

COMPUTER PROGRAMS & SYSTEMS INC

Form 10-K

March 07, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

OR

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM ____ TO ____.

Commission file number: 000-49796

COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

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Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	74-3032373 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
6600 Wall Street, Mobile, Alabama (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	36695 (Zip Code)
(251) 639-8100	

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2010 was \$422,184,980.

As of March 4, 2011 the registrant had outstanding 10,962,874 shares of its common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS FORM 10-K:

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 5, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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* Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 5, 2011 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be identified generally by the use of forward-looking terminology and words such as expects, anticipates, estimates, believes, predicts, intends, plans, potential, may, continue, should, or similar words of comparable meaning. Without limiting the generality of the preceding statement, all statements in this Annual Report relating to estimated and projected earnings, margins, costs, expenditures, cash flows, growth rates and future financial results are forward-looking statements. We caution investors that any such forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guarantees of future performance. Certain risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors may include:

overall business and economic conditions affecting the healthcare industry;

potential effects of the federal health care reform legislation enacted in 2010, and implementing regulations, on the businesses of our hospital customers;

funding uncertainties associated with, and potential expenditures required by, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in connection with the adoption of electronic health records;

saturation of our target market and hospital consolidations;

changes in customer purchasing priorities, capital expenditures and demand for information technology systems;

competition with companies that have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have;

failure to develop new technology and products in response to market demands;

fluctuations in quarterly financial performance due to, among other factors, timing of customer installations;

failure of our products to function properly resulting in claims for medical losses;

government regulation of our products and customers, including changes in healthcare policy affecting Medicare reimbursement rates;

government regulation of the healthcare and health insurance industries;

changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America;

general economic conditions, including changes in the financial markets that may affect the availability and cost of credit to us or our customers; and

interruptions in our power supply and/or telecommunications capabilities.

For more information about the risks described above and other risks affecting us, see **Risk Factors** beginning on page 18 of this Annual Report. We also caution investors that the forward-looking information described herein represents our outlook only as of this date, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or developments after the date of this Annual Report.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a healthcare information technology company that designs, develops, markets, installs and supports computerized information technology systems to meet the unique demands of small and midsize hospitals. Our target market includes acute care community hospitals with 300 or fewer beds and small specialty hospitals. We are a single-source vendor providing comprehensive software and hardware products, complemented by data conversion, complete installation, extensive support and information technology management and professional services. Our fully integrated, enterprise-wide system automates the management of clinical and financial data across the primary functional areas of a hospital. In addition, we provide services that enable our customers to outsource certain data-related business processes which we can perform more efficiently. We believe our products and services enhance hospital performance in the critical areas of clinical care, revenue cycle management, cost control and regulatory compliance. From our initial hospital installation in 1981, we have grown to serve over 650 hospital customers across 46 states and the District of Columbia. In 2010, we generated revenues of \$153.2 million from the sale of our products and services.

Industry Dynamics

The healthcare industry is the largest industry in the United States economy. According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS, the U.S. spent \$2.5 trillion on healthcare in 2009, or approximately 17.6% of the U.S. gross domestic product. For 2010, these expenditures are projected to have been \$2.6 trillion, or 17.6% of the U.S. gross domestic product. CMS estimates that by fiscal 2019 total U.S. healthcare spending will reach \$4.6 trillion, or 19.6% of the estimated U.S. gross domestic product.

Hospital services represents one of the largest categories of total healthcare expenditures. According to CMS, in fiscal 2011, spending on hospital services will amount to approximately \$827 billion, or 30.6% of total healthcare expenditures. According to the American Hospital Association, there are approximately 5,010 community hospitals in the United States that are in our target market of hospitals with 300 or fewer acute care beds. In addition, there is a market of small specialty hospitals that focus on discrete medical areas such as surgery, rehabilitation and psychiatry.

Notwithstanding the size and importance of the healthcare industry within the United States economy, the industry is constantly challenged by changing economic dynamics, increased regulation and pressure to improve the quality of healthcare. These challenges are particularly significant for the hospitals in our target market due to their more limited financial and human resources. However, we believe healthcare providers can successfully address these issues with the help of advanced medical information systems. Specific examples of the challenges and opportunities facing healthcare providers include the following.

Changing Economic Dynamics. Community hospitals typically generate a significant portion of their revenues from beneficiaries of the Medicare program. Consequently, even small changes in this federal program have a disproportionately larger impact on community hospitals as compared to larger facilities where greater portions of their revenues are typically generated from beneficiaries of private insurance programs. Medicare funding and reimbursements fluctuate year to year and, with the anticipated growth in healthcare costs, will continue to be scrutinized as the federal government attempts to control the costs and growth of the program. The Medicaid program, which is a federal/state program managed by the individual states and dependent in part on funding from the states, also continues to struggle due to the increasing cost of healthcare and limited state revenues. In addition to issues in state funding, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which included cuts of \$6.4 billion and \$4.7 billion from Medicare and Medicaid, respectively, over the five-year period from 2006 to 2010, has cut deeper into Medicaid reimbursements, and the gains made in Medicare reimbursements are being adversely affected. Furthermore, federal and state budget shortfalls could lead to potential reductions in funding

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for Medicare and Medicaid. Reductions in reimbursements from Medicare and Medicaid could lead to hospitals postponing expenditures on information technology. We expect that the demand for Medicare and Medicaid services will increase as a result of the recent economic recession and increased unemployment. According to the American Hospital Association (AHA), a one percentage point increase in unemployment increases enrollment in Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) by approximately one million lives. With national unemployment at close to 10 percent, more pressure is being put on America's hospitals as they struggle to serve the growing numbers of uninsured patients according to the AHA.

Additionally, the reduced availability of credit since 2007 has increased the costs to hospitals of borrowing money and made it more difficult to find the financing for necessary facility and technology improvements. According to a study conducted by the AHA in April 2009, due to the credit crisis and a significant increase in uncompensated care, 80% of the hospitals in the United States of America had cut capital spending for facility upgrades, clinical technology and/or information technology.

Despite the above projections, according to a survey published by Premier healthcare alliance in its September 2010 Economic Outlook analysis, 69% of healthcare representatives said capital budgets in 2010 will remain flat or increased compared to 2009. Overall, 42% of respondents suggested an increase in spending in 2010, while 32% suggested a decrease. The survey also found most hospital executives have health care reform at the top of the list of concerns, with more than 80% considering healthcare reform and changes in reimbursement and EHR implementation and data storage as the most important health care trends today. In addition, 73% of hospital executives anticipate that healthcare reform and EHR implementation will have the greatest impact on their hospitals' financial performance over the next year.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. On February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the ARRA). This \$787 billion economic stimulus package includes a number of health care policy provisions, including approximately \$19 billion in funding over a ten-year period for health information technology infrastructure and Medicare and Medicaid incentives to encourage doctors, hospitals, and other providers to use health information technology to electronically exchange patients health information, through the development of health information exchanges (HIE) and the adoption of electronic health records (EHR). Approximately \$2 billion of the total funding amount is in appropriated funds for discretionary grants, loans and technical assistance programs designed to aid providers with the adoption of EHR and the development of HIE. These funds are being disbursed by various agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services, either directly to providers including private physician offices or to other entities like states or non-profit organizations. The remaining allocated amounts will take the form of Medicare and Medicaid payment incentives. The ARRA identifies four priority areas for spending with respect to health information technology: (1) establishing HIE; (2) EHR adoption; (3) workforce training; and (4) new technology research and development. In order to qualify for EHR funding, providers are required to connect to an HIE, which means funding is dependent on state action to establish HIEs. The payment incentives started to become available to our customers in February 2011. The ARRA includes payment incentives for critical access hospitals that are meaningful users of EHR. During December 2010, both our hospital and medical practice EHR solutions were certified as a complete EHR by the Certification Commission for Health Information Technology (CCHIT®). Receiving this certification for both our hospital and ambulatory EHR products ensures that hospitals and other healthcare providers using our EHR systems will be considered meaningful users of EHR and qualify for ARRA reimbursements. We believe that this certification of our EHR system and the ARRA has and will continue to have a positive impact on our business and the businesses of the community hospitals that comprise our target market.

Continued Push for Improved Patient Care. With pressure mounting to reduce medical errors and improve patient safety, hospitals are actively seeking information technology solutions for clinical decision support. This migration toward clinical decision support solutions is further supported by the ARRA. The provisions of the

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ARRA offer incentives for hospitals to become meaningful users of EHR s through September 2015, and we already have some hospital customers who have received these incentive payments as of February 2011. However, the ARRA incentive program is set to expire as of October 1, 2015, and hospitals and healthcare providers which have not implemented EHR s with HIE connectivity will be penalized with lower Medicare payment levels after that date.

The ARRA also included \$87 billion for state Medicaid programs through a temporary increase in the Medicaid matching funds, known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). This temporary FMAP increase was available to states for the nine fiscal quarters beginning on October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. All states received an additional increase in their current federal matching rate of 6.2 percent for this time period. States received additional federal funds (bonus funds) through the matching rate based on the state s rate of increase in unemployment. These bonus funds represented approximately 35% of the \$87 billion. As the federal government seeks to limit deficit spending in coming years due to fiscal restraints, it will likely continue to cut entitlement spending programs such as Medicare and Medicaid matching grants which will place further cost pressures on hospitals and other healthcare providers.

While economic, regulatory and consumer pressures such as those described above have increased rapidly over the last several years, we believe healthcare organizations have historically underinvested in information technology and services compared to other industries. This underinvestment has caused healthcare providers to rely on non-integrated, complex and inefficient information systems. A hospital s failure to adequately invest in modern medical information systems could result in fewer patient referrals, cost inefficiencies, lower than expected reimbursement, increased malpractice risk and possible regulatory infractions.

In the face of decreasing revenue and increasing pressure to improve patient care, healthcare providers are in need of management tools that (1) increase efficiency in the delivery of healthcare services, (2) reduce medical errors, (3) effectively track the cost of delivering services so those costs can be properly managed and (4) increase the speed and rate of reimbursement. Despite challenging economic conditions, we believe the industry will increase its adoption of information technology as a management tool, particularly as a result of ARRA. We further believe these dynamics should allow for future revenue growth.

Our Solution

We have tailored an information technology solution that effectively addresses the specific needs of small and midsize hospitals. Due to their smaller operating budgets, community hospitals have limited financial and human resources to operate manual or inefficient information systems. However, these hospitals are expected to achieve the same quality of care and regulatory compliance as larger hospitals, placing them in a particularly difficult operating environment.

We believe that the CPSI solution meets this challenge. We provide fully integrated, enterprise-wide, HIPAA compliant medical information systems and services that collect, process, retain and report data in the primary functional areas of a hospital, from patient care to clinical processing to administration and accounting. As a key element of our complete solution, we provide ongoing customer service through regular interaction with customers, customer user groups and extensive customer support. Further, we offer business management services that allow customers to avoid some of the fixed costs of a business office. We are capable of providing a single-source solution for small and midsize hospitals, making us a partner in their initiatives to improve operations and medical care.

Our customers continuously communicate with us through our support teams and through organized user groups, allowing us to continue to provide a state-of-the-art solution that meets their specific needs. By remaining sensitive and responsive to the ever-changing demands of our customers and regularly updating our products, we believe we provide an information technology solution that meets the needs of community hospitals. Our business has continued to grow because we have successfully addressed the needs of community

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hospitals for fully integrated, enterprise-wide information systems that allow them to improve operating effectiveness, reduce costs and improve the quality of patient care.

In November 2010, we began offering new information technology management and professional services. With the federal government's healthcare agenda focused on hospitals adopting electronic health records, community hospitals are faced with a significant undertaking in implementing EHR technology. As a result, we recognize that it makes sense for many of our customers to rely on third-party service organizations to help them identify their IT objectives, define the best way to meet those objectives and manage the resulting projects and associated technologies. Our current offerings in this area include a comprehensive suite of services, including network management and monitoring, server and storage management, hosted email, firewall management, malware protection, data center services, help desk solutions and other services. Professional engagements such as IT staffing, IT infrastructure assessment and project management for clinical point of entry (CPOE) implementation, meaningful use achievement of EHR and others are individually customized to meet specific client requirements.

Strategy

Our objective is to continue to grow as a leading provider of healthcare information technology systems and services to small and midsize hospitals by following the same strategy that we have successfully pursued for over thirty years, the key elements of which are described below.

Deliver a Single-Source Solution. When a customer purchases the CPSI system, we provide everything necessary for the customer to implement and use our system. We deliver the application software, computer hardware, peripherals, forms and supplies used in the comprehensive information network. Our installation teams work extensively with each customer to convert existing data to the new system, to install all of the necessary equipment and to train hospital personnel to use our system. After installation, our support teams answer and address customer questions and issues related to any aspect of the system. We also offer customers additional services such as business office management, electronic billing and ISP services. We believe our single-source approach to delivering a complete information system makes our system easier and more convenient for customers to understand and manage, which results in greater customer satisfaction and retention.

Provide Enterprise-Wide, Fully Integrated Software Applications. We have developed all of our software products internally as part of our fully integrated system architecture. Our experience has taught us that using a fully integrated system in the primary functional areas of a hospital ensures compatibility among applications and avoids pitfalls associated with interfacing disparate systems. Our system utilizes one central database where information is stored and used by all of our software applications. With our single database model, our systems provide secure, real-time access to all information across multiple applications for all those needing such access, including physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, clinicians and other users. The enterprise-wide, fully integrated nature of our system also allows customers to monitor user access to information for purposes of compliance with new federal and state privacy regulations.

Maintain Commitment to Customer Oriented Operating Philosophy. A key factor in our success has been our focus on customer service and support. We make available to our customers experienced support teams that can assist with any question or problem. We currently have a greater than one to one support staff to customer ratio. Our support teams are extensively trained, and our employees are generally promoted from within so that they have a thorough knowledge of our system and a commitment to our culture. Because all of our customers use the same version of our system, our support teams can be more effective by maintaining a complete understanding of a single system. As part of our commitment to system support, we actively solicit customer feedback regarding ways in which we can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our systems. To further this goal, we have organized our customers into a national user group to promote the exchange of information regarding our system and to identify product enhancements based on our customers' operational experiences. We believe our user group concept is a key component of our success by positively impacting customer satisfaction.

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and retention and by enhancing product development and system functionality. We will continue to focus on our national user group as a key component to our goal of maintaining and growing our customer base and market share.

Expand Presence in Target Market. We will continue to target small to midsize domestic hospitals of 300 or fewer acute care beds. We believe this market of over 5,000 community hospitals nationwide has been traditionally overlooked and underserved by other healthcare technology companies. In addition, a number of our customers are small specialty hospitals that focus on discrete medical areas such as surgery, rehabilitation and psychiatry. We intend to continue gaining customers from this market segment. Our system can help these smaller hospitals reduce costs and increase their operating efficiencies. We believe our personalized marketing approach and emphasis on customer relationships are attractive to the management of these hospitals. We also believe our system is well-suited to hospitals of this size because they typically demonstrate a greater commitment than larger hospitals to the concept of an enterprise-wide, fully integrated system. In addition, we will continue to sell additional services and software products to our existing customers who have not purchased our complete package of services and software applications.

Emphasize Recurring Revenue Opportunities. In addition to revenues from new system installations, we have developed and will continue to develop sources of recurring revenues. Our current principal source of recurring revenues is our support and maintenance fees paid by existing customers. As our customer base grows, our recurring revenues from support and maintenance fees should also grow. We believe growth in recurring revenues will also continue to come from our business management services and information technology management and professional services, which we market to our existing customers as well as new customers. Our business management services include electronic billing, patient statement processing, accounts receivable management, payroll processing, ISP services and web site hosting. Our information technology management and professional services include managed network services, server and storage management, desktop support, as well as communications, connectivity, security and data center services. We also provide our software products on a Software as a Service or SaaS basis. When we provide SaaS services, we maintain a customer's computer server in our facility and provide our system to the customer through remote access. Instead of the one-time system purchase price, these customers pay a monthly fee for the term of the SaaS customer agreement, generating recurring revenues.

Our Products and Services

Software Systems

We offer a full array of software applications designed to streamline the flow of information to the primary functional areas of community hospitals in one fully integrated system. We intend to continue to enhance our existing software applications and develop new applications as required by evolving industry standards and the changing needs of our customers. Pursuant to our customer support agreements, we provide our customers with software enhancements and upgrades periodically on a when-and-if-available basis. See **Support and Maintenance Services**. These enhancements enable each customer, regardless of its original installation date, to have the benefit of the most advanced CPSI products available. Our software applications:

provide automated processes that improve clinical workflow and support clinical decision-making;

allow healthcare providers to efficiently input and easily access the most current patient medical data in order to improve the quality of care and patient safety;

integrate clinical, financial and patient information to promote efficient use of time and resources, while eliminating dependence on paper medical records;

provide tools that permit healthcare organizations to analyze past performance, model new plans for the future and measure and monitor the effectiveness of those plans;

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provide for rapid and cost-effective implementation, whether through the installation of an in-house system or through our SaaS services; and

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increase the flow of information by replacing centralized and limited control over information with broad-based, secure access by clinical and administrative personnel to data relevant to their functional areas.

Our software applications are grouped for support purposes according to the following functional categories:

Patient Management

Financial Accounting

Clinical

Patient Care

Enterprise Applications

Due to the integrated nature of the CPSI system, our software applications are not marketed as distinct products, and our sales force attempts to sell all applications to each customer as a single product. New customers must purchase from us and install the core applications of patient management and financial accounting and all hardware necessary to run these applications. In addition to the core applications, customers may also acquire one or more of our clinical, patient care and enterprise applications. Over one-third of our customers have purchased a combination of applications that meet their enterprise-wide information technology needs.

The general functional categories, as well as the software applications in each of these categories, are described below.

Patient Management. Our patient management software enables a hospital to identify a patient at any point in the healthcare delivery system and to collect and maintain patient information throughout the entire process of patient care on an enterprise-wide basis. The single database structure of our software permits authorized hospital personnel to simultaneously access appropriate portions of a patient's record from any point on the system. The patient management software performs the following functions:

Registration

records patient admissions, discharges and transfers

manages patient status, room assignments and recurring charges

keeps information available to all hospital personnel in formats designed for their particular requirements

Patient Accounting

records patient charges and maintains accounts receivable information including aging, service charges and cash receipts

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generates and processes insurance claims

Health Information

supports the operational needs of the modern medical records department including transcription, case indexing/abstracting and statistical reporting

Management

tracks deficiencies in a patient's chart and provides chart location information

Patient Index

maintains a master index of hospital patients and provides immediate online access to patient financial and medical data associated with a patient stay

Electronic Claims Processing

provides a computer-to-computer link with intermediaries for Medicare and other payers for the submission of claims

Medical Practice Management

supports patient account management and insurance processing for single and multiple practices/clinics

supports both hospital-based and remote practices/clinics

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We also offer the following optional products that may be purchased as part of our core patient management suite:

<i>Enterprise Wide Scheduling</i>	maintains all patient scheduling information
<i>Contract Management</i>	tracks patients enrolled in managed care plans and conforms billing functions to such plans
<i>Quality Improvement</i>	automates hospital-wide total quality management and reporting requirements for utilization activity, risk management, infection surveillance and all accreditation review functions

Financial Accounting. Our financial accounting software provides a variety of business office applications designed to efficiently track and coordinate information needed for managerial decision-making. Our financial accounting software:

<i>Executive Information System</i>	summarizes daily financial transactions regarding patient revenues, receipts, census statistics and billing information for ready access by hospital administrators
<i>General Ledger</i>	provides timely, accurate financial information generated from daily hospital operations
	formats financial statements to the specifications of each user and is able to generate up to 999 different user-defined reports
<i>Accounts Payable</i>	processes vendor invoices and payments and their related general ledger entries
<i>Payroll/Personnel</i>	calculates all employee wages and benefits for an unlimited number of salaried and hourly employees
	allocates employee time to user-defined cost centers
<i>Time and Attendance</i>	uses touch screen time clocks to eliminate manual time entry
	reduces effort of gathering employee time data and increases access of managers to such data
	makes time records more accurate by identifying employees through bar-coding and optional biometric fingerprint technology
<i>Electronic Direct Deposits</i>	provides for computerized bank deposits to meet payroll and accounts payable needs
<i>Human Resources</i>	provides for computerized employee files through document/image scanning and data entry

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allows for complete tracking of benefits and other employee data through a variety of user-defined reports

Budgeting

tracks job applicant information to assist in the employee recruiting and hiring process

allows for complete on-line budget preparation through computerized access to historical data

Fixed Assets

allows access to information regarding hospital assets including locations and depreciation scheduling

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<i>Materials Management</i>	tracks the flow of materials throughout the hospital
	automates the process of inventory control, materials purchasing, stock requisitions and patient charging
<u>Clinical</u>	Our clinical software automates record keeping and reporting for many clinical functions including laboratory, radiology, physical therapy, respiratory care, and pharmacy. These products eliminate tedious paperwork, calculations and written documentation while allowing for easy retrieval of patient data and statistics. Our clinical software:
<i>Laboratory Information Systems</i>	provides an interface to laboratory analytical instruments in order to transfer results to nurse stations, mobile point-of-care systems and remote physician offices
	allows users to receive orders from any designated location, process orders and report results and maintain technical, statistical and account information
<i>Laboratory Instrument Interfaces</i>	provides an automated solution for reviewing test results and completing patient orders
	reduces the amount of required manual data entry thereby reducing the likelihood of human error
	reduces time to process laboratory specimens
<i>Radiology Information Systems</i>	includes flash card printing, patient scheduling, transcription, patient indexing by X-Ray film number, film tracking and location
	receives patient data, patient locations and other interdepartmental communications support
<i>ImageLink®</i>	provides a complete picture archiving and communications system (PACS) with comprehensive functionality designed to fit seamlessly with our other applications
	allows the realization of an electronic medical record complete with diagnostic images
	provides physicians real time access to diagnostic images via the internet through ChartLin®
<i>Physical Therapy and Respiratory Care</i>	communicates to nursing the appropriate procedures and patient preparation instructions from orders entered into the CPSI system

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keeps a journal of the orders received and processed

handles a variety of processing tasks after a patient order is reviewed

Pharmacy

allows a department to customize its results to be sent back to nursing
allows the hospital pharmacist to enter and fill physician orders

performs all of the functions related to patient charging, general ledger upgrading, re-supply scheduling and inventory reduction/statistics maintenance

improves patient care by monitoring drug/drug and food/drug interactions, allergy contraindications, dosage ranges and duplicate therapy

produces drug education information for each patient in an easy-to-read format

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Patient Care. Our patient care applications allow hospitals to create computerized patient files in place of the traditional paper file systems. This software enables physicians, nurses and other hospital staff to improve the quality of patient care through increased access to patient information, assistance with projected care requirements and feedback regarding patient needs. Our software also addresses current safety initiatives in the healthcare industry such as the transition from written prescriptions and physician orders to computerized physician order entry. Our patient care software:

<i>Order Entry /Results</i>	provides efficient order and result communication
<i>Reporting</i>	<p>automates the entry of patient charges</p> <p>reduces lost charges and mistakes due to legibility</p> <p>increases efficiency of nursing stations</p> <p>provides interactive, real time status reports for orders</p>
<i>Point-of-Care System</i>	<p>allows nurses to enter patient data into the network at the patient's bedside thereby eliminating the duplicate entry of information</p> <p>utilizes touch-screen and wireless technology</p> <p>makes patient information instantly available throughout the entire hospital system</p>
<i>Patient Acuity</i>	<p>categorizes patients according to an assessment of the acuity of the illness, severity of the symptoms, and projected nursing dependency</p> <p>allows nurses to project the total character and amount of care that should be provided to each patient</p>
<i>ChartLink®</i>	<p>provides physicians with a secure and interactive portal to patient information through a hospital's website</p> <p>optional computerized physician order entry, including the ability to enter medication, ancillary test and treatment orders</p>
<i>Medication Verification</i>	<p>verifies the accuracy of patient medication orders at a patient's bedside by comparing scans of patient and medication bar codes against the medication orders and history for that patient</p>

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Resident Assessment Instruments screens medication orders for possible patient allergies and/or drug interactions
allows nursing staff to complete time consuming resident reporting requirements in an expeditious and efficient manner

Medical Practice EMR generates nursing care plans based on deficiencies in the resident reports
provides medical practices and clinics with a complete CCHITSM certified electronic medical record

supports patient account management and insurance processing for single and multiple practices/clinics

automates medical practice workflow with an interactive white board, template driven documentation, image capture/document scanning, and an integrated Superbill

integrated with CPSI's ChartLine[®] EMR portal, the module provides immediate and secure access to the patient's complete ambulatory and inpatient history

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supports both hospital-based and remote practices/clinics

supports patient account management and insurance processing for home health agencies

provides complete, regulatory compliant home care tracking

provides for remote in home documentation of care

Outreach Client Access

provides the hospital's outreach clients, such as physicians, their office administrators, nursing homes, home health agencies, and local businesses, with remote access to online, real time, secure patient data as needed and appropriate for each outreach client

available information includes insurance and billing information, diagnosis and procedure coding, discharge summaries, pharmacy profiles and other clinical and administrative information

Electronic Forms

electronic form templates replace paper based records and care forms

completed forms become a permanent part of the patient's electronic medical record

Enterprise Applications. We provide software applications that support the products described above and are useful to all areas of the hospital. These applications include: ad hoc reporting, automatic batch and real-time system backups, an integrated fax system, archival data repository, document scanning and Microsoft Office integration and an Application Portal. The Application Portal allows clients to access our applications remotely via Microsoft Internet Explorer and the Internet without requiring the loading of any additional client software on the accessing PC. User information and data accessed is secured with HIPAA compliant 128 bit cipher strength Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption. Remote access using the Application Portal results in no discernable difference to the user in software functionality.

Support and Maintenance Services

After a customer installs a CPSI system, we provide software application support, hardware maintenance, continuing education and related services pursuant to a support agreement. The following describes services provided to customers using CPSI systems.

Total System Support. We believe the quality of continuing customer support is one of the most critical considerations in the selection of an information system provider. We provide hardware, technical and software support for all aspects of our system which gives us the flexibility to take the necessary course of action to resolve any issue. Unlike our competitors who use third-party services for hardware and software support, we provide a single, convenient and efficient resource for all of our customers' system support needs. In order to minimize the impact of a system problem, we train our customer service personnel to be technically proficient, courteous and prompt. Because a properly functioning information system is crucial to a hospital's operations, our support teams are available 24 hours a day to assist customers with any problem that may arise. Customers can also use the Internet to directly access our support system. This allows customers to communicate electronically with our support teams at any time. With over 500 employees who provide customer service and support, we currently have close to a one-to-one support staff to customer ratio.

User Group. All of our customers have the opportunity to be members of our user group from which we solicit feedback regarding our products. We host a national user group meeting annually. We have also organized several active regional user groups which meet on a semi-annual basis. These groups meet to discuss and recommend product modifications and improvements which they then evaluate and prioritize. Upon

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confirming that the desired improvements are technically feasible, we agree to allocate a significant amount of programming time each year to undertake the requested modification or improvement. The majority of our product enhancements originate from suggestions from our customers through the user group structure.

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Software Releases. We are committed to providing our customers with software and technology solutions that will continue to meet their information system needs. To accomplish this purpose, we continually work to enhance and improve our application programs. As part of this effort, for each customer covered under our general support agreement, we provide software updates as they become available at no additional cost. We design these enhancements to be seamlessly integrated into each customer's existing CPSI system. The benefit of these enhancements is that each customer, regardless of its original installation date, uses the most advanced CPSI software available. Through this process, we can keep our customers up-to-date with the latest operational innovations in the healthcare industry as well as changing governmental regulatory requirements. Another benefit of this "one system" concept is that our customer service teams can be more effective in responding to customer needs because they maintain a complete understanding of and familiarity with the one system that all customers use.

Purchasing a new information technology system requires the expenditure of a substantial amount of capital and other resources, and many customers are concerned that these systems will become obsolete as technology changes. Our periodic product updates eliminate our customers' concerns about system obsolescence. We believe providing this benefit is a strong incentive for potential customers to select our products over the products of our competitors.

Hardware Replacement. As part of our general support agreements, we are also committed to promptly replacing malfunctioning system hardware in order to minimize the effect of operational interruptions. By providing all hardware used in our system, we believe we are better able to meet and address all of the information technology needs of our customers.

Software as a Service. In some circumstances, we offer SaaS services to customers via remote access telecommunications. As an application service provider, we store and maintain computer servers dedicated to specific customers which contain all of such customers' critical patient and administrative data. These customers access this information remotely through direct telecommunications connections with these servers.

Internet Service Provider. As part of our total information solution, we can provide Internet connection services to our customers. We also can provide web-site design and hosting services.

Forms and Supplies. We offer our customers the forms that they need for their patient and financial records, as well as their general office supplies. Furnishing these forms and supplies helps us to achieve our objective of being a one-source solution for a hospital's complete healthcare information system requirements.

Managed Network Services. We offer comprehensive support for LAN, WLAN, WAN and VPN infrastructures for those customers needing assistance with their data networks. Security updates, hardware support, network monitoring, wireless access management, VPN and private point-to-point connectivity management and monitoring solutions can be subscribed to based on the unique client needs.

Server and Storage Management. We offer complete management of CPSI installed server and storage technology, including monitoring, administration, and change management solutions to enhance client availability strategies for those important assets.

Desktop Support. We offer timely support for desktop hardware, operating systems, select application software and peripheral devices. Desktop support offerings can help expedite problem resolution and ensure employees are not hindered by technology obstacles.

Communications Solutions. We offer a robust set of fault tolerant communications hosting solutions for websites; electronic mail, Blackberry Exchange Server, and DNS services.

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Connectivity Solutions. We provide a variety of solutions to help ensure clients can stay connected to the Internet in remote locations, including MPLS, Metro-E, DSL, DS-1, DS-3 and other options.

Security Services. We offer complete solutions for protecting the integrity of information systems and keeping system security compliant with Federal law, including HIPAA privacy and security requirements. Solutions for malware (anti-virus protection), Internet content filtering, and firewall administration can all be provided through CPSI's offerings.

Data Center Services. We offer a SAS70 Type II accredited data center to house and manage client servers and storage technologies. Solutions for managing these environments and the provision of other data center services, such as disaster recovery co-location and remote testing services, are available.

Business Management Services

Electronic Billing. We provide electronic billing for customers at prices competitive with other electronic billing vendors. Once a customer processes patient insurance claims in our system, we then perform the electronic billing function with no other participation by hospital staff. With this service, customers need not prepare billing files or maintain interfaces with third-party software, thereby saving the customer both time and money.

Statement Processing. Our customers may choose to have us prepare and distribute all patient billing statements. We use our knowledge of a customer's collection system to produce statements without requiring any actions on the part of the hospital data processing personnel. Because we can connect directly with a customer's system, the customer is not required to build and transfer files to us. All system enhancements are incorporated into the statement process without having to modify any third-party vendor interface. Like the electronic billing, this service saves the customer both time and money.

Accounts Receivable Management. We offer customers the option of using us to perform their patient billing functions and accounts receivable management. Using this service allows customers to reduce costs by employing fewer full time administrative employees.

Payroll Processing. We offer customers the option of using us to perform their payroll functions, including payroll processing, tax and deduction management, and quarterly and yearly reporting.

Contract Management. We offer customers the option of using us to perform audits of payments from third party insurers with which a customer executes managed care contracts to ensure payments are made in accordance to the agreed upon metrics.

Insurance Services. We offer customers the option of using us to provide insurance services to include Insurance Follow-up, Claim Eligibility Checking, Claim Status Checking, Pharmacy Online Adjudication, and Medical Necessity Database Updates. Using these services allows customers to improve their revenue cycle management by reducing the incidents of invalid claims and monitoring the progress of valid claims.

System Implementation and Training

Conversion Services. When a customer purchases our system, we convert its existing data to the CPSI system. Our knowledge of hospital data processing, in conjunction with extensive in-house technical expertise, allows us to accomplish this task in a cost effective manner. When we install a new system, the data conversion has already occurred so that the system is immediately operational. Our goal is for each customer to be immediately productive in order not to waste time and money on the costly and inefficient task of maintaining the same data on parallel systems. Our services also relieve the hospital staff of the time-consuming burden of data conversion.

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Training. In order to integrate the new system and to ensure its success, we spend approximately three weeks providing individualized training on-site at each customer's facility at the time of installation. We directly train all hospital users, including staff members and healthcare providers, during all hospital shifts in the use of hardware and software applications. In contrast, some of our competitors train only a hospital's training staff at an off-site location. We employ nurses and medical technicians in addition to our technical training staff in order to help us communicate more effectively with our customers during the training process.

Technology

Operating Systems and Server Platform. We utilize Intel-based servers running industry standard open systems, including Unix, Linux and Microsoft Windows 2000 Server operating systems.

ClientWare® Networking. Our ClientWare® application integrates the UNIX and Linux systems with Microsoft operating systems. This integration brings together the strengths of both operating environments. The processing power of UNIX and Linux combined with the communication capabilities of Microsoft Windows creates an information system that allows the use of familiar point and click processing. This architecture also facilitates integration of other Microsoft software and provides expanded opportunities for the inclusion of new technologies without sacrificing system reliability or performance.

Wireless Technology. Traditional workstations were designed around access to electrical and network outlets. We now use wireless networking technology to connect computers to the CPSI system. This allows customers to use mobile computers and to place stationary computers in locations for optimum convenience and ease of use. We incorporate wireless laptop and hand held computers into our system. Convenient to carry and use, these mobile computers allow effective data collection and real-time access to patient information from practically anywhere in the hospital. Information efficiently collected will then be more quickly accessible by other caregivers throughout the hospital.

Point-of-Care Stations. We use point-of-care stations which allow nurses to enter information into the system at a patient's bedside. These stations consist of compact computers on individual data entry stations that are lightweight, durable and easy to maneuver. We incorporate our wireless networking capabilities into these stations in order to provide extended range and mobility.

Touch Sensitive Displays. Data entry is made easier through the use of touch sensitive displays. With this technology, work areas are free of the traditional keyboard and mouse associated with most personal computers. Touch screens are also more efficient for users who are not proficient in computer skills.

Biometric Recognition. As unique as each individual, a fingerprint cannot be duplicated, making it one of the most secure methods of verifying a person's identity. Because of the sensitivity of healthcare information and proposed federal security requirements, we have incorporated licensed fingerprint identification technology as an option for our systems. When a user signs on to the system, he or she must scan his or her fingerprint as well as enter a traditional password. The system rapidly responds with the confirmation or rejection of the user's identity.

Product Development and Enhancement

We are continually working to improve and enhance the CPSI system and to develop new products and services for our system. The primary source of ideas for improvements to our products and services comes from our customers through our national user group. We believe our interaction with customers and their communication with each other is the most efficient way to learn about and respond to changes in the healthcare operating environment. This approach to research and development allows us to quickly adapt to technology advances and improve our products and services to better serve the needs of our customers. Our management and customer support and service teams play a significant role in product development by continually monitoring the

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needs and desires of our customers and our market. In addition to our customer support and service teams, during 2008, the Product Development Services division was created. This division is responsible for the development, quality assurance/testing, documentation, and distribution of all application software. By consolidating all our development efforts under a single division, we can ensure standardization in our software development processes and effective utilization of our resources. We currently have 156 employees in our Product Development Services division, including 7 research and development employees whose dedicated function is to develop new uses for and applications of technology available in the marketplace.

Customers, Sales and Marketing

Target Market. The target market for our information system consists of small and midsize hospitals of 300 or fewer acute care beds. In the United States, there are approximately 5,010 hospitals in this size range. In addition, we market our products to small specialty hospitals in the United States that focus on discrete medical areas such as surgery, rehabilitation and psychiatry. As of February 28, 2011, we had installed our system in over 650 facilities in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94% of our existing customers are hospitals with 100 or fewer acute care beds, while approximately 99% of our existing customers are hospitals with 200 or fewer acute care beds. Our goal is to increase sales to hospitals with 100 to 300 acute care beds while maintaining our competitive position in the under 100 bed market segment.

Sales Staff. Most of our new customers are referrals from our existing customers, thereby reducing the need for a large sales force. Currently, we have 35 employees dedicated to direct sales, 18 of whom concentrate on new prospects, and 17 of whom are responsible for the sale of additional products and services to existing customers. We hire our sales representatives from our existing employees. Our current sales representatives have an average of over 16 years of experience with the company including experience in installation, training and customer support. Our sales representatives have defined geographic territories in the United States in which to target new customers. A significant portion of the compensation for all sales personnel is commission based.

Marketing Strategy. Our primary marketing strategy is to generate referrals from our existing customers and directly solicit potential users through presentations at industry seminars and trade shows. We also advertise in various healthcare industry trade publications. For hospitals that we have targeted as potential customers, most of our direct sales efforts involve site visits and meetings with hospital management. The typical sales cycle of a healthcare information system usually takes six to eighteen months from the time of initial contact to the signing of a contract. Therefore, we believe it is important for our sales staff to dedicate a substantial amount of time and energy to building relationships with potential new customers. We do not conduct extensive marketing activities and promotions because hospitals are easily identified, finite in number and generally send a request for proposal to vendors when they contemplate the purchase of a hospital information system.

Competition

The market for our products and services is competitive, and we expect additional competition from established and emerging companies in the future. Our market is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving user needs and the frequent introduction of new products. We believe the principal competitive factors that hospitals consider when choosing between us and our competitors are:

product features, functionality and performance;

level of customer service and satisfaction;

ease of integration and speed of implementation;

product price;

knowledge of the healthcare industry;

sales and marketing efforts; and

company reputation.

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Our principal competitors are Medical Information Technology, Inc., or Meditech, Healthland, and Healthcare Management Systems, Inc., or HMS. Meditech, Healthland and HMS compete with us directly in our target market of small and midsize hospitals. These companies offer products and systems that are comparable to our system and address the needs of hospitals in the markets we serve.

Our secondary competitors include McKesson Corporation, Quadramed Corp., Cerner Corporation and Siemens Corporation. These companies are significantly larger than we are, and they typically sell their products and services to larger hospitals outside of our target market. However, they will sometimes compete directly with us.

We also face competition from providers of practice management systems, general decision support and database systems and other segment-specific applications, as well as from healthcare technology consultants. Any of these companies as well as other technology or healthcare companies could decide at any time to specifically target hospitals within our target market.

A number of existing and potential competitors are more established than we are and have greater name recognition and financial, technical and marketing resources than we have. Products of our competitors may have better performance, lower prices and broader market acceptance than our products. We expect that competition will continue to increase.

Health Information Security and Privacy Practices

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) is a federal law that affects the use, disclosure, transmission and storage of individually identifiable health information, referred to as protected health information, and that was enacted for the purpose of, among other things, protecting the privacy and security of protected health information. As directed by HIPAA, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has promulgated standards and rules for certain electronic health transactions, code sets, data security, unique identification numbers and privacy of protected health information. DHHS has issued some of these rules in final form, while others remain in development. HIPAA and the standards promulgated by DHHS apply to certain health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and healthcare providers (referred to as covered entities), which includes our hospital customers. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH Act), which was enacted as part of the ARRA in 2009, significantly expanded HIPAA by extending the security standards of HIPAA to business associates of healthcare providers that are covered entities. Under the HITECH Act, business associates are required to establish administrative, physical and technical safeguards and are subject to direct penalties for violations. Our business management services activities frequently entail us acting in the capacity of a business associate to the hospitals that we serve, and therefore we are covered by the patient privacy and security standards of HIPAA and subject to oversight by DHHS. We believe that we have taken all necessary steps to comply with HIPAA, as it applies to us as a business associate, but it is important to note that DHHS could, at any time in the future, adopt new rules or modify existing rules in a manner that could require us to change our systems or operations.

Internal Management Control System

We have developed and maintain an automated enterprise management system which permits us to manage not only all of our internal management, accounting and personnel functions, but also all information relating to each customer's information system. Our system maintains detailed records of all information regarding each customer's system, including all system specifications, service history and customer communications, among other things. This internal control system helps us to more effectively respond to customer support needs through complete and current system information and through situation-based problem solving.

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Intellectual Property

We regard some aspects of our internal operations, software and documentation as proprietary, and rely primarily on a combination of contract and trade secret laws to protect our proprietary information. We believe, because of the rapid pace of technological change in the computer software industry, trade secret and copyright protection is less significant than factors such as the knowledge, ability and experience of our employees, frequent software product enhancements and the timeliness and quality of support services. We cannot guarantee that these protections will be adequate or that our competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology.

We do not believe our software products or other CPSI proprietary rights infringe on the property rights of third parties. However, we cannot guarantee that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us with respect to current or future software products or that any such assertion may not require us to enter into royalty arrangements or result in costly litigation.

Employees

As of February 28, 2011, we had 1,194 employees, all but 16 of whom are located at our offices in Mobile and Lanett, Alabama and Monroe, Louisiana. Our employees can be grouped according to the following general categories: 532 in software services and support, 299 in business management services, 121 in information technology services and support, 156 in product development services, 47 in sales and marketing and 39 in administration. Our general practice is to recruit recent college graduates for entry-level positions and then promote these individuals within the organization to fill vacancies in higher positions. We also hire nurses and other medically-trained professionals in connection with our support services.

Since 1991, we have maintained a non-qualified profit sharing plan under which all full-time employees with three years of uninterrupted service are eligible to participate, other than executive officers and commissioned salespeople. The plan is designed to provide each eligible employee with periodic cash bonuses based on our profitability. Each eligible employee receives a pro rata share of the amount of cash distributed under the profit sharing plan based on the amount of their base salary compared to the sum of the salaries of all participating employees. Our profit sharing plan is not a qualified plan for tax purposes or a guaranteed benefit. Contributions to the plan are made periodically at the discretion of the Board of Directors. During 2010, we distributed approximately \$2.3 million under this profit sharing plan. We plan to continue to make distributions under the profit sharing plan based on our profitability.

We are fortunate to have a high rate of employee retention, with our senior management having an average tenure in excess of 18 years. Our performance depends in significant part on our ability to attract, train and retain highly qualified personnel. None of our employees are represented by a labor union, and we believe our relations with our employees are good.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of CPSI serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Set forth below is a list of the current executive officers of CPSI and a brief explanation of their principal employment during the last five (5) years.

J. Boyd Douglas President and Chief Executive Officer. J. Boyd Douglas, age 44, has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since May 2006. He was elected as a director in March 2002. Mr. Douglas began his career with us in August 1988 as a Financial Software Support Representative. From May 1990 until November 1994, Mr. Douglas served as Manager of Electronic Billing, and from December 1994 until June 1999, he held the position of Director of Programming Services. From July 1999 until May 2006, Mr. Douglas served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer.

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David A. Dye Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. David A. Dye, age 41, has served as our Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer since July 1, 2010. Mr. Dye served as our President and Chief Executive Officer from July 1999 to May of 2006. He was elected as a director in March 2002 and has served as our Chairman of the Board since May of 2006. Mr. Dye began his career with CPSI in May 1990 as a Financial Software Support Representative and served in various positions until July 1999, when he became our President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Dye has served as a director of Bulow Biotech Prosthetics, LLC, a company headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee that operates prosthetic clinics in the Southeastern United States, since November 1998 and has been a member of such company since July 2006.

Victor S. Schneider Senior Vice President Corporate and Business Development. Victor S. Schneider, age 52, has served as our Senior Vice President Corporate and Business Development since December 2005. Mr. Schneider is responsible for revenue generation efforts, customer relations, strategic growth initiatives and positioning, and market execution. Mr. Schneider began his career with us in June 1983 as Sales Manager. He served in that capacity until January 1997 when he was promoted to Sales Director. He served as our Vice President Sales and Marketing from July 1999 until December 2005.

Robert D. Hinckle Vice President Software Services. Robert D. Hinckle, age 41, has served as our Vice President Software Services since October 2004. Mr. Hinckle is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the installation and support of our software products. Since beginning his career with us in 1995 as a Financial Software Support Representative, Mr. Hinckle has worked in various positions in our Software Services Division, including Team Manager, Assistant Director and Director of that division.

Patrick A. Immel Vice President Information Technology Services. Patrick A. Immel, age 40, has served as our Vice President Information Technology Services since January 2000. Mr. Immel is responsible for overseeing technical hardware and support and hardware research and development. Mr. Immel began his career with us in July 1993 as a Financial Software Support Representative. Since that time, Mr. Immel has served as a programmer, Manager of Technical Support and most recently as Director of Information Technology Services.

Troy D. Rosser Vice President Sales. Troy D. Rosser, age 46, has served as our Vice President Sales since October 2005. Mr. Rosser is responsible for overseeing all of our sales and marketing efforts. Mr. Rosser began his career with us in March 1989 as a Financial Software Support Representative. In 1992, Mr. Rosser was transferred to the Sales and Marketing division where he has worked in various positions, including Sales Manager and, from October 2000 until October 2005, as Director of Sales.

Michael K. Muscat, Jr. Senior Vice President Product Development Services. Michael K. Muscat, Jr., age 37, has served as our Senior Vice President Product Development Services since March 2008. Mr. Muscat is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the development quality assurance/testing, documentation, and distribution of all application software. Mr. Muscat began his career with us in July 1996 as a Software Support Representative. Mr. Muscat then served as a Programmer and Manager of Outsourcing Services. From June 2002 to May 2006, Mr. Muscat served as the Director of Business Management Services and from May 2006 until March 2008 as the Vice President of Business Management Services.

Robert D. Smith Vice President Product Development Services. Robert D. Smith, age 40, has served as our Vice President Product Development Services since March 2008. Mr. Smith is responsible for overseeing all aspects of system programming and enhancements within our Product Development division. Since Mr. Smith began his career with us in September 1993, he has served in the capacity of Technical Support Representative, Programmer, and Programming Manager. From January 2001 to May 2006, Mr. Smith served as the Director of Programming Services and from May 2006 to March of 2008 as Vice President of Programming Services.

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Christopher L. Fowler Vice President Business Management Services. Christopher L. Fowler, age 35, has served as our Vice President Business Management Services since March 2008. Mr. Fowler is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the business management services we provide to our clients. Mr. Fowler began his career with us in May 2000 as a Software Support Representative and later as a manager of Financial Software Services. From August 2004 until March 2008, Mr. Fowler served as Assistant Director and Director of Business Management Services.

Company Website

The Company maintains a website at <http://www.cpsinet.com>. The Company makes available on its website, free of charge, its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports, as soon as it is reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company is not including the information contained on or available through its website as a part of, or incorporating such information into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Health Care Legislation and implementing regulations could have a material adverse impact on the business of our hospital customers and ultimately on our results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2010 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 were signed into law. These two laws, which we refer to collectively as the Healthcare Legislation, represent sweeping changes to the U.S. healthcare system. Among other things, the Healthcare Legislation requires substantially all individuals to have health insurance, expands Medicaid eligibility, mandates material changes to the delivery of healthcare services and reduces the reimbursement paid for such services in order to generate savings in the Medicare program, and modifies certain payment systems to encourage more cost-effective care and a reduction of inefficiencies and waste, including through new tools to address fraud and abuse. While we currently anticipate that the Healthcare Legislation will have little direct impact on our internal operations, it may have a significant impact on the business of our hospital customers, which in turn could affect our business.

Many of the provisions of the Healthcare Legislation do not take effect for an extended period of time, during which time the legislation will likely be subject to further adjustments through future legislation and constitutional challenges. Additionally, we anticipate that many of the provisions in the Reform Legislation will be subject to further clarification and modification through the rule-making process, the development of agency guidance and judicial interpretations. Accordingly, we have not been able to determine at this point whether the impact of the legislation on our hospital customers will be positive, negative or neutral. However, it is likely that the Healthcare Legislation will affect hospitals differently depending upon the populations they serve and payor mix. Our target market of community hospitals typically serve higher uninsured populations than larger urban hospitals and rely more heavily on Medicare and Medicaid for reimbursement. It remains to be seen whether the increase in the insured population for community hospitals will be sufficient to offset proposed cuts in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements contained in the Healthcare Legislation.

The Healthcare Legislation will ultimately lead to significant changes in the health care system. While it is too early to fully understand and assess the impact of the Healthcare Legislation on our hospital customers, it is possible that the Reform Legislation could have a material adverse effect on the business of our customers, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

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While provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 are expected to increase the demand for healthcare information technology, including the solutions offered by the Company, such laws and regulations may require additional expenditures and have adverse consequences on the Company.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the ARRA), includes more than \$19 billion in funding to aid healthcare organizations in modernizing their operations through the acquisition and wide-spread use of healthcare information technology. Included in the funding is approximately \$17.2 billion in incentives through Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement systems to encourage and assist healthcare providers in adopting and using electronic health records (EHRs). These incentive payments began in February 2011 and last through September 2015. If an eligible healthcare provider does not begin to demonstrate meaningful use of EHRs by 2015, then reimbursement under Medicare will begin to be reduced.

Notwithstanding that the ARRA places substantial emphasis on the modernization of the U.S. healthcare system by incentivizing the use of healthcare information technology, with a primary focus on EHRs, our ability to benefit from such initiatives could change. Final regulations issued in July 2010 under the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH Act, which was enacted as part of the ARRA in 2009, established the technical capabilities required for certified EHRs, as well as meaningful use requirements that healthcare providers must satisfy to qualify for bonus payments under the Medicare program. We have devoted significant resources to help ensure that our technology meets the ARRA's EHR certification requirements, and our EHR system was certified under ARRA in December 2010. However, in the event that changes to the EHR technical requirements are made, we may be required to incur additional research and development expenditures to modify or expand our software systems in order to maintain certification under the ARRA. The failure of our EHR system to maintain its certification under ARRA, as a result of changes to the technical requirements under the ARRA or otherwise, could adversely affect our competitive position and have a material adverse effect on our business.

Economic, market and other factors may cause a decline in spending for information technology and services by our current and prospective customers which may result in less demand for our products, lower prices and, consequently, lower revenues and a lower revenue growth rate.

The purchase of our information system involves a significant financial commitment by our customers. At the same time, the healthcare industry faces significant financial pressures that could adversely affect overall spending on healthcare information technology and services. For example, the recent economic recession and continued decrease in availability of credit, combined with potential reductions in federal and state funding for Medicare and Medicaid, has caused hospitals to reduce, eliminate or postpone information technology related and other spending. To the extent spending for healthcare information technology and services declines or increases slower than we anticipate, demand for our products and services, as well as the prices we charge, could be adversely affected. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to increase or maintain our revenues or our growth rate.

There are a limited number of hospitals in our target market. Consolidation in the healthcare industry could result in the loss of existing customers, a reduction in our potential customer base and downward pressure on our products' prices.

There are a finite number of small and midsize hospitals with 300 or fewer acute care beds. Saturation of this market with our products or our competitors' products could eventually limit our revenues and growth. Furthermore, many healthcare providers have consolidated to create larger healthcare delivery enterprises with greater market power. If this consolidation continues, we could lose existing customers and could experience a decrease in the number of potential purchasers of our products and services. The loss of existing and potential customers due to industry consolidation could cause our revenue growth rate to decline. In addition, larger, consolidated enterprises could have greater bargaining power, which may lead to downward pressure on the prices for our products and services.

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We may experience fluctuations in quarterly financial performance that cause us to fail to meet revenues or earnings expectations. Failure to meet these expectations could adversely impact our stock price.

There is no assurance that consistent quarterly growth in our business will occur. Our quarterly revenues may fluctuate and may be difficult to forecast for a variety of reasons. For example, prospective customers often take significant time evaluating our system and related services before making a purchase decision. Moreover, a prospective customer who has placed an order for our system could decide to cancel that order or postpone installation of the ordered system. If a prospective customer delays or cancels a scheduled system installation during any quarter, we may not be able to schedule a substitute system installation during that quarter. The amount of revenues that would have been generated from that installation will be postponed or lost. The possibility of delays or cancellations of scheduled system installations could cause our quarterly revenues to fluctuate.

The following factors may also affect demand for our products and services and cause our quarterly revenues to fluctuate:

changes in customer budgets and purchasing priorities;

market acceptance of new products, product enhancements and services from us and our competitors;

product and price competition; and

delay of revenue recognition to future quarters due to an increase in the sale of our remote access SaaS services.

Variations in our quarterly revenues may adversely affect our operating results. In each fiscal quarter, our expense levels, operating costs and hiring plans are based on projections of future revenues and are relatively fixed. If our actual revenues fall below expectations, our earnings will also likely fail to meet expectations. If we fail to meet the revenue or earnings expectations of securities analysts and investors, then the price of our common stock will likely decrease.

Continued volatility and disruption to the global capital and credit markets may adversely affect our ability to access credit in the future, the cost of any credit obtained in the future, and the financial soundness of our customers and our business.

While the Company does not currently have any debt, ongoing volatility and disruption in the global capital and credit markets, including the bankruptcy or restructuring of certain financial institutions, reduced lending activity by other financial institutions and decreased liquidity, may adversely affect the availability, terms and cost of credit should we seek it in the future. Although we believe that our operating cash flow and financial assets will give us the ability to meet our financing needs for the foreseeable future, there can be no assurance that the continued or increased volatility and disruption in the global capital and credit markets will not impair our liquidity or increase the costs of any future borrowing.

Our business could also be negatively impacted to the extent that our hospital customers experience disruptions resulting from tighter capital and credit markets, the recent economic recession or cuts in Medicare and Medicaid funding. As a result, hospitals may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our software systems or services. Additionally, if hospitals' operating and financial performance deteriorates, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, they may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to us. Any inability of customers to pay us for our products and services may adversely affect our earnings and cash flow.

The absence of third-party credit has resulted in many of our hospital customers seeking financing arrangements from us to purchase our software systems and services. These financing arrangements impact our short-term operating cash flow and cash available. Should the request for these financing arrangements continue

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or increase, our business could be negatively impacted by our inability to finance these arrangements. In addition, the absence of credit could negatively impact our existing financing receivables should our customers with financing arrangements be unable to meet their obligations.

Competition with companies that have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have could result in loss of customers and/or a lowering of prices for our products, causing a decrease in our revenues and/or market share.

Our principal competitors are Meditech, Healthland and HMS. Meditech, Healthland and HMS compete with us directly in our target market of small and midsize hospitals. These companies offer products and services that are comparable to our system and are designed to address the needs of community hospitals.

Our secondary competitors include McKesson Corporation, Quadramed Corp., Cerner Corporation, and Siemens Corporation. These companies are significantly larger than we are, and they typically sell their products and services to larger hospitals outside of our target market. However, they sometimes compete directly with us. We also face competition from providers of practice management systems, general decision support and database systems and other segment-specific applications, as well as from healthcare technology consultants. Any of these companies as well as other technology or healthcare companies could decide at any time to specifically target hospitals within our target market.

A number of existing and potential competitors are more established than we are and have greater name recognition and financial, technical and marketing resources. Products of our competitors may have better performance, lower prices and broader market acceptance than our products. We expect increased competition that could cause us to lose customers, lower our prices to remain competitive and experience lower revenues, revenue growth and profit margins. Additionally, the substantial amount of money contemplated by the ARRA to be spent on healthcare information technology may further increase competition by attracting new and financially stronger companies to this industry.

Our failure to develop new products or enhance current products in response to market demands could adversely impact our competitive position and require substantial capital resources to correct.

The needs of hospitals in our target market are subject to rapid change due to government regulation, trends in clinical care practices and technological advancements. As a result of these changes, our products may quickly become obsolete or less competitive. New product introductions and enhancements by our competitors that more effectively or timely respond to changing industry needs may weaken our competitive position.

We continually redesign and enhance our products to incorporate new technologies and adapt our products to ever-changing hardware and software platforms. Often we face difficult choices regarding which new technologies to adopt. If we fail to anticipate or respond adequately to technological advancements, or experience significant delays in product development or introduction, our competitive position could be negatively affected. Moreover, our failure to offer products acceptable to our target market could require us to make significant capital investments and incur higher operating costs to redesign our products, which could negatively affect our financial condition and operating results.

Potential regulation of our products as medical devices by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration could increase our costs, delay the introduction of new products and slow our revenue growth.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, could become more active in regulating the use of computer software for clinical purposes. The FDA has increasingly regulated computer products and computer-assisted products as medical devices under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, an example of which is our

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ImageLink® product. If the FDA regulates any more of our products as medical devices, we would likely be required to, among other things:

seek FDA clearance by demonstrating that our product is substantially equivalent to a device already legally marketed, or obtain FDA approval by establishing the safety and effectiveness of our product;

comply with rigorous regulations governing pre-clinical and clinical testing, manufacture, distribution, labeling and promotion of medical devices; and

comply with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act's general controls, including establishment registration, device listing, compliance with good manufacturing practices and reporting of specified device malfunctions and other adverse device events.

There is a possibility that some of our products currently in development or to be developed in the future could be subjected to FDA regulation similar to our ImageLink® product. If any of our products fail to comply with FDA requirements, we could face FDA refusal to grant pre-market clearance or approval of products; withdrawal of existing clearances and approvals; fines, injunctions or civil penalties; recalls or product corrections; production suspensions; and criminal prosecution. FDA regulation of our products could increase our operating costs, delay or prevent the marketing of new or existing products and adversely affect our revenue growth.

Governmental regulations relating to patient confidentiality and other matters could increase our costs.

State and federal laws regulate the confidentiality of patient records and the circumstances under which those records may be released. These regulations may require the users of such information to implement security measures. Regulations governing electronic health data transmissions are also evolving rapidly, and they are often unclear and difficult to apply.

In our support agreements with our customers, we agree to update our software applications to comply with applicable federal and state laws. While we believe we have developed products that comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and other regulatory requirements, new laws, regulations and interpretations could force us to further redesign our products. Any such product redesign could consume significant capital, research and development and other resources, which could significantly increase our operating costs.

Additionally, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH Act), which was enacted as part of the ARRA in 2009, significantly expanded HIPAA by extending the security standards of HIPAA to business associates of healthcare providers that are covered entities under HIPAA. Under the HITECH Act, business associates are required to establish administrative, physical and technical safeguards and are subject to direct penalties for violations. Our business management services activities frequently entail us acting in the capacity of a business associate to the hospitals that we serve, and therefore we are covered by the patient privacy and security standards of HIPAA and subject to oversight of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). We believe that we have taken all necessary steps to comply with HIPAA, as it applies to us as a business associate, but it is important to note that DHHS could, at any time in the future, adopt new rules or modify existing rules in a manner that could require us to change our systems or operations. There is no certainty that we will be able to respond to all such rules in a timely manner and our inability to do so could adversely affect our business.

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Our products assist clinical decision-making and related care by capturing, maintaining and reporting relevant patient data. If our products fail to provide accurate and timely information, our customers could assert claims against us that could result in substantial cost to us, harm our reputation in the industry and cause demand for our products to decline.

We provide products that assist clinical decision-making and related care by capturing, maintaining and reporting relevant patient data. Our products could fail or produce inaccurate results due to a variety of reasons, including mechanical error, product flaws, faulty installation and/or human error during the initial data conversion. If our products fail to provide accurate and timely information, customers and/or patients could sue us to hold us responsible for losses they incur from these errors. These lawsuits, regardless of merit or outcome, could result in substantial cost to us, divert management's attention from operations and decrease market acceptance of our products. We attempt to limit by contract our liability for damages arising from negligence, errors or mistakes. Despite this precaution, such contract provisions may not be enforceable or may not otherwise protect us from liability for damages. We maintain general liability insurance coverage, including coverage for errors or omissions. However, this coverage may not be sufficient to cover one or more large claims against us or otherwise continue to be available on terms acceptable to us. In addition, the insurer could disclaim coverage as to any future claim.

Breaches of security in our system could result in customer claims against us and harm to our reputation causing us to incur expenses and/or lose customers.

We have included security features in our systems that are intended to protect the privacy and integrity of patient data. Despite the existence of these security features, our system may experience break-ins and similar disruptive problems that could jeopardize the security of information stored in and transmitted through the computer networks of our customers. Because of the sensitivity of medical information, customers could sue us for breaches of security involving our system. Also, actual or perceived security breaches in our system could harm the market perception of our products which could cause us to lose existing and prospective customers.

New products that we introduce or enhancements to our existing products may contain undetected errors or problems that could affect customer satisfaction and cause a decrease in revenues.

Highly complex software products such as ours sometimes contain undetected errors or failures when first introduced or when updates and new versions are released. Tests of our products may not detect bugs or errors because it is difficult to simulate our customers' wide variety of computing environments. Despite extensive testing, from time to time we have discovered defects or errors in our products. Defects or errors discovered in our products could cause delays in product introductions and shipments, result in increased costs and diversion of development resources, require design modifications, decrease market acceptance or customer satisfaction with our products, cause a loss of revenue, result in legal actions by our customers and cause increased insurance costs.

Our facilities are located in an area vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms, and the occurrence of a severe hurricane, similar storm or other natural disaster could cause damage to our facilities and equipment, which could require us to cease or limit our operations.

Most of our facilities and employees are situated on one campus in Mobile, Alabama, which is located on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Our facilities are vulnerable to significant damage or destruction from hurricanes and tropical storms. We are also vulnerable to damage from other types of disasters, including tornadoes, fires, floods and similar events. If any disaster were to occur, our ability to conduct business at our facilities could be seriously impaired or completely destroyed. This would have adverse consequences for our customers who depend on us for system support or business management services. Also, the servers of customers who use our remote access services could be damaged or destroyed in any such disaster. This would have potentially devastating consequences to those customers. Although we have an emergency recovery plan, including back-up

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systems in remote locations, there can be no assurance that this plan will effectively prevent the interruption of our business due to a natural disaster. Furthermore, the insurance we maintain may not be adequate to cover our losses resulting from any natural disaster or other business interruption.

Interruptions in our power supply and/or telecommunications capabilities could disrupt our operations, cause us to lose revenues and/or increase our expenses.

We currently have backup generators to be used as alternative sources of power in the event of a loss of power to our facilities. If these generators were to fail during any power outage, we would be temporarily unable to continue operations at our facilities. This would have adverse consequences for our customers who depend on us for system support, business management and information technology management and professional services. Any such interruption in operations at our facilities could damage our reputation, harm our ability to retain existing customers and obtain new customers, and could result in lost revenue and increased insurance and other operating costs.

We also have customers for whom we store and maintain computer servers containing critical patient and administrative data. Those customers access this data remotely through telecommunications lines. If our power generators fail during any power outage or if our telecommunications lines are severed or impaired for any reason, those customers would be unable to access their mission critical data causing an interruption in their operations. In such event our remote access customers and/or their patients could seek to hold us responsible for any losses. We would also potentially lose those customers, and our reputation could be harmed.

If we are unable to attract and retain qualified customer service and support personnel, our business and operating results will suffer.

Our customer service and support is a key component of our business. Most of our hospital customers have small information technology staffs, and they depend on us to service and support their systems. Future difficulty in attracting, training and retaining capable customer service and support personnel could cause a decrease in the overall quality of our customer service and support. That decrease would have a negative effect on customer satisfaction which could cause us to lose existing customers and could have an adverse effect on our new customer sales. The loss of customers due to inadequate customer service and support would negatively impact our ability to continue to grow our business.

We do not have employment or non-competition agreements with our key personnel, and their departure could harm our future success.

Our future success depends to a significant extent on the leadership and performance of our chief executive officer, chief operating officer and other executive officers. We do not have employment or non-competition agreements with any of our executive officers. Therefore, they may terminate their employment with us at any time and may compete against us. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited protection of our intellectual property and, if we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property, we may not be able to compete effectively.

We consider some aspects of our internal operations, products and documentation to be proprietary. To some extent we have relied on a combination of confidentiality provisions in our customer agreements, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and other measures to protect our intellectual property. To date, however, we have not filed any patent applications to protect our proprietary software products. In addition, existing copyright laws afford only limited protection. Although we attempt to control access to our intellectual property, unauthorized persons may attempt to copy or otherwise use our intellectual property. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult, and the steps we have taken may not prevent

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unauthorized use. If our competitors gain access to our intellectual property, our competitive position in the industry could be damaged. An inability to compete effectively could cause us to lose existing and potential customers and experience lower revenues, revenue growth and profit margins.

In the event our products infringe on the intellectual property rights of third-parties, our business may suffer if we are sued for infringement or if we cannot obtain licenses to these rights on commercially acceptable terms.

Others may sue us alleging infringement of their intellectual property rights. Many participants in the technology industry have an increasing number of patents and patent applications and have frequently demonstrated a readiness to take legal action based on allegations of patent and other intellectual property infringement. Further, as the number and functionality of our products increase, we believe we may become increasingly subject to the risk of infringement claims. If infringement claims are brought against us, these assertions could distract management. We may have to spend a significant amount of money and time to defend or settle those claims. If we were found to infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, we could be forced to pay significant license fees or damages for infringement. If we were unable to obtain licenses to these rights on commercially acceptable terms, we would be required to discontinue the sale of our products that contain the infringing technology. Our customers would also be required to discontinue the use of those products. We are unable to insure against this risk on an economically feasible basis. Even if we were to prevail in an infringement lawsuit, the accompanying publicity could adversely impact the demand for our system. Under some circumstances, we agree to indemnify our customers for some types of infringement claims that may arise from the use of our products.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate campus is located on approximately 16.5 acres in Mobile, Alabama that consists of approximately 135,500 square feet of office space. Our main campus headquarter building consists of approximately 66,000 square feet of office and warehouse space. We also have eleven additional smaller campus buildings consisting of approximately 6,000 square feet of office space each. Each of these smaller buildings is designed to accommodate a team of employees assigned to install and support a particular software application. We also occupy an additional campus building consisting of approximately 3,500 square feet of office space which houses our sales personnel. The company also owns 11.3 acres of undeveloped real property adjacent to our corporate campus.

We lease the 16.5 acres and all of our corporate campus buildings in Mobile, Alabama from a related party, C.P. Investments, Inc., an Alabama corporation. The stockholders of C.P. Investment include, among other persons, Ellen M. Harvey, Michael K. Muscat, Jr. and Susan M. Slaton who are children of M. Kenny Muscat, a director of CPSI until his retirement in May 2010. Additionally, Michael K. Muscat, Jr. is one of our executive officers. Our leases with C.P. Investments, Inc. expire at various times between April 2012 and December 2015. The 11.3 acres of undeveloped property is directly owned by CPSI.

On January 1, 2007, we entered into a lease with Riverside Corporation to house a call center to support the growth of our Business Management Services. This building consists of approximately 10,000 square feet and is located in Lanett, Alabama.

On January 20, 2009, we entered into a lease agreement with Strauss Properties, LLC to house a call center to further support the growth of our Business Management Services. This lease consists of approximately 10,800 square feet of space and is located in Monroe, Louisiana.

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On May 13, 2009, we entered into a lease agreement with USA Research and Technology Corporation for temporary office space to conduct training for newly hired support staff. It is anticipated that the lease for this space will be vacated sometime in 2011.

On September 14, 2009, we entered into a lease agreement with 3725 Airport Boulevard, LP to house the majority of our Business Management Services employees. This lease consists of approximately 32,240 square feet and is located in Mobile, Alabama, approximately 5 miles from our corporate campus location.

We believe our existing facilities will be sufficient to meet our needs until the end of 2011 and beyond.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are involved in routine litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business. We are not currently involved in any litigation that we believe could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

None.

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At March 4, 2011, CPSI had 84 stockholders of record (which does not include the number of beneficial owners whose shares are held in street names by broker-dealers and other nominees who are the record holders) and 10,962,874 shares of common stock outstanding.

CPSI common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CPSI. The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per share for CPSI's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, and the cash dividends declared per share in each such quarter:

	High	Low	Dividends Declared Per Share
2010			
First Quarter	\$ 49.37	\$ 33.92	\$ 0.36
Second Quarter	47.26	36.15	0.36
Third Quarter	46.35	38.60	0.36
Fourth Quarter	49.49	41.28	0.36
2009			
First Quarter	\$ 34.39	\$ 21.30	\$ 0.36
Second Quarter	40.19	30.51	0.36
Third Quarter	42.32	32.78	0.36
Fourth Quarter	50.05	40.51	0.36

The last reported sales price of CPSI's common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on March 4, 2011 was \$57.15.

Dividends

During 2010 and 2009 we paid a quarterly dividend in the amount of \$0.36 per share. On January 27, 2011 we announced a dividend for the first quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$0.36 per share. We believe that paying dividends is an effective way of providing an investment return to our stockholders and a beneficial use of our cash. However, the declaration of dividends by CPSI is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors will take into account such matters as general business conditions, our financial results and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands except for share and per share data)				
INCOME DATA:					
Total sales revenue	\$ 153,247	\$ 127,742	\$ 119,664	\$ 110,013	\$ 115,974
Total costs of sales	88,863	74,483	66,443	63,257	64,269
Gross profit	64,384	53,259	53,221	46,756	51,705
Total operating expenses	35,287	29,890	29,510	27,708	27,039
Operating income	29,097	23,369	23,711	19,048	24,666
Total other income	674	728	940	1,203	1,132
Income before taxes	29,771	24,097	24,651	20,251	25,798
Income taxes	11,033	8,914	9,213	7,335	9,983
Net Income	\$ 18,738	\$ 15,183	\$ 15,438	\$ 12,916	\$ 15,815
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.47
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.46
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	10,962,874	10,953,747	10,849,060	10,795,013	10,746,476
Diluted	10,962,874	10,955,167	10,867,669	10,837,817	10,839,050
	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,940	\$ 4,387	\$ 11,744	\$ 11,806	\$ 8,760
Working capital	35,135	34,426	33,223	31,118	30,563
Total assets	62,735	54,450	52,867	50,408	47,905
Total current liabilities	14,485	11,247	11,852	11,459	8,690
Total stockholders' equity	46,464	42,691	40,559	38,378	38,706

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with Selected Financial Data and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to those set forth under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Background

CPSI was founded in 1979 and specializes in delivering comprehensive healthcare information systems and related services to community hospitals. Our systems and services are designed to support the primary functional areas of a hospital and to enhance access to needed financial and clinical information. Our comprehensive system enables healthcare providers to improve clinical, financial and administrative outcomes. Our products and services provide solutions in key areas, including patient management, financial management, patient care and clinical, enterprise and office automation. In addition to servicing small to medium-sized hospitals, we provide information technology services to other related entities in the healthcare industry, such as nursing homes, home health agencies and physician clinics.

We sell a fully integrated, enterprise-wide financial and clinical hospital information system comprised of all necessary software, hardware, peripherals, forms and office supplies, together with comprehensive customer service and support. We also offer business management services, including electronic billing submissions, patient statement processing and accounts receivable management, as part of our overall information system solution. We believe that as our customer base grows, the demand for our business management services will also continue to grow, supporting further increases in recurring revenues.

Our system currently is installed and operating in over 650 hospitals in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Our customers consist of community hospitals with 300 or fewer acute care beds, with hospitals having 100 or fewer acute care beds comprising approximately 94% of our customers.

Management Overview

We primarily seek revenue growth through sales of healthcare information technology systems and related services to existing and new customers within our historic target market. Our strategy has produced consistent revenue growth over the long-term, as reflected in five- and ten-year compounded annual growth rates in revenues of approximately 7.1% and 12.0%, respectively. Selling new and additional products and services back into our existing customer base is an important part of CPSI's future revenue growth. We believe that as our customer base grows, the demand for additional products and services, including business management services, will also continue to grow, supporting further increases in recurring revenues. We also expect to drive revenue growth from new product development that we may generate from our research and development activities.

In addition to revenue growth, our business model is focused on earnings growth. Once a hospital has installed our system, we continue to provide support and maintenance services to our customers on an ongoing basis. These services are typically provided by the same personnel who perform our system installations but at a reduced cost to us, and therefore at an increased gross margin. We also look to increase margins through cost containment measures where appropriate.

As a result of the recent economic recession and credit crisis, hospitals have experienced reduced availability of third party credit and an overall reduction in their investment portfolios. In addition, healthcare organizations with a large dependency on Medicare and Medicaid populations, such as community based

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hospitals, have been impacted by the challenging financial condition of the Federal government and many state governments and government programs. Accordingly, we recognize that prospective hospital customers often do not have the necessary capital to make investments in information technology. Additionally, in response to these challenges, hospitals have become more selective regarding where they invest capital, resulting in a focus on strategic spending that generates a return on their investment. Despite the current economic environment, we believe healthcare information technology is often viewed as more strategic to hospitals than other possible purchases because the technology offers the possibility of a quick return on investment. Information technology also plays an important role in healthcare by improving safety, efficiency and reducing cost. Additionally, we believe most hospitals recognize that they must invest in healthcare information technology to meet current and future regulatory, compliance and government reimbursement requirements.

We have experienced an increase in customers seeking financing arrangements from us over the past three years for system installations as a result of recent and ongoing economic conditions and disruptions in credit markets. Historically, we have made financing arrangements available to customers on a case-by-case basis depending upon various aspects of the proposed contract and customer attributes. These financing arrangements include short-term payment plans, longer-term lease financing through us and our facilitating third-party financing arrangements. We intend to continue to work with prospective customers to provide for financing arrangements to purchase our systems so long as such arrangements do not adversely affect our financial position and liquidity. We believe that meeting the financial needs of community-based hospitals while allowing for the profitable expansion of our footprint in this market will remain both an opportunity and a challenge for us in the foreseeable future.

Despite the recent economic recession, including the credit crisis, we have not experienced a decline in demand for our products and services. We have experienced some slowing of customer payments during 2010, and expect this trend to continue at least through 2011 or until the economy shows significant signs of recovery.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

While the recent economic recession and credit crisis has impacted and could continue to impact the community hospitals that comprise our target market, we believe that the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the ARRA), has increased and will continue to increase demand for healthcare information technology and will have a positive impact on our business prospects. The ARRA includes more than \$19 billion in funding to aid healthcare organizations in modernizing their operations through the acquisition and wide-spread use of healthcare information technology. Included in the funding is approximately \$17.2 billion in incentives through Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement systems to encourage and assist healthcare providers in adopting and using electronic health records (EHRs). These incentive payments began in February 2011 and are expected to last through September 2015. If an eligible healthcare provider does not begin to demonstrate meaningful use of EHRs by 2015, then reimbursement under Medicare will begin to be reduced. Some of our hospital customers began receiving some of these incentive payments under the ARRA in February 2011.

We have been focused on ensuring that we take the necessary steps to meet the needs of community hospitals to help them gain access to the incentives made available under the ARRA. Primary among those steps was ensuring that our technology meets the ARRA's EHR certification requirements. During 2010, both our hospital and medical practice EHR solutions were certified as a complete EHR by CCHIT®. Receiving this certification for both our hospital and ambulatory EHR products ensures that both hospitals and providers using our EHR systems can attain meaningful use of EHRs and qualify for ARRA reimbursements. As a result of our obtaining this certification, the ARRA has had, and we believe will continue to have, a positive impact on our business and the businesses of the community hospitals that comprise our target market.

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Health Care Reform

In March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, collectively referred to as the Healthcare Legislation. This sweeping legislation implements changes to the healthcare and health insurance industries over the next several years through 2015, with the ultimate goal of requiring substantially all U.S. citizens and legal residents to have qualifying health insurance coverage by 2014 and providing the means by which it will be made available to them. We anticipate that the Healthcare Legislation will have little direct impact on our internal operation but may have a significant impact on the business of our hospital customers. We have not been able to determine at this point whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral; however, it is likely that the Healthcare Legislation will affect hospitals differently depending upon the populations they service. Community hospitals typically service higher uninsured populations than larger urban hospitals and rely more heavily on Medicare and Medicaid for reimbursement. It remains to be seen whether the increase in the insured populations for community hospitals, as well as the increase in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements under ARRA for hospitals that implement EHR technology, will be enough to offset proposed cuts in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements contained in the Healthcare Legislation.

We believe healthcare initiatives will continue during the foreseeable future. If adopted, some aspects of previously proposed reforms, such as further reductions in Medicare and Medicaid payments, could adversely affect the businesses of our customers and thereby harm our business.

Financial Overview

Our gross revenues in 2010 increased 20.0% from 2009, while our net income increased 23.4%. Cash flow from operations increased 122.9% from 2009 due to an increase in net income and other liabilities, offset partially by an increase in accounts receivable. We continued to experience increased levels of customers seeking financing arrangements for system installation during 2010 due to continued challenging economic conditions and unavailability of third-party credit. We will grant financing arrangements to customers on a case-by-case basis depending upon various aspects of the proposed contract and customer attributes. While our operating cash flows increased during 2010, we utilized some of these funds to invest in new facilities that house our business management services operations. We have maintained a strong cash position that we believe is sufficient to meet our operating requirements. We believe that a strong cash position enables us to compete better in the marketplace and maintain the quality of our customer service and product offerings.

Revenues

The Company recognizes its multiple element arrangements, including software and software-related services, using the residual method under SEC accounting guidelines. Revenue from general support agreements for post-contract support services (support and maintenance) and information technology management and professional services are recognized by the Company ratably over the term of the agreement.

System Sales. Revenues from system sales are derived from the sale of information systems (including software, conversion and installation services, hardware, peripherals, forms and office supplies) to new customers and from the sale of new or additional products to existing customers. We do not record revenue upon the execution of a sales contract. Upon the execution of a contract to purchase a system from us, each customer pays a non-refundable 10% deposit that is recorded as deferred revenue. The customer pays 40% of the purchase price for the software and the related installation, training and conversion when we install the system and commence on-site training at the customer's facility, which is likewise recorded as deferred revenue. When the system begins operating in a live environment, the remaining 50% of the system purchase price for each module that has been installed is payable. Revenue from the sale of the software perpetual license and the system installation and training is recognized on a module by module basis after the installation and training have been completed and the system is functioning as designed for each individual module. Revenue from the sale of hardware is recognized upon shipment of the hardware to the customer.

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Support and Maintenance. We also derive revenues from the provision of system support services, including software application support, hardware maintenance, continuing education and related services. Support services are provided pursuant to a support agreement under which we provide comprehensive system support and related services in exchange for a monthly fee based on the services provided. The initial term of these contracts ranges from one to seven years, with a typical duration of five years. Upon expiration of the initial term, these contracts renew automatically on a year-to-year basis thereafter until terminated. Revenues from support services are recognized in the month when these services are performed.

We provide our products to some customers utilizing the Software as a Service model, or SaaS. We provide SaaS services on a remote access basis by storing and maintaining servers at our headquarters which contain customers' patient and administrative data. These customers then access this data remotely in exchange for a monthly fee. In addition, as part of our total information solution, we serve as an Internet service provider, or ISP, for some of our customers for a monthly fee. We also provide web-site design, hosting services, and other information technology management and professional services if needed. Revenues from our SaaS and ISP services are recognized in the month when these services are performed.

Business Management Services. Our business management services include electronic billing, statement processing, payroll processing and business office management (primarily accounts receivable management). Most of these business management services are sold pursuant to one-year customer agreements, with automatic one year renewals until terminated. Revenues from business management services are recognized when these services are performed.

Costs of Sales

System Sales. The principal costs associated with the design, development, sale and installation of our systems are employee salaries, benefits, travel expenses and certain other overhead expenses. These costs are expensed as incurred. For the sale of equipment, we incur costs to acquire these products from the respective distributors or manufacturers. The costs related to the acquisition of equipment are capitalized into inventory and expensed upon the sale of the equipment utilizing the average cost method.

Support and Maintenance. The principal costs associated with our system support and maintenance services are employee salaries, benefits and certain other overhead expenses. These costs are expensed as incurred.

Our employees that perform system installations also provide support and maintenance services. We attempt to allocate their time equally between the two functions to provide them with an equal amount of time at home providing support services versus travelling away from home performing system installations. As such, salary related expenses are allocated between cost of system sales and cost of support and maintenance services based upon an estimate of the percentage of time employees spend performing each function. We had 505 software installation and support employees as of December 31, 2010 compared to 443 as of December 31, 2009.

Business Management Services. The principal cost related to our statement processing services is postage. The principal costs related to our electronic billing services are employee related expenses, such as salaries and benefits, and long distance telecommunication fees. Supplies and forms represent an additional cost associated with our business management services. These costs are expensed as incurred.

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The following table sets forth certain items included in our results of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, expressed as a percentage of our total revenues for these periods (*dollar amounts in thousands*):

	2010		Year Ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	Amount	% Sales	Amount	% Sales	Amount	% Sales
INCOME DATA:						
Sales revenues:						
System sales	\$ 61,253	40.0%	\$ 42,455	33.2%	\$ 41,581	34.7%
Support and maintenance	59,259	38.7%	55,885	43.7%	53,324	44.6%
Business management services	32,735	21.4%	29,402	23.0%	24,759	20.7%
Total sales revenues	153,247	100.0%	127,742	100.0%	119,664	100.0%
Costs of sales:						
System sales	46,801	30.6%	35,822	28.1%	32,499	27.3%
Support and maintenance	23,923	15.6%	21,628	16.9%	19,349	16.2%
Business management services	18,139	11.8%	17,033	13.3%	14,595	12.2%
Total costs of sales	88,863	58.0%	74,483	58.3%	66,443	55.5%
Gross profit	64,384	42.0%	53,259	41.7%	53,221	44.5%
Operating expenses:						
Sales and marketing	11,605	7.7%	9,081	7.2%	8,872	7.5%
General and administrative	23,682	15.5%	20,809	16.3%	20,638	17.2%
Total operating expenses	35,287	23.0%	29,890	23.4%	29,510	24.7%
Operating income	29,097	19.0%	23,369	18.3%	23,711	19.8%
Other income (expense):						
Interest income	674	0.4%	728	0.6%	940	0.8%
Total other income	674	0.4%	728	0.6%	940	0.8%
Income before taxes	29,771	19.4%	24,097	18.9%	24,651	20.6%
Income taxes	11,033	7.2%	8,914	7.0%	9,213	7.7%
Net Income	\$ 18,738	12.2%	\$ 15,183	11.9%	\$ 15,438	12.9%

2010 Compared to 2009

Revenues. Total revenues increased by 20.0%, or \$25.5 million, from 2009. This was largely attributable to an increase in system sales of clinical applications to existing customers attempting to attain meaningful use of EHRs under the ARRA.

System sales revenues increased by 44.3%, or \$18.8 million, compared to 2009. We completed financial and patient software system installations at 44 new hospital clients in 2010, compared to installations at 33 new hospital clients in 2009. System sales to existing customers in 2010 was 64.0% of total revenues as compared to 66.8% for 2009.

Support and maintenance revenues increased by 6.0%, or \$3.4 million, from 2009. The increase in revenues from support and maintenance was attributable to an increase in recurring revenues as a result of additional support and maintenance services to existing customers. We had 670 customers at December 31, 2010, compared to 652 at December 31, 2009. SaaS revenues increased by 15.53%, or \$0.4 million, while ISP

services revenues declined slightly during the year.

Business management service revenues increased by 11.3%, or \$3.3 million, from 2009. Business management service revenues increased as a result of continued growth in accounts receivable management, insurance follow-up and contract management services. Electronic billing revenues increased 3.6%, or

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\$0.1 million, and business office services increased 16.4%, or \$3.0 million. We were providing our full suite of business management services to 30 customers at December 31, 2010, compared to 26 customers at December 31, 2009.

Costs of Sales. Total costs of sales increased by 19.3%, or \$14.4 million, from 2009. As a percentage of revenues, cost of sales decreased slightly to 58.0% for 2010, from 58.3% for 2009.

Cost of system sales increased by 30.6%, or \$11.0 million, from 2009. The increase in cost of system sales was due to an increase in system installations during the year. The gross margin on system sales increased to 23.6% in 2010 from 15.6% in 2009. As a percentage of system sales, payroll and related expenses decreased to 34.9% in 2010 from 43.9% in 2009 as a result of higher utilization of employees performing system installations versus support and maintenance; travel expense as a percentage of system sales decreased to 16.5% from 17.3%; cost of software as a percentage of system sales increased to 4.2% from 2.6% due to the purchase of additional third-party software licenses in 2010 to add functionality to our customers' operating system environments; and cost of equipment as a percentage of system sales increased to 19.2% in 2010 compared to 18.8% in 2009, due to increased supplier prices. We anticipate that the margins on system sales should remain stable through at least the first half of 2011. Year over year, payroll and related costs increased 14.8%, or \$2.8 million, cost of equipment increased 47.5%, or \$3.9 million, cost of software increased 132.5%, or \$1.5 million, and travel and related costs increased 38.1%, or \$2.8 million.

Cost of support and maintenance increased 10.6%, or \$2.3 million, from 2009. The gross margin on support and maintenance revenues decreased to 59.6% for 2010 from 61.3% for 2009. Year over year, the increase in the cost of support and maintenance was due to an increase in payroll and related costs of 14.2%, or \$2.6 million, as the result of additional personnel. Because the same employee groups that perform system installations also provide support and maintenance services, the gross margins for the two services can fluctuate inversely as employees spend more time performing system installations, while the allocation of their salaries remains the same. We anticipate that costs of support and maintenance will remain elevated at least through the first half of 2011 if the number of system installations remains at current levels.

Our costs associated with business management services increased 6.5%, or \$1.1 million, from 2009. The gross margin on business management services increased to 44.6% for 2010 from 42.1% for 2009 due to the realization of economies of scale of our existing business management staff across a larger customer base. Payroll and related expenses increased \$0.5 million due to additional employees hired to support our growing business office management services. Occupancy costs increased \$0.3 million due to the opening of our new facility to house our business management service in June 2010. Postage costs increased \$0.1 million as a result of a postage rate increase in May 2010.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased 27.8%, or \$2.5 million, from 2009. The increase was attributable to increased sales commission expense.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased 13.8%, or \$2.8 million, from 2009. Group health insurance expense increased \$0.8 million during the year as the result of negative claims experience. We began an employee wellness program in 2009 to hopefully stem the trend of increasing health care costs. Expenses for this program cost approximately \$0.2 million in 2010. Legal and accounting expense increased \$0.4 million during the year as the result of a non-recurring expense related to an internal investigation conducted by the Company in 2010. Expenses related to our customer user group increased \$0.3 due to the hosting of its annual convention in a more expensive location in 2010.

As a result of the foregoing factors, income before taxes increased by 23.5%, or \$5.7 million, from 2009.

Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 37.1% and 37.0%, respectively. We utilized research and development tax credits to lower our effective tax rate in 2010 and 2009. We also utilized in 2009 employment tax credits made available under the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005, related to Hurricane Katrina, but this credit was not renewed for 2010. We anticipate our effective income tax rate in 2011 to be approximately 38%.

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2009 Compared to 2008

Revenues. Total revenues increased by 6.8%, or \$8.1 million, from 2008. There were no significant changes in the makeup or mix of our revenue streams from 2008 to 2009.

System sales revenues increased by 2.1%, or \$0.9 million, compared to 2008. We completed financial and patient software system installations at 33 new hospital clients in 2009, compared to installations at 27 new hospital clients in 2008. System sales to existing customers in 2009 was 66.8% of total revenues as compared to 62.7% for 2008.

Support and maintenance revenues increased by 4.8%, or \$2.6 million, from 2008. The increase in revenues from support and maintenance was attributable to an increase in recurring revenues as a result of additional support and maintenance services to existing customers. We had 652 customers at December 31, 2009, compared to 656 at December 31, 2008. ASP services revenues increased by 15.3%, or \$0.3 million, while ISP services revenues declined slightly during the year.

Business management service revenues increased by 18.8%, or \$4.6 million, from 2008. Business management service revenues increased as a result of continued growth in customer demand for electronic billing and business office services such as private pay collections, insurance follow-up services and contract management services. Electronic billing revenues increased 9.4%, or \$0.4 million, and business office services increased 22.8%, or \$3.1 million. We were providing our full suite of business management services to 26 customers at December 31, 2009, compared to 20 customers at December 31, 2008.

Costs of Sales. Total costs of sales increased by 12.1%, or \$8.0 million, from 2008. As a percentage of revenues, cost of sales increased to 58.3% for 2009, from 55.5% for 2008.

Cost of system sales increased by 10.2%, or \$3.3 million, from 2008. The increase in cost of system sales was due to an increase in payroll and related costs due to additional personnel hired in anticipation of increased business from the ARRA. The gross margin on system sales decreased to 15.6% in 2009 from 21.8% in 2008. As a percentage of system sales, payroll and related expenses increased to 43.9% in 2009 from 38.5% in 2008, and travel expense increased to 17.3% from 15.2%. Cost of software decreased to 2.6% from 4.3% due to the switch to Linux from Unix operating systems for most of our customers. Cost of equipment remained relatively flat at 18.8% in 2009 compared to 19.1% in 2008.

Cost of support and maintenance increased 11.8%, or \$2.3 million, from 2008. The increase in the cost of support and maintenance was due to an increase in payroll and related costs of 14.5%, or \$2.3 million, as the result of additional hiring in anticipation of increased business from the ARRA. The gross margin on support and maintenance revenues decreased to 61.3% for 2009 from 63.7% for 2008. Because the same personnel that conduct system installations also provide support and maintenance services, the hiring of additional personnel affects both services relatively equally.

Our costs associated with business management services increased 16.7%, or \$2.4 million, from 2008. The gross margin on business management services increased to 42.1% for 2009 from 41.1% for 2008 due to the realization of economies of scale of our existing business management staff across a larger customer base. Payroll related expenses increased \$0.3 million due to additional employees hired to support our growing business office management services. Contract labor increased \$1.7 million as we moved to utilizing more staffing services to control turnover and benefit costs. Postage costs increased \$0.3 million as a result of an increase in transaction volumes as well as a postage rate increase in May of 2009. We opened a new business management services office in Monroe, Louisiana during the first half of 2009 which temporarily impacted costs during the ramp-up phase to get this office fully operational.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Sales and marketing expenses increased 2.4%, or \$0.2 million, from 2008. The increase was attributable to increased sales commission expense.

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General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses remained relatively flat, increasing only 0.8%, or \$0.2 million, from 2008. Bad debt expense decreased \$0.3 million from 2008 even though we saw some slowing of collections in the second half of 2009. Bad debt expense in 2008 was largely effected by a single customer, whereas bad debt exposure in 2009 was much less concentrated. Group health insurance expense increased \$0.8 million during the year as the result of negative claims experience. We began a wellness program during the year to hopefully stem the trend of increasing healthcare costs. Legal and accounting expense decreased \$0.2 million during the year as the result of non-recurring expenses and contract settlements in 2008. Shipping costs also decreased \$0.2 million due to better contract negotiation with shippers.

As a result of the foregoing factors, income before taxes decreased by 2.2%, or \$0.6 million, from 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$2.9 million in cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that cash and investments plus cash generated from our normal operating activities should be adequate to fund our business through the remainder of 2011. Our principal source of liquidity has been cash provided by operating activities. Cash provided by operating activities has been used primarily to fund the growth in our business and return cash to our shareholders in the form of dividends. Because of our cash position, our Board of Directors decided to begin paying a quarterly dividend in 2003. We declared and paid dividends in the aggregate amount of \$15.8 million in 2010, \$15.8 million in 2009, and \$15.6 million in 2008. We believe that paying dividends is an effective way of providing an investment return to our stockholders and a beneficial use of our cash. However, the declaration of dividends by CPSI is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors will continue to take into account such matters as general business conditions, our financial results and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$19.6 million, \$8.8 million and \$15.7 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 predominantly resulted from an increase in net income and an increase in other liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$5.3 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.6 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2010, we purchased \$5.1 million of property and equipment, approximately \$3.0 million of which related to the build-out and furnishing of our new business management services operations facility. We also purchased investments in the net amount of \$0.2 million which are classified as available for sale. In 2009, we had net purchases of investments in the amount of \$1.3 million which are classified as available for sale. We also purchased \$0.8 million of property and equipment. In 2008, we used cash of \$0.5 million for the purchase of investments and \$1.1 million for the purchase of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$15.8 million, \$14.0 million and \$14.2 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During 2010, we declared and paid dividends in the aggregate amount of \$15.8 million. During 2009, we declared and paid dividends in the aggregate amount of \$15.8 million. We also received proceeds of \$1.3 million and a tax benefit of \$0.4 million from the exercise of employee stock options. During 2008, we declared and paid dividends in the aggregate amount of \$15.6 million and received proceeds of \$1.2 million and a tax benefit of \$0.2 million from the exercise of employee stock options.

Our days sales outstanding for the years 2010, 2009 and 2008 were 60, 56 and 48 days, respectively.

We currently do not have a bank line of credit or other credit facility in place. Because we have no debt, we are not subject to contractual restrictions or other influences on our operations, such as payment demands and restrictions on the use of operating funds that are typically associated with debt. If we borrow money in the future, we will likely be subject to operating and financial covenants that could limit our ability to operate as profitably as we have in the past. Defaults under applicable loan agreements could result in the demand by lenders for immediate payment of substantial funds and substantial restrictions on expenditures, among other things. Due to the current economic recession and disruption in the capital and credit markets, additional capital, if needed, may not be available on terms favorable to the Company, or at all.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****Related Party Transactions**

We lease 16.5 acres and all of our campus headquarter buildings in Mobile, Alabama from a related party, C.P. Investments, Inc., an Alabama corporation. The stockholders of C.P. Investment include, among other persons, Ellen M. Harvey, Michael K. Muscat, Jr. and Susan M. Slaton, who are the children of M. Kenny Muscat, a director of the Company until May 2010. Additionally, Mr. Michael K. Muscat, Jr. is one of our executive officers. In 2010, we made total lease payments in the amount of \$1,697,478 to C.P. Investments, Inc. Under these lease agreements, we expect to make annual lease payments in 2011 in the amount of \$1,697,478, subject to adjustment as set forth in the agreements. The annual rent payable under these leases has been determined by an independent, third-party appraisal firm.

Contractual Obligations

Our real estate leases, most of which are with related parties as described above, are the only material contractual obligations requiring payments in the future. Our payments under these leases subsequent to December 31, 2010, are set forth below:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payment due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Operating lease obligations	\$ 5,275,331	2,243,106	2,009,883	1,022,342	

The table above excludes any amounts related to the \$698,000 of unrecognized tax benefit as the Company cannot make a reasonably reliable estimate of the periods of cash settlements with the respective taxing authorities. See Note 5 to the financial statements for additional information.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our only off-balance sheet arrangement, as defined by Item 303(a)(4) of SEC Regulation S-K, consists of our guarantee of certain lease obligations of Solis Healthcare, LP (Solis Healthcare) to Winthrop Resources Corporation (Winthrop) under a lease agreement. Solis Healthcare purchased a software system from the Company and then entered into a sale-leaseback transaction with Winthrop in the first quarter of 2008. We provided this guarantee in order to facilitate Solis Healthcare in leasing the new system.

The lease has an initial term of five years and continues from year-to-year thereafter until terminated. We are contingently liable as guarantor under the lease such that, if at any time prior to the termination of the lease, Solis Healthcare (i) enters into bankruptcy or (ii) defaults for more than 60 days in its payments or performance under the lease, we will be obligated to perform under the guaranty by making the required lease payments, including late fees and penalties. The guaranty runs for the entire term of the lease; however, the maximum potential amount of future payments that we would be required to make to Winthrop under the guaranty is \$1,400,040, the balance of the lease as of December 31, 2010, plus any fees and costs that Winthrop incurs in collecting amounts due under the lease (including attorney's fees and costs). We recorded \$2,154,389, the amount billed to date for the new system installation, as revenue during the first quarter of 2008. Due to the contingent nature of the guaranty, the maximum amount of the guaranty is not recorded on our balance sheet; however, when necessary, we record reserves to cover potential losses. A liability in the amount of \$55,625, the amortized fair value of the guaranty, is recorded on our balance sheet as an other accrued liability at December 31, 2010. See Note 11 to the financial statements for additional information.

Critical Accounting Policies

General. Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We are required to make some estimates and judgments that affect the preparation

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of these financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, but actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue in accordance with the accounting principles required by the Software topic and Revenue Recognition subtopic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) and those prescribed by the SEC. These standards require that four basic criteria must be met before revenues can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on our judgment regarding the fixed nature of the fee charged for services rendered and products delivered and the collectibility of those fees. Should changes in conditions cause us to determine these criteria are not met for certain future transactions, revenues recognized for any reporting period could be adversely affected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Trade accounts receivable are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect and do not bear interest. The collectibility of trade receivable balances is regularly evaluated based on a combination of factors such as customer credit-worthiness, past transaction history with the customer, current economic industry trends and changes in customer payment patterns. If it is determined that a customer will be unable to fully meet its financial obligation, such as in the case of a bankruptcy filing or other material events impacting its business, a specific reserve for bad debt is recorded to reduce the related receivable to the amount expected to be recovered.

Allowance for Credit Losses. The Company leases its information and patient care systems to certain healthcare providers under sales-type leases. The Company establishes an allowance for credit losses for these financing receivables based on the historical level of customer defaults under such financing arrangements. See Note 8 to the financial statements for further information about our financing receivables.

Stock-Based Compensation. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation according to the FASB Codification topic, *Compensation Stock Compensation*. See Note 6 to the financial statements for further discussion of the impact on the Company's earnings.

Estimates. The Company uses estimates to record certain transactions and liabilities. These estimates are generally based on management's best judgment, past experience, and utilization of third party services such as actuarial and other expert services. Because these estimates are subjective and variable, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Significant estimates included in our financial statements include those for self-insurance reserves under our health insurance plan, reserves for uncertain tax positions, bad debt allowances and legal liability exposure or lack thereof.

Backlog

Backlog consists of revenues we reasonably expect to recognize over the next twelve months under existing contracts. The revenues to be recognized may relate to a combination of one-time fees for system sales, and recurring fees for support, business management, SaaS and ISP services. As of December 31, 2010, we had a twelve-month backlog of approximately \$33.6 million in connection with non-recurring system purchases and approximately \$92.4 million in connection with recurring payments under support, business management, SaaS and ISP contracts. Our backlog increase is the result of an incremental increase in the number of contracts for system sales signed during 2010 and that are yet to be installed, as well as an increase in our customer base for recurring business.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market and Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk relates primarily to the potential change in the value of our investment portfolio as a result of fluctuations in interest rates. The primary purpose of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk of

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loss. As of December 31, 2010, our investment portfolio consisted of a variety of financial instruments, including, but not limited to, money market securities and high quality government and corporate obligations. It is our intent to ensure the safety and preservation of our invested principal funds by limiting default risk, market risk, and reinvestment risk. We do not hold financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. The securities in our investment portfolio are classified as available-for-sale and, consequently, are recorded on our balance sheet as a current asset at fair market value with their unrealized gain or loss reflected as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity.

Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectation due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if forced to sell securities which have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates.

We believe that the market risk arising from our holdings of these financial instruments is minimal. Due to the conservative allocation of our investment portfolio, we do not believe that an immediate 10% increase in interest rates would have a material effect on the market value of our portfolio. Since we have the ability to liquidate this portfolio, we do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be materially effected to any significant degree by a sudden change in market interest rates on our investment portfolio. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments to manage the interest rate risks associated with our investments.

The table that follows presents fair values of principal amounts and weighted average interest rates for our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Aggregate Fair Value		Weighted Average Interest Rate	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 2,939,839	\$ 1,632,503	0.00%	0.00%
Certificates of deposit		2,754,260		0.70%
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,939,839	\$ 4,386,763		
Short-Term Investments: (1)				
Accrued Income	\$ 119,574	\$ 151,790	0.00%	0.00%
Money market funds	71,782	160,105	0.22%	0.40%
U.S. Treasury bills	330,000		0.21%	0.00%
Obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S Government corporations and agencies	1,875,448	2,495,033	2.20%	3.47%
Corporate bonds	2,686,791	2,746,915	4.67%	5.36%
Total short-term investments	5,083,595	\$ 5,553,843		
Long-Term Investments: (2)				
Obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S Government corporations and agencies	\$ 3,350,091	\$ 2,167,663	0.82%	1.89%
Mortgage backed securities	121,571	153,820	5.00%	5.00%
Corporate debt securities	4,846,666	5,367,792	4.36%	4.65%
Total long-term investments	8,318,328	\$ 7,689,275		

- (1) Reflects instruments with a contractual maturity of less than one year.
(2) Reflects instruments with a contractual maturity of one year or more.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Reference is made to Note 2 to the financial statements for a discussion of accounting pronouncements that have been recently issued which we have not yet adopted.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information required by this item is contained in Item 7 herein under the heading Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market and Interest Rate Risk.

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All other schedules to the financial statements required by Article 9 of Regulation S-X are not applicable and therefore have been omitted.	

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.'s (CPSI) internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. CPSI's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of CPSI;

(ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of CPSI are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of CPSI; and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of CPSI's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of CPSI's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment and those criteria, management believes that CPSI maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

The independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has audited the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, and has also issued their report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting included in this report on page 44.

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of **Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.** (a Delaware corporation) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits of the basic financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 8. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Computer Programs and Systems, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 7, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 7, 2011

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Computer Programs and Systems Inc.:

We have audited **Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.** (a Delaware Corporation) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Computer Programs and Systems, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Computer Programs and Systems, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the balance sheets of Computer Programs and Systems, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of income, stockholder's equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, and our report dated March 7, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 7, 2011

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.****Balance Sheets**

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,939,839	\$ 4,386,763
Investments	13,401,923	13,243,118
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$969,000 and \$759,000, respectively	25,472,529	19,472,642
Financing receivables, current portion, net	3,114,201	3,767,613
Inventories	1,782,743	1,703,668
Deferred tax assets	2,244,299	1,526,605
Prepaid income taxes	102,250	867,825
Prepaid expenses	562,210	705,481
Total current assets	49,619,994	45,673,715
Property and equipment		
Land	936,026	936,026
Maintenance equipment	4,248,439	3,819,469
Computer equipment	8,305,850	6,687,155
Leasehold improvement	3,068,854	963,211
Office furniture and equipment	2,858,967	1,516,376
Automobiles	158,042	132,926
	19,576,178	14,055,163
Less accumulated depreciation	(10,893,120)	(9,039,396)
Property and equipment, net	8,683,058	5,015,767
Financing receivables	4,432,277	3,761,239
Total assets	\$ 62,735,329	\$ 54,450,721
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,617,377	\$ 2,212,085
Deferred revenue	4,469,507	3,582,870
Accrued vacation	2,951,841	2,606,043
Other accrued liabilities	4,446,727	2,846,349
Total current liabilities	14,485,452	11,247,347
Deferred tax liabilities	1,785,854	512,103
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 10,962,874 and 10,972,757 shares issued and outstanding	10,963	10,973
Additional paid-in capital	30,549,149	29,679,385
Accumulated other comprehensive income	58,903	100,103
Retained earnings	15,845,008	12,900,810
Total stockholders equity	46,464,023	42,691,271

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Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 62,735,329	\$ 54,450,721
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See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.****Statements of Income**

	2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	2008
Sales revenues:			
System sales	\$ 61,252,949	\$ 42,455,364	\$ 41,581,002
Support and maintenance	59,259,133	55,884,446	53,324,398
Business management services	32,735,162	29,402,215	24,758,690
Total sales revenues	153,247,244	127,742,025	119,664,090
Costs of sales:			
System sales	46,800,755	35,821,890	32,498,956
Support and maintenance	23,923,099	21,627,822	19,349,244
Business management services	18,139,259	17,033,502	14,594,711
Total costs of sales	88,863,113	74,483,214	66,442,911
Gross profit	64,384,131	53,258,811	53,221,179
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	11,605,123	9,081,393	8,872,137
General and administrative	23,681,584	20,808,616	20,638,012
Total operating expenses	35,286,707	29,890,009	29,510,149
Operating income	29,097,424	23,368,802	23,711,030
Other income:			
Interest income	673,224	727,816	940,191
Income before taxes	29,770,648	24,096,618	24,651,221
Income taxes	11,032,795	8,913,335	9,213,226
Net income	\$ 18,737,853	\$ 15,183,283	\$ 15,437,995
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.42
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.42
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	10,962,874	10,953,747	10,849,060
Diluted	10,962,874	10,955,167	10,867,669
See accompanying notes.			

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COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.

Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income(Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2007	10,807,444	\$ 10,807	\$ 24,658,818	\$ 44,825	\$ 13,663,920	\$ 38,378,370
Net income					15,437,995	15,437,995
Issuance of common stock	86,307	87	1,152,207			1,152,294
Unrealized gain on investments held for sale, net of tax				11,890		11,890
Stock-based compensation			914,147			914,147
Dividends					(15,616,927)	(15,616,927)
Income tax benefit from restricted stock dividends			43,278			43,278
Income tax benefit from stock option exercises			238,123			238,123
Balance at December 31, 2008	10,893,751	\$ 10,894	\$ 27,006,573	\$ 56,715	\$ 13,484,988	\$ 40,559,170
Net income					15,183,283	15,183,283
Issuance of common stock	79,006	79	1,303,520			1,303,599
Unrealized gain on investments held for sale, net of tax				43,388		43,388
Stock-based compensation			919,980			919,980
Dividends					(15,767,461)	(15,767,461)
Income tax benefit from restricted stock dividends			30,482			30,482
Income tax benefit from stock option exercises			418,830			418,830
Balance at December 31, 2009	10,972,757	\$ 10,973	\$ 29,679,385	\$ 100,103	\$ 12,900,810	\$ 42,691,271
Net income					18,737,853	18,737,853
Forefeiture of common stock	(9,883)	(10)	10			
Unrealized loss on investments held for sale, net of tax				(41,200)		(41,200)
Stock-based compensation			855,819			855,819
Dividends					(15,793,655)	(15,793,655)
Income tax benefit from restricted stock dividends			13,935			13,935
Balance at December 31, 2010	10,962,874	\$ 10,963	\$ 30,549,149	\$ 58,903	\$ 15,845,008	\$ 46,464,023

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.****Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 18,737,853	\$ 15,183,283	\$ 15,437,995
Adjustments to net income:			
Provision for bad debt	1,077,250	1,076,491	1,338,135
Deferred taxes	572,890	(166,942)	(61,894)
Stock based compensation	855,819	919,980	914,147
Income tax benefit from stock option exercises		(418,830)	(238,123)
Income tax benefit from restricted stock dividends	(13,935)	(30,482)	(43,278)
Depreciation	1,853,724	1,772,327	1,811,097
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(6,843,741)	(4,948,268)	(2,605,066)
Financing receivables	(251,022)	(2,192,199)	(1,279,227)
Inventories	(508,044)	(1,475,326)	75,861
Prepaid expenses	143,271	(204,216)	4,300
Accounts payable	405,292	382,580	112,624
Deferred revenue	886,637	(145,487)	147,648
Other liabilities	1,946,176	(841,270)	674,561
Income taxes payable	779,510	(99,360)	(579,739)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,641,680	8,812,281	15,709,041
Investing Activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(5,092,047)	(829,103)	(1,115,102)
Purchases of investments	(216,837)	(2,826,331)	(472,258)
Sale of investments		1,500,000	
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,308,884)	(2,155,434)	(1,587,360)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options, net		1,303,599	1,152,294
Dividends paid	(15,793,655)	(15,767,461)	(15,616,927)
Income tax benefit from stock option exercises		418,830	238,123
Income tax benefit from restricted stock dividends	13,935	30,482	43,278
Net cash used in financing activities	(15,779,720)	(14,014,550)	(14,183,232)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,446,924)	(7,357,703)	(61,551)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,386,763	11,744,466	11,806,017
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,939,839	\$ 4,386,763	\$ 11,744,466
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$	\$	\$
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 9,513,193	\$ 8,759,003	\$ 9,647,407

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Reclassification of inventory to property and equipment	\$ 428,970	\$ 1,145,960	\$
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See accompanying notes.

Table of ContentsIndex to Financial Statements**COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2010****1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Computer Programs and Systems, Inc. (CPSI or the Company) is a healthcare information technology solutions provider which was formed and commenced operations in 1979. The Company provides, on an integrated basis, enterprise-wide clinical management, access management, patient financial management, health information management, strategic decision support, resource planning management and enterprise application integration solutions to healthcare organizations throughout the United States. Additionally, CPSI provides other information technology solutions, including business management services, remote hosting, networking technologies and other related services. The Company operates in a single segment reporting to the chief executive officer, based on the criteria of FASB Codification topic, *Segment Reporting*.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents can include time deposits and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less that are highly-liquid and readily convertible to a known amount of cash. These investments are stated at cost, which approximates market, due to their short duration or liquid nature.

Investments

The Company accounts for investments in accordance with FASB Codification topic, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*. Accordingly, investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity. The Company's management determines the appropriate classifications of investments in fixed maturity securities at the time of acquisition and re-evaluates the classifications at each balance sheet date. The Company's investments in fixed maturity securities are classified as available-for-sale.

Investments are comprised of the following at December 31, 2010:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short term investments (cash and accrued income)	\$ 521,346	\$ 10	\$	\$ 521,356
Obligations of U.S. Treasury, U.S. government corporations and agencies	5,212,786	13,819	1,066	5,225,539
Mortgaged-backed securities	119,996	1,575		121,571
Corporate bonds	7,451,233	89,665	7,441	7,533,457
	\$ 13,305,361	\$ 105,069	\$ 8,507	\$ 13,401,923

Shown below are the amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities with fixed maturities at December 31, 2010, by contract maturity date. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers of certain securities retain early call or prepayment rights.

Fair Value

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	Amortized Cost	
Due in 2011	\$ 5,055,388	\$ 5,083,595
Due in 2012	6,386,694	6,459,140
Due in 2013	1,743,283	1,737,617
Due thereafter	119,996	121,571
	\$ 13,305,361	\$ 13,401,923

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Investments are comprised of the following at December 31, 2009:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short term investments (cash and accrued income)	\$ 311,895	\$	\$	\$ 311,895
Obligations of U.S. Treasury, U.S. government corporations and agencies	4,648,496	15,047	847	4,662,696
Mortgaged-backed securities	153,083	737		153,820
Corporate bonds	7,965,541	149,430	264	8,114,707
	\$ 13,079,015	\$ 165,214	\$ 1,111	\$ 13,243,118

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with FASB Codification topic *Income Taxes*. Under this topic, deferred income taxes are determined utilizing the asset and liability approach. This method gives consideration to the future tax consequences associated with differences between financial accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The effect on the deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in the statements of income under general and administrative expenses.

We also make a provision for uncertain income tax positions in accordance with the *Income Taxes* Codification topic. These provisions require that a tax position taken in a tax return be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not (i.e. a likelihood of more than fifty percent) that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. A recognized tax position is then measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon settlement. The topic also requires that changes in judgement that result in subsequent recognition, derecognition, or change in a measurement date of a tax position taken in a prior annual period (including any related interest and penalties) be recognized as a discrete item in the interim period in which the change occurs.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect and do not bear interest. The collectibility of trade receivable balances is regularly evaluated based on a combination of factors such as customer credit-worthiness, past transaction history with the customer, current economic industry trends and changes in customer payment patterns. If it is determined that a customer will be unable to fully meet its financial obligation, such as in the case of a bankruptcy filing or other material events impacting its business, a specific reserve for bad debt is recorded to reduce the related receivable to the amount expected to be recovered.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost using the average cost method. The Company's inventories are composed of computer equipment, forms and supplies. For cash flow presentation, inventory used by the Company and capitalized as property and equipment is shown as a change in inventory beginning in 2009.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Additions and improvements to property and equipment that materially increase productive capacity or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed as incurred. Upon retirement or other disposition of such assets, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

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Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method over the asset's useful life, generally 5 years. The Company reviews for the possible impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Depreciation expense is reported on the income statement as a component of support and maintenance costs and operating expenses.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts received from customers under licensing agreements and implementation fees for which the revenue earnings process has not been completed.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, principally those required by the *Software* topic and *Revenue Recognition* subtopic of the Codification and those prescribed by the SEC.

The Company's revenue is generated from three sources:

the sale of information systems, which includes software, conversion and installation services, hardware, peripherals, forms and supplies.

the provision of system support services, which includes software application support, hardware maintenance, continuing education, Software as a Service provider (SaaS) products, internet service provider (ISP) products, and information technology management and professional services.

the provision of business management services, which includes electronic billing, statement processing, payroll processing and accounts receivable management.

The Company enters into contractual obligations to sell hardware, perpetual software licenses, installation and training services, and maintenance services. Revenue from hardware sales is recognized upon shipment, when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable. Revenue from the perpetual software licenses and installation and training services are recognized using the residual method. The residual method allocates an amount of the arrangement to the elements for which fair value can be determined and any remaining arrangement consideration (the residual revenue) is then allocated to the delivered elements. The fair value of maintenance services is determined based on vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value and is deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over the maintenance term. VSOE of fair value of maintenance services is determined by reference to the price the Company's customers are required to pay for the services when sold separately via renewals. The residual revenue is allocated to the perpetual license and installation and training services and is recognized over the term that the installation and training services are performed for the entire arrangement. The method of recognizing revenue for the perpetual license for the associated modules included in the arrangement and related installation and training services over the term the services are performed is on a module by module basis as the respective installation and training for each specific module is completed as this is representative of the pattern of provision of these services. The installation and training services are normally completed in three to four weeks.

Revenue derived from maintenance contracts primarily includes revenue from software application support, hardware maintenance, continuing education and related services. Maintenance contracts are typically sold for a separate fee with initial contract periods ranging from one to seven years, with renewal for additional periods thereafter. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement.

The Company accounts for SaaS contracts in accordance with the requirements of the *Hosting Arrangement* section under the *Software* topic and *Revenue Recognition* subtopic of the FASB Codification. The Codification states that the software element of SaaS services should not be accounted for as a hosting arrangement if the customer has the contractual right to take possession of the software at any time during the hosting period without significant penalty and it is feasible for the customer to either run the software on its own hardware or

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contract with another party unrelated to the vendor to host the software. Each SaaS contract includes a system purchase and buyout clause, and this clause specifies the total amount of the system buyout. In addition, a clause is included which states that should the system be bought out by the customer, the customer would be required to enter into a general support agreement (for post-contract support services) for the remainder of the original SaaS term. Accordingly, the Company has concluded that SaaS customers do not have the right to take possession of the system without significant penalty (i.e. the purchase price of the system), and thus SaaS revenue of CPSI falls within the scope of the *Hosting Arrangement* section of the Codification. In accordance with SEC regulations, revenue is recognized when the services are performed.

Revenue for ISP, business management, and information technology management and professional services are recognized in the period in which the services are performed.

The Company collects various taxes from customers and remits these amounts to applicable taxing authorities. The Company's accounting policy is to exclude these taxes from revenues and cost of sales.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock based compensation according to the provisions of FASB Codification topic, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which establishes accounting for stock-based awards exchanged for employee services. Accordingly, stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the employee's requisite service period.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs totaled approximately \$2,328,000, \$2,472,000 and \$1,833,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Research and development expense is included in cost of support and maintenance in the accompanying statements of income.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$57,000, \$15,000 and \$70,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are recorded in sales and marketing expenses in the accompanying statements of income.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs are expensed as incurred and included in general and administrative expenses. Shipping and handling costs totaled approximately \$1,042,000, \$898,000 and \$1,208,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements*****Accounting Standards Adopted by CPSI in 2010***

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure*. This update provides amendments to FASB Codification topic, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, that require new disclosures about transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2, the reasons for the transfers as well as a reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), and requires quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements separately for each class of assets and liabilities. The update is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. Adoption of this update did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses*. This update requires improved disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and credit reserves held against them. The update is effective for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. This update did not have a material impact on our financial statements but did require additional disclosures. See Note 8 to the financial statements for additional detail.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-14, *Software: Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements*. This update addresses revenue recognition in situations where products or services are sold along with incidental software components. The update is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of ASU 2009-14 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition: Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. This update addresses the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-element arrangements. It will require companies allocating the overall consideration to each deliverable to use an estimated selling price of individual deliverables in the arrangement in the absence of vendor-specific objective evidence or other third-party evidence of the selling price. The update is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of ASU 2009-13 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

3. DETAILS OF BALANCE SHEET AMOUNTS

Other accrued liabilities are comprised of the following at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,380,523	\$ 1,378,473
Commissions	630,143	182,525
Self-insurance reserves	585,600	510,900
Unrecognized tax benefit	697,723	536,717
Other	152,738	237,734
	\$ 4,446,727	\$ 2,846,349

4. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The Company presents both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period presented. Diluted EPS amounts are based upon the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period presented. The difference between basic and diluted EPS is solely attributable to stock options. The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate the impact of outstanding stock options. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 these dilutive shares on a weighted average basis were 0, 1,420 and 18,609, respectively.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****5. INCOME TAXES**

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the FASB's Codification topic, *Income Taxes*. These provisions require a company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. If the more-likely-than-not threshold is met, a company must measure the tax position to determine the amount to recognize in the financial statements.

We applied these provisions to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remained open. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2010	2009
Beginning balance	\$ 537,000	\$ 207,000
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	108,000	55,000
Additions for tax positions of prior years	53,000	275,000
Reductions for tax positions of prior years		
Ending balance	\$ 698,000	\$ 537,000

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, that would affect the effective tax rate is \$698,000.

The Company classifies interest and penalties arising from the underpayment of income taxes in the statements of income under general and administrative expenses. As of December 31, 2010, we had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions as amounts are considered immaterial. The tax years 2004-2009 remain open to federal examination and to other taxing jurisdictions to which we are subject. The federal returns for the tax years 2004, 2005, and 2006 are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service, primarily in relation to research credits claimed on those returns by the Company.

It is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, inclusive of related interest, will change in the next twelve months. At December 31, 2010, there is no estimated increase or decrease in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits.

Deferred income taxes arise from the temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for tax purposes. A valuation allowance is established when the Company believes that it is more likely than not that some portion of its deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 468,806	\$ 296,194
Accrued vacation	1,151,218	1,027,065
Stock compensation	368,015	390,847
Accrued liabilities	325,122	325,153
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 2,313,161	\$ 2,039,259
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other comprehensive income	\$ 47,168	\$ 64,001
Depreciation	1,807,548	960,756
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ 1,854,716	\$ 1,024,757

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Significant components of the income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Current provision:			
Federal	\$ 8,478,494	\$ 7,280,943	\$ 7,512,603
State	1,981,411	1,799,334	1,762,517
Deferred provision:			
Federal	514,132	(149,820)	(50,132)
State	58,758	(17,122)	(11,762)
Total income tax provision	\$ 11,032,795	\$ 8,913,335	\$ 9,213,226

The difference between income taxes at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and those reported in the statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Income taxes at U.S. Federal statutory rate	\$ 10,419,727	\$ 8,433,816	\$ 8,627,927
State income tax, net of federal tax effect	1,346,675	1,152,445	1,148,528
Impact of tax credits	(590,928)	(583,010)	(454,219)
Other	(142,679)	(89,916)	(109,010)
	\$ 11,032,795	\$ 8,913,335	\$ 9,213,226

6. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Codification topic, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which establishes accounting for stock-based awards exchanged for employee services. Accordingly, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period. The Company recorded compensation costs as the requisite service was rendered for the unvested portion of previously issued awards that remained outstanding at the initial date of adoption and any awards issued, modified, repurchased or cancelled after January 1, 2006.

The following table shows total stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, included in the Statements of Income:

	2010	2009	2008
Costs of sales	\$ 299,988	\$ 299,988	\$ 299,988
Operating expenses	\$ 555,831	\$ 619,992	614,159
Pre-tax stock-based compensation expense	\$ 855,819	919,980	914,147
Less: income tax effect	\$ 333,770	\$ 358,792	356,517
Net stock-based compensation expense	\$ 522,049	561,188	557,630
Basic and diluted per share impact	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05

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Cash flows resulting from excess tax benefits are required to be classified as a part of cash flows from financing activities. Excess tax benefits are realized tax benefits from tax deductions for exercised options in excess of the deferred tax asset attributable to stock compensation costs for such options. As a result, \$0, \$418,830 and \$238,123 of excess tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, have been classified as a financing cash inflow. In addition to stock option exercises, the Company also pays dividends on restricted stock which resulted in excess tax benefits of \$13,935, \$30,482 and \$43,278 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which are classified as cash flows from financing activities.

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Under the 2002 Stock Option Plan, the Company has authorized the issuance of equity-based awards for up to 865,333 shares of common stock to provide additional incentive to employees and officers. Pursuant to the plan, the Company can grant either incentive or non-qualified stock options. Options to purchase common stock under the 2002 Stock Option Plan had been granted to Company employees with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying shares on the date of grant.

Stock options granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan to executive officers of the Company became vested as to all of the shares covered by such grant on the fifth anniversary of the grant date and expire on the seventh anniversary of the grant date. Stock options granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan to employees other than executive officers became vested as to 50% of the shares covered by the option grant on the third anniversary of the grant date and as to 100% of such shares on the fifth anniversary of the grant date. In addition, options became vested upon termination of employment resulting from death, disability or retirement. Such options expired on the seventh anniversary of the grant date.

Under the methodology of the Codification, the fair value of the Company's stock options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The multiple option approach was used, with assumptions for expected option life of 5 years and 44% expected volatility for the market price of the Company's stock in 2002. An estimated dividend yield of 3% was used. The risk-free rate of return was determined to be 2.79% in 2002. No options were granted in 2010, 2009 or 2008. There were no outstanding options as of December 31, 2009 or December 31, 2010.

A summary of stock option activity under the 2002 Stock Option Plan is as follows:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Shares	Exercise Price	Shares	Exercise Price	Shares	Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year		\$	82,608	\$ 16.50	152,444	\$ 16.50
Granted						
Exercised			(79,006)	16.50	(69,836)	16.50
Forfeited			(3,602)	16.50		16.50
Outstanding at end of year		\$		\$	82,608	\$ 16.50
Exercisable at end of year		\$		\$	82,608	\$ 16.50
Shares available for future grants under the plan as end of year		495,134		495,134		495,134

The aggregate intrinsic value (as measured by the difference between the exercise and strike price) of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$0, \$1,145,689 and \$728,695, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan.

2005 Restricted Stock Plan

On January 27, 2006, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the grant of 116,498 shares of restricted stock, effective January 30, 2006, to certain executive officers of the Company. The grant date fair value was \$42.91 per share. The restricted stock vests in five equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant.

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On May 17, 2006, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the grant of 17,810 shares of restricted stock, effective May 17, 2006, to the Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The grant date fair value was \$42.11 per share. The restricted stock vests in five equal annual installments commencing January 30, 2007, and each January 30 thereafter.

On October 31, 2007, the Company's then current Chief Financial Officer resigned his position. Upon resignation, 9,320 shares of unvested restricted stock which had been granted to him under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan were forfeited. The forfeiture of these shares resulted in the reversal of previously recognized stock compensation expense of \$91,663.

On January 23, 2008, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the grant of 16,471 shares of restricted stock to the Company's Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer. The grant date fair value was \$21.25 per share. The restricted stock was scheduled to vest in five equal annual installments commencing January 30, 2009, and each January 30 thereafter. On June 30, 2010, 9,883 shares of unvested restricted stock were forfeited, cancelled and returned to the authorized and unissued shares of the Company as a result of the termination of employment of this individual on such date.

A summary of activity under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested stock outstanding at January 1, 2008	79,487	\$ 42.77
Granted	16,471	21.25
Vested	19,872	42.76
Forfeited		
Nonvested stock outstanding at December 31, 2008	76,086	\$ 38.10
Granted		
Vested	23,166	39.71
Forfeited		
Nonvested stock outstanding at December 31, 2009	52,920	\$ 37.41
Granted		
Vested	23,166	39.71
Forfeited	9,883	21.25
Nonvested stock outstanding at December 31, 2010	19,871	\$ 42.77

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$70,832 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan. As of December 31, 2010, this cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.1 years.

7. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, consist principally of temporary cash investments and trade receivables. The Company places its temporary cash investments with credit-worthy, high-quality financial institutions.

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The Company's customer base is concentrated in the healthcare industry. Customers are located throughout the United States. The Company requires no collateral or other security to support customer accounts receivable. An allowance for doubtful accounts has been established for potential credit losses based on historical collection experience.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

8. FINANCING RECEIVABLES

The Company leases its information and patient care systems to certain healthcare providers under sales-type leases expiring in various years through 2016. These receivables typically have terms from two to five years, bear interest at various rates, and are usually collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Since the Company has a history of successfully collecting amounts due under the original payment terms of these extended payment arrangements without making any concessions to its customers, the Company satisfies the requirement for revenue recognition. The Company's history with these types of extended payment term arrangements supports management's assertion that revenues are fixed and determinable and probable of collection.

The components of these lease receivables were as follows on December 31:

	2010	2009
Total minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 7,504,094	\$ 6,155,967
Less allowance for losses	(233,396)	
Less unearned income	(796,610)	(595,914)
Lease receivables	6,474,088	5,560,053
Less current portion	(2,041,811)	(1,798,814)
Amounts due after one year	\$ 4,432,277	\$ 3,761,239

Future minimum lease payments to be received subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows:

2011	\$ 2,689,070
2012	2,045,129
2013	1,374,674
2014	710,091
2015	447,472
Thereafter	237,658
Total minimum lease payments to be received	7,504,094
Less unearned income	(796,610)
Net leases receivable	\$ 6,707,484

Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses

The following table is a rollforward of the allowance for financing credit losses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

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	Beginning Balance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Balance
December 31, 2009	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2010	\$	\$ 233,396	\$	\$	\$ 233,396

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The Company established an allowance for financing receivable credit losses during 2010 upon adoption of ASU 2010-20. This allowance is based on the historical level of customer defaults under such arrangements. The Company has been successful collecting its financing receivables and considers the credit quality of such arrangements to be good, especially as the underlying assets act as collateral for the receivable.

The Company has also sold information and patient care systems to certain healthcare providers under extended payment terms. These receivables, included in current portion of financing receivables, typically have terms from 3 to 12 months. Total amounts receivable under these arrangements at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$1,072,390 and \$1,968,799, respectively.

9. BENEFIT PLANS

In January 1994, the Company adopted the Computer Programs & System, Inc. 401(k) Retirement Plan that covers all eligible employees of the Company who have completed one year of service. The plan allows eligible employees to contribute up to 15% of their pre-tax earnings up to the statutory limit prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company matches the first \$1,000 contribution per participant plus a discretionary amount determined by the Company. The Company contributed approximately \$1,256,000, \$1,222,000 and \$1,151,000 to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company provides certain health and medical benefits to eligible employees, their spouses and dependents pursuant to a benefit plan funded by the Company. Each participating employee contributes to the Company's costs associated with such benefit plan. The Company's obligation to fund this benefit plan and pay for these benefits is limited through the Company's purchase of an insurance policy from a third-party insurer. The amount established as a reserve is intended to recognize the Company's estimated obligations with respect to its payment of claims and claims incurred but not yet reported under the benefit plan. Management believes that the recorded liability for medical self-insurance at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is adequate to cover the losses and claims incurred, but these reserves are based on estimates and the amount ultimately paid may be more or less than such estimates.

10. OPERATING LEASES

The Company leases certain real property, most of which is owned by entities that are owned by one or more stockholders of the Company. The lease agreements have terms of ten years and expire on or before December 2015. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 total rent expense paid to related parties was approximately \$1,697,478, \$1,697,478 and \$1,697,478, respectively.

The future minimum lease payments payable under operating leases subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows:

2011	\$ 2,243,106
2012	1,284,576
2013	725,307
2014	689,557
2015	332,785
Thereafter	
	\$ 5,275,331

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As of December 31, 2010, the Company is contingently liable as guarantor on a lease obligation between Solis Healthcare, LP (Solis Healthcare), as lessee, and Winthrop Resources Corporation (Winthrop), as lessor. Solis Healthcare purchased a software system from the Company and entered into a sale-leaseback transaction with Winthrop in the first quarter of 2008. The Company provided this guarantee in order to facilitate Solis Healthcare in leasing the new system. The lease has an initial term of five years and continues from year-to-year thereafter until terminated. The Company is contingently liable as guarantor under the lease such that, if at any time prior to the termination of the lease, Solis Healthcare (i) enters into bankruptcy or (ii) defaults for more than 60 days in its payments or performance under the lease, the Company will be obligated to perform under the guaranty by making the required lease payments, including late fees and penalties. The guarantee runs for the entire term of the lease; however, the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company would be required to make to Winthrop under the guaranty is \$1,400,040, the balance of the lease payments as of December 31, 2010, plus any fees and costs that Winthrop incurs in collecting amounts due under the lease (including attorney's fees and costs). The Company recorded \$2,154,389, the amount billed for the new system installation less the fair value of the guaranty, as revenue during the first quarter of 2008. Due to the contingent nature of the guaranty, the maximum amount of the guaranty is not recorded on the balance sheet; however, when necessary, reserves are recorded to cover potential losses. A liability in the amount of \$55,625, the amortized fair value of the guaranty, is recorded on the balance sheet as an other accrued liability at December 31, 2010. As of March 4, 2011, we were not aware of any conditions that would effect the payment or performance risk of the lease obligation.

From time to time, the Company is involved in routine litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business. Management does not expect this to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

12. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FASB Codification topic *Comprehensive Income*, requires the disclosure of certain revenue, expenses, gains and losses that are excluded from net income in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income as reported	\$ 18,737,853	\$ 15,183,283	\$ 15,437,995
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of taxes	(41,200)	43,388	11,890
Total comprehensive income	\$ 18,696,653	\$ 15,226,671	\$ 15,449,885

13. FAIR VALUE

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Codification topic, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, on January 1, 2008. These provisions establish a framework for measuring fair value and expands financial statement disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions do not require any new fair value measurements, but rather apply to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The provisions require that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

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The fair values of the Company's available-for-sale securities were based on matrix pricing for the period ended December 31, 2010, which basically treats all fixed income securities that derive price from yield and other market factors as Level 2. The fair values of the Company's available-for-sale securities for the period ended December 31, 2009 were based on actual trade data where available and were split between Level 1 and Level 2 based on trade frequency. As such, the changes in assets between Level 1 and Level 2 between December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010 are the result of the change in fair value determination techniques and not a result of a change in investments or investment quality. We generally apply fair value techniques on a non-recurring basis associated with (1) valuing potential impairment loss related to financing receivables accounted for pursuant to Codification topic, *Leases*, and (2) valuing potential impairment loss related to long-lived assets accounted for pursuant to Codification topic, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, when events or circumstances indicate as possible impairment.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of certain assets and liabilities at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Description	Carrying Amount at 12/31/2010	Fair Value at December 31, 2010 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale securities				
Short-term investments (cash and accrued income)	\$ 521,356	\$	\$ 521,356	\$
Mortgage backed securities	121,571		121,571	
Obligations of U.S. Treasury, U.S. government corporations and agencies	5,225,539		5,225,539	
Corporate bonds	7,533,457		7,533,457	
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 13,401,923	\$	\$ 13,401,923	\$

Description	Carrying Amount at 12/31/2009	Fair Value at December 31, 2009 Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale securities				
Short-term investments (cash and accrued income)	\$ 311,895	\$ 160,105	\$ 151,790	\$
Mortgage backed securities	153,820		153,820	
Obligations of U.S. Treasury, U.S. government corporations and agencies	4,662,696	612,537	4,050,159	
Corporate bonds	8,114,707	7,463,276	651,431	
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 13,243,118	\$ 8,235,918	\$ 5,007,200	\$

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On January 27, 2011, the Company announced a dividend for the first quarter of 2011 in the amount of \$0.36 per share.

15. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

The following table presents a summary of our results of operations for our eight most recent quarters ended December 31, 2010. The information for each of these quarters is unaudited and has been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited financial statements. This information includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, we consider necessary for fair presentation of this information when read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes. Our operating results have varied on a quarterly basis and may fluctuate significantly in the future.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(In thousands except for share and per share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2010				
Sales revenues	\$ 31,541	\$ 37,713	\$ 40,913	\$ 43,079
Gross profit	12,109	15,685	17,057	19,533
Operating income	4,399	6,814	7,678	10,206
Net income	2,920	4,264	4,888	6,665
Net income per share				
Basic	0.27	0.39	0.45	0.61
Diluted	0.27	0.39	0.45	0.61
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	10,972,757	10,962,874	10,962,874	10,962,874
Diluted	10,972,757	10,962,874	10,962,874	10,962,874
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Sales revenues	\$ 30,136	\$ 30,847	\$ 33,008	\$ 33,751
Gross profit	13,506	12,627	13,613	13,512
Operating income	6,288	5,335	6,105	5,640
Net income	4,025	3,541	4,021	3,596
Net income per share				
Basic	0.37	0.32	0.37	0.33
Diluted	0.37	0.32	0.37	0.33
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	10,906,147	10,962,386	10,972,757	10,972,757
Diluted	10,911,905	10,962,386	10,972,757	10,972,757

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****SCHEDULE II****COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.****VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS**

Description	Balance at beginning of period	(1) Additions charged to cost and expenses	(2) Deductions	Balance at end of period
2010				
Allowance for losses on:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 759,000	\$ 849,000	\$ 639,000	\$ 969,000
Financing receivables		233,000		233,000
	\$ 759,000	\$ 1,082,000	\$ 639,000	\$ 1,202,000
2009				
Allowance for losses on:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 628,000	\$ 1,076,000	\$ 945,000	\$ 759,000
Financing receivables				
	\$ 628,000	\$ 1,076,000	\$ 945,000	\$ 759,000
2008				
Allowance for losses on:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 949,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,659,000	\$ 628,000
Financing receivables				
	\$ 949,000	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 1,659,000	\$ 628,000

- (1) Adjustments to allowance for change in estimates.
(2) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.*Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), 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. Because of the inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, no evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, with a company have been prevented or detected on a timely basis. Even disclosure controls and procedures determined to be effective can only provide reasonable assurance that their objectives are achieved.

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As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This report is included in Item 8 on page 42 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This report is included in Item 8 on page 44 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all of our directors, officers (including our Chief Executive Officer and senior financial officers) and employees. We have also adopted a separate code of ethics with additional guidelines and responsibilities applicable to our Chief Executive Officer and senior financial officers, known as the Code of Ethics for CEO and Senior Financial Officers. Copies of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the Code of Ethics for CEO and Senior Financial Officers are available on CPSI's website at www.cpsinet.com in the Investors section under Corporate Governance.

Other information required by this Item regarding executive officers is included in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption Executive Officers in accordance with Instruction 3 of the Instructions to Paragraph (b) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K.

Other information required by this Item is incorporated by reference pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K from CPSI's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K from CPSI's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Certain of the information required by this Item is incorporated by reference pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K from CPSI's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes the securities that have been authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2010 under our 2002 Stock Option Plan and 2005 Restricted Stock Plan. Both of these plans have been approved by CPSI's stockholders. The plans are described in Note 6 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Equity Compensation Plan Information	
		Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))

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	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	-0-		686,857(1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	-0-		-0-
Total	-0-		686,857(1)

- (1) Represents 495,134 shares of common stock underlying stock options that are issuable pursuant to our 2002 Stock Option Plan and 191,723 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to our 2005 Restricted Stock Plan.

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ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K from CPSI's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K from CPSI's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) and (2) and (c) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules.

Financial Statements: The Financial Statements and related Financial Statements Schedule of CPSI are included herein in Part II, Item 8.

(a)(3) and (b) Exhibits.

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index at page 69 of this Form 10-K are filed herewith or are incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on this the 7th day of March, 2011.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ J. Boyd Douglas
 J. Boyd Douglas
 President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ David A. Dye	Chairman of the Board and Director, Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	March 7, 2011
David A. Dye		
/s/ J. Boyd Douglas	President, Chief Executive Officer	March 7, 2011
J. Boyd Douglas	and Director (principal executive officer)	
/s/ James B. Britain	Controller (principal accounting officer)	March 7, 2011
James B. Britain		
/s/ Ernest F. Ladd, III	Director	March 7, 2011
Ernest F. Ladd, III		
/s/ W. Austin Mulherin, III	Director	March 7, 2011
W. Austin Mulherin, III		
/s/ William R. Seifert, II	Director	March 7, 2011
William R. Seifert, II		
/s/ John C. Johnson	Director	March 7, 2011
John C. Johnson		
/s/ Charles P. Huffman	Director	March 7, 2011
Charles P. Huffman		

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Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference)
3.2	Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.6 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1*	2002 Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.2*	First Amendment to 2002 Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to CPSI's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May, 12, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.3*	Second Amendment to 2002 Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5*	Amendment and Restatement of 2005 Restricted Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.6*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2005 Restricted Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to CPSI's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 30, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into by CPSI and each of its non-employee directors (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to CPSI's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	Real Property Lease, dated April 1, 2002, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference)
10.9	Real Property Lease dated April 1, 2002, between CPSI and DJK, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to CPSI's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-84726) and incorporated herein by reference) (This lease was assumed by C. P. Investments, Inc. in 2005)
10.10	Real Property Lease, dated October 1, 2002, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.11	Real Property Lease, dated November 1, 2002, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.12	Real Property Lease, dated June 16, 2002, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.13	Real Property Lease, dated March 15, 2005, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.14	Real Property Lease, dated November 15, 2005, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.15	Real Property Lease, dated December 15, 2005, between CPSI and C.P. Investments, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to CPSI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.16*	Summary of Compensation Arrangements with Named Executive Officers and Directors
10.17	Real Property Lease Agreement, dated September 14, 2009 between CPSI and 3725 Airport Boulevard, LP (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to CPSI's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.18	First Amendment to Real Property Lease Agreement, dated October 9, 2009, between CPSI and 3725 Airport Boulevard, LP (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to CPSI's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
23.1	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Compensation plan or arrangement