A, L.P., Joseph P. Mullaney and the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 30, 2013 filed on January 14, 2014).
- 10.11 Amendment No.3 to Loan, Pledge and Security Agreement by and between Prides Crossing Capital Funding L.P. and SofTech, Inc. dated August 8, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2015).
- 10.12 Amendment No.4 to Loan, Pledge and Security Agreement by and between Prides Crossing Capital Funding L.P. and SofTech, Inc. dated October 29, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2015).

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- 10.13 Securities Purchase Agreement by and between Joseph Daly and SofTech, Inc. dated June 20, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2014).
- 10.14 Promissory Note by and between EssigPR, Inc. and SofTech, Inc. dated June 20, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2014).
- 10.15 Partnership Agreement by and between Essig Research, Inc. and SofTech, Inc. dated June 20, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2014).
- 10.16 Stock Purchase Agreement by and between Greenleaf Capital and SofTech, Inc. dated July 24, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on October 7, 2014).
- 10.17 Short Term Loan Agreement by and between SofTech, Inc. and EssigPR, Inc. dated October 1, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on October 7, 2014).
- 10.18 Amendment Term Loan Agreement by and between SofTech, Inc. and EssigPR, Inc. dated April 2, 2015 filed herein.
- 10.19 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement by and between SofTech, Inc. and certain purchasers, dated September 18, 2014, September 22, 2014 and October 9, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-Q filed on January 14, 2015).
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on Form S-1 on June 9, 2011).
- 31.1 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer and Principal Executive Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.INS** XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document