

NETSMART TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-K
March 19, 2007

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission file number: 0-21177

NETSMART TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3680154
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

3500 Sunrise Highway, Suite D-122, Great River, NY 11739
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (631) 968-2000

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>

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

Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share
(Title of class)

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

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Indicate by a 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. o

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

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

As of June 30, 2006, the last day of the Registrant’s second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non affiliates was approximately \$77,508,000.

As of March 1, 2007, the registrant had outstanding 6,570,434 shares of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

Part I

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Form 10-K annual report may be “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that express our intentions, beliefs, expectations, strategies, predictions or any other statements relating to our future activities or other future events or conditions. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business based, in part, on assumptions made by management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements due to numerous factors, including those risks discussed from time to time in this Form 10-K annual report for the year ended December 31, 2006, and in other documents which we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, such statements could be affected by risks and uncertainties related to product demand, market and customer acceptance, competition, government regulations and requirements, pricing and development difficulties, as well as general industry and market conditions and growth rates, and general economic conditions. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-K.

Item 1. Business.

In this report, the terms “Netsmart”, “we”, “us” or “our” mean Netsmart Technologies, Inc. and the subsidiaries in our consolidated financial statements.

Introduction

We develop market, and support application software for health and human services organizations. In many cases, our software serves as the foundation for the financial, clinical and management processes for our customers, which include mental health clinics, substance abuse clinics, psychiatric hospitals, public health agencies, and managed care entities. We also market and support enterprise-wide public health solutions and vital records software to public health agencies.

Our software facilitates key functions, such as patient management, billing, scheduling, and electronic medical records, for all modalities of care. We sell our software products, either on a licensed or a subscription basis. We also offer software support and upgrades under maintenance agreements with our customers, an arrangement which provides us with a recurring revenue stream. We currently have in place contracts with more than 1,250 customer organizations in all 50 states, U.S. territories and several other countries. These contracts represent more than 100,000 users and include more than 30 state agencies that operate and/or manage multiple facilities.

The ability for government agencies and non-profit organizations to integrate their services is becoming more critical as they face requirements to provide a wider range of services to more clients, but with less money. Our software, services, and industry knowledge are designed to help our customers gain operational efficiencies, while at the same time protecting the privacy of sensitive health data. As a result, we are seeing increased demand for our software from government agencies who are integrating services, and from major systems integrators interested in reselling our software as part of their role in supporting these agencies.

The cost of a new software system for our customers typically ranges from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for a single-facility healthcare organization to \$250,000 to several million dollars for multi-unit care organizations, such as those run by state agencies. Government agencies, such as mental health, mental retardation, child welfare, addiction, correction

and public health facilities, accounted for approximately 40% of revenue in 2006, with the remainder coming from private hospitals, smaller clinics, group and sole practitioners.

Netsmart also furnishes data center services to providers that do not wish to maintain the staff and infrastructure required to manage a direct-bill relationship with multiple payers for mental health, alcohol and substance abuse services. Data Center services include statistical reporting, data entry, electronic billing and submission. This business line provides a recurring revenue stream that contributes to the recurring revenue base described above.

We also offer an Application Service Provider (“ASP”) option, which makes our Avatar software suite, CareNet, InfoScriber and Netsmart University products available either via a secure connection to the Internet or via a virtual private network (“VPN”). The ASP model reduces the upfront capital investment required for customers to procure our software and enables customers to deploy our products more rapidly and to pay a monthly services-based fee rather than an upfront license fee. The ASP model also eliminates the need for customers to continually upgrade their hardware systems. In addition, it provides an opportunity for us to become more integrated with the customer’s day-to-day operations.

Recent Acquisitions

On August 1, 2006, we acquired the business of QS Technologies, Inc. (“QS”) from Intelligent Systems Corporation. They deliver enterprise-wide public health solutions and vital records software to 70 public health agencies, including nine states. This acquisition expands our product offerings, and enhances our ability to offer our customers a wide range of products and services that are designed to meet their needs.

Proposed Merger Transaction

On November 18, 2006, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with NT Acquisition, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Buyer”) and NT Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Merger Sub”), and NT Acquisition, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Buyer”). Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Netsmart, the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease with Netsmart continuing as the surviving corporation. Merger Sub and Buyer are or will be controlled by funds which are affiliated with Insight Venture Partners (“Insight”) and Bessemer Venture Partners (“Bessemer” and, together with Insight, the “Sponsors”), private equity firms.

At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of common stock of Netsmart, other than any shares owned by Merger Sub, its affiliates, Netsmart or any shareholders who are entitled to and who properly exercise appraisal rights under Delaware law, will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive \$16.50 in cash, without interest. Warrant holders and option holders will be entitled to receive the difference between the exercise price of such security and \$16.50 per share in cash.

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A special meeting of stockholders has been called for Thursday, April 5, 2007 for the purpose of considering the Merger Agreement.

Organization of the Company

We are a Delaware corporation formed in September 1992 under the name Medical Services Corp. Our name was changed to Carte Medical Corporation in October 1993 to CSMC Corporation in June 1995 and to Netsmart Technologies, Inc. in February 1996.

Our executive offices are located at 3500 Sunrise Highway, Suite D-122, Great River, New York 11739, telephone (631) 968-2000. Reference to us and to Netsmart includes our legal subsidiaries Netsmart New York, Inc., Netsmart Ohio and Netsmart Public Health, Inc. Our website is located at www.ntst.com.

Neither the information contained in our website nor the information contained in any Internet Web site is a part of this Form 10-K annual report.

Available Information:

The public may read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington D.C., 20549. The public may obtain information about the operation of the SEC's public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information about issuers such as us that file electronically with the SEC.

In addition, we make available free of charge on our website at www.ntst.com our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) under the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct applicable to the Company's officers and employees, and has also adopted a Code of Ethics for its senior financial officers. These codes of ethics are posted on the Company's website at www.ntst.com in the Investor Relations section. Any amendment of the codes of ethics or waiver thereof applicable to any director or executive officer of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer or any senior financial officer, will be disclosed on the Company's website within four business days of the date of such amendment or waiver. In the case of a waiver, the nature of the waiver, the name of the person to whom the waiver was granted and the date of the waiver will also be disclosed.

The Board of Directors has also adopted, and we have posted in the Investor Relations section of our website, written Charters for each of the Board's standing committees. We will provide without charge, upon a stockholder's request to our address set forth in the preceding section, a copy of the codes of ethics or the Charter of any standing committee of the Board.

Business Segments

For a detailed description of the assets and profits of each of our business segments see note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Software and Related Systems and Services - New York

We develop, market and support computer software and provide implementation and business services that enable health and human services organizations to access, manage and share information related to their financial, clinical and management processes.

Customer organizations typically purchase our software in the form of a perpetual license to use the system, as well as purchasing professional services, support, and maintenance. In addition, we resell third party hardware and software to our customers pursuant to value-added reseller agreements with these partners. Our products are designed to operate on most hardware platforms and on most operating systems, including UNIX, Microsoft Windows and Linux. Because our products operate on a variety of platforms, we are not dependent on any single hardware vendor or operating system. Since our Avatar suite of software products utilizes the Cache database and development software provided by Intersystems Corporation, we resell Cache software. Since Avatar is designed to operate solely with Cache products, we are dependent on Cache products for our operations.

Our professional services offerings include project management, implementation, training, consulting and software development services, which are provided either on a time-and-material or fixed-price contract basis. Our software development services may require the adaptation of healthcare information technology systems to meet the specific requirements of the customer.

Our typical license for a health information system ranges from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for a single facility healthcare organization to \$250,000 to \$5,000,000 for multi-unit care organizations such as those run by state agencies. Revenue from license fees was approximately \$2,126,000, or 3.6% of consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$2,210,000, or 5.8% of consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$2,066,000, or 7.1% of consolidated revenue, for 2004. A customer's purchase order may also include third party hardware or software. Revenue from hardware and third party software accounted for approximately \$5,433,000, or 9.2% of consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$5,544,000, or 14.6% of consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$4,336,000, or 15.0% of consolidated revenue, for 2004. Revenue from turnkey systems labor accounted for approximately \$10,492,000, or 18.5% of consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$9,845,000, or 25.9% of consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$9,602,000, or 33.1% of consolidated revenue in 2004.

Our small systems revenue was approximately \$1,889,000, or 3.2% of consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$1,042,000, or 2.7% of consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$928,000, or 3.2% of consolidated revenue, for 2004.

Maintenance services have generated increasing revenue and have become a more significant portion of our business, since most purchasers of healthcare information system licenses also purchase maintenance service. Maintenance revenue increases as existing customers purchase additional licenses and new customers purchase their initial software licenses. By agreement with our customers, we provide telephone help desk support and maintain and upgrade their software. Maintenance contracts may require us to make modifications to meet any new federal and state reporting requirements that become effective during the term of the maintenance contract. We do not maintain the hardware and third party software sold to our customers, but we provide a telephone help line service for certain third party software which we license to our customers. Our maintenance revenue was approximately \$10,933,000, or 18.5% of consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$9,784,000, or 25.8% of consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$8,290,000, or 28.6% of consolidated revenue, for 2004.

Software and Related Systems and Services - Ohio

As with Netsmart New York, the Netsmart Ohio operation develops computer software and provides implementation and business services that are designed to enable health and human services organizations to access, manage and share information related to their financial, clinical and management processes.

The Ohio segment consists mainly of the operations of the former CMHC Systems, Inc., now named Netsmart Ohio. The results of operations from this acquisition are included from October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2006. The focus of the Ohio segment consists primarily of contracts for turnkey system installations of behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, and some developmental disability centers and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. These turnkey installations are usually completed within a six-month period.

The core product of the Ohio segment is the CMHC/MIS, a comprehensive billing and clinical software product designed for the UNIX operating system. As with the Avatar software, customer organizations typically purchase the CMHC/MIS in the form of a perpetual license to use the system, as well as purchasing professional services, support, and maintenance. In addition, Netsmart Ohio resells third party hardware, typically in the form of servers used to run the application. Professional services for installation and implementation of the software are provided either on a time-and-material or fixed-price contract basis.

Our typical license for a health information system ranges from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for a single facility healthcare organization to \$250,000 to \$500,000 for multi-unit care organizations. Revenue from license fees was approximately \$1,814,000, or 3.1% of revenue, for 2006. A customer's purchase order may also include third party hardware or software. Revenue from hardware and third party software accounted for approximately \$1,742,000, or 3.0% of revenue, for 2006. Revenue from turnkey systems labor accounted for approximately \$2,574,000, or 4.4% of revenue, for 2006.

Software and Related Systems and Services - Public Health

The Public Health segment consists mainly of the operations of the former QS Technologies, Inc., now named Netsmart Public Health. The results of operations from this acquisition are included from August 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006.

This segment develops computer software and provides implementation and business services designed to enable public health departments to manage programs such as immunizations, adult health, family planning, STD, AIDS, epidemiology, tuberculosis, lab records, and case management. In addition, the segment develops software designed to support the management of vital records data.

The focus of the Public Health segment includes contracts for turnkey system installations of public health information management software for state and county public health departments. These turnkey installations are usually completed within a six month period. The Public Health segment also provides contracts for vital records solutions with state, county and city vital records departments.

The core products of the Public Health segment include Insight, a comprehensive public health system designed for the Windows operating system; PCMS, an enterprise public health system designed for the AS/400 operating system; and QSTVRS, a vital records management system designed for the Windows operating system. Customer organizations typically purchase Insight, PCMS and QSTVRS in the form of a perpetual license to use the system, together with professional services, support and maintenance. Professional services for installation and implementation of the software are provided either on a time-and-materials or fixed-price contract basis.

Our typical license for a public health information system ranges from \$50,000 to \$500,000 for a county health department and \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 for state wide system. Our typical license for a vital records system ranges from \$100,000 to \$500,000 for a city or county vital records department and \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 for a complete state vital records system. The acquisition of this segment occurred on July 31, 2006 and as a result, revenue from this segment is included from August 2006 through December 2006. Revenue from license fees was approximately \$858,000, or 1.5% of revenue, for 2006. Revenue from turnkey systems labor accounted for approximately \$260,000, or .4% of revenue, for 2006.

Data Center Services

Our Data Center provides software that performs clinical and billing services for mental health, alcohol and substance abuse outpatient facilities. Services include statistical reporting, data entry, electronic billing and submission.

Revenue from our Data Center was approximately \$1,736,000, or 2.9% of our consolidated revenue, for 2006, \$1,795,000, or 4.7% of our consolidated revenue, for 2005 and \$2,058,000, or 7.1% of our consolidated revenue, for 2004.

In 2006, three customers each accounted for 10% or more of total Data Center revenue. One customer was a New York State agency, which accounted for \$208,000, or 12% of total Data Center revenue. The other two clients were hospitals in New York City, which accounted for \$186,000 and \$185,000, or 11% and 11% respectively, of total Data Center revenue. None of the above mentioned clients accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue.

In 2005, three customers each accounted for 10% or more of total Data Center revenue. One customer was a New York State agency, which accounted for \$211,000, or 12% of total Data Center revenue. The other two clients were hospitals in New York City, which accounted for \$209,000 and \$192,000, or 11.6% and 10.7%, respectively, of total Data Center revenue. None of the above mentioned clients accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue.

In 2004, two customers each accounted for 10% or more of the total Data Center revenue. One customer was a New York State agency, which accounted for \$207,000, or 10% of total Data Center revenue. The other client was a hospital in New York City, which accounted for \$216,000, or 10.5% of total Data Center revenue. None of the above mentioned clients accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenue.

Application Service Provider

Our ASP services make our Avatar software suite, CareNet, Netsmart University and InfoScriber products available either via a secure connection to the Internet or via a virtual private network ("VPN"). With the ASP option, Netsmart operates and maintains the software on behalf of customers on computers in a secure data center facility in Columbus, Ohio. This enables customers to rapidly deploy products and pay on a monthly service basis, thus eliminating capital intensive system requirements. Our CareNet product is a subscription-based Internet solution for managed care organizations that want to exchange data with their providers without having to maintain their own information technology infrastructure. CareNet furnishes a private, secure Web-based portal site where providers and their partner agencies can log in via the Internet to access client information and complete paperwork and necessary reporting on-line.

The InfoScriber product is a secure, Web-based e-prescribing system that enables practitioners in public or private practices to write and transmit electronic prescriptions to pharmacies of choice. We believe it is the only e-prescribing system solely focused on the behavioral healthcare market with its unique medications, treatment settings and reporting requirements.

Revenue from ASP services was approximately \$3,556,000 for 2006 and \$2,538,000 for 2005, or 6% and 7% respectively, of our consolidated revenue..

During 2006, one customer accounted for \$797,000, or 22%, of total ASP revenue and during 2005, this same customer accounted for \$661,000, or 26%, of total ASP revenue. This customer did not account for more than 10% of our total consolidated revenue in either 2006 or 2005.

Our ASP backlog at December 31, 2006 was \$3,784,000. We anticipate that all of this backlog will be earned in 2007. Our ASP backlog at December 31, 2005 was \$3,011,000.

Markets

Our target market for information systems and related services consists of both private and publicly-operated providers offering hospital or community-based outpatient behavioral/public healthcare services, substance abuse, MR/DD and social services. These healthcare providers require comprehensive information systems to administer their programs. We believe that there are at least 15,000 healthcare providers that fall in our target markets in the United States, including public and private hospitals, private and community-based residential facilities, and federal, state and local governmental agencies.

Many long-term behavioral/public healthcare facilities are operated by government entities and include those operated as part of entitlement programs. During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, approximately 40%, 44% and 49%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue was generated from contracts with state and local government agencies. Contracts with government agencies generally include provisions which permit the contracting agency to cancel the contract for its convenience, although we have not experienced a termination for convenience in the last five years.

We believe that the demand for information technology solutions will continue to increase as the result of additional federal data standards and requirements for information exchange, as well as continuous pressure from managed care providers to reduce healthcare delivery costs while expanding the availability of services.

In order to remain competitive, health and human services delivery networks need comprehensive financial, clinical and management systems that enable providers within the networks to maintain a broad scope of accurate medical and financial information, manage costs and deliver quality care efficiently. In addition, the need to upgrade existing systems to meet the increased demand for data processing needs of managed care and regulatory oversight has also resulted in an increasing demand for behavioral healthcare information technology. These data management needs include analysis of patient assessments, maintenance of patient records, administration of patient treatment plans and the overall coordination of in-office and remote case management.

In addition to our focus on the behavioral healthcare market segment, we also serve a growing number of public healthcare organizations. Our products are designed with functionality to assist this market segment with important considerations like maximizing the ability for clinicians to provide care to individual patients in high volume patient settings; near real-time analysis of data from different systems for disease outbreak investigations and resolution; and interoperability with other internal health department databases, including environmental health. Our acquisition of QS Technologies in August 2006 has increased our focus on the public health market. Since many of the consumers of services of our clients are some of the poorest Americans, they receive their primary care from public health clinics. We believe this is driving the trend towards integration and data sharing between these agencies.

We are also actively engaged in a number of key industry associations and organizations to help us pro-actively address trends and future needs of our customers. In addition, there are active Netsmart user group organizations at the state, regional and national levels. These user groups provide us with a customer/user perspective on emerging requirements and ongoing feedback that helps us determine future product direction and requirements.

Additionally, the health and human services market in which we operate is always subject to changes in state and federal regulations, as well as new demands required by consumers. Some factors which we believe are affecting market demand for software such as ours include:

Electronic Health Record (EHR). There is much discussion at the national level about the implementation of a standardized electronic health record. Proponents state that such a record for patients could enable a virtual healthcare team and a coordinated system of care with consistent, streamlined information exchange and transfer of clinical and billing data. Exchanging health information through secure means — including appropriate authorizations from patients/consumers — could link information from health-related entities with consumers' personal health information. This connection would be intended to make important data available at the right times and places to support optimal treatment across a variety of healthcare levels. We believe that, despite varying views on the best path for adoption of an EHR, it will eventually become reality.

Integrated Services. This concept, sometimes referred to as “no wrong door,” is an approach whereby consumers seeking assistance from social services agencies receive complete and comprehensive services, regardless of their point of entry into the system. As a result, many social service agencies are seeking to implement a technology infrastructure that supports integrated services.

HIPAA. As a supplier of practice management, we believe that the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, generally known as HIPAA, essentially mandates that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services enact standards regarding the standardization, privacy and security of health care information. This legislation requires more providers of services in the under-automated health and human services industry to install automated systems, creating an increased demand for automated software solutions. We believe that our products, in conjunction with products offered by other companies with which we have a marketing arrangement, enable us to offer comprehensive enterprise-wide HIPAA-compliant and HIPAA-related business services for most human service providers.

General Unrest. With the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and an increased focus on anti-terrorism preparedness and response, the demand for services in the mental health and public health arena has increased. Anxiety and fear have motivated a growing number of people to seek mental health services. This increased demand puts more pressure on providers to improve the efficiency of their care through the use of practice management and clinical systems. We believe that the potential threat of bio-terrorism will also put similar pressure on public health agencies to improve their delivery capabilities in much the same way. We also believe that this focus on preparedness will lead to more cross-department integration requirements, which play well to our strengths.

We are positioning our existing products and developing additional products in order to address these factors.

No single customer accounted for more than 10% of consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Sales and Marketing

We have a sales force of 42 people who sell and market our products. In addition, since the acquisition of CMHC Systems, we have aligned our go-to-market strategy with the key vertical markets we serve: State Systems, Integrated Delivery Networks (such as hospitals with multiple facilities and behavioral healthcare offerings), Community and Public Healthcare, and Methadone Providers. We also expanded our direct sales force and aligned them with the vertical markets above to enable our sales force to develop in-depth knowledge of the unique needs of each segment. In addition, we established an account management team which is designed to maintain and grow relationships with our current customers, and to identify opportunities to sell additional software and services from our present product offerings to that current customer base. We also added a dedicated business development organization to cultivate large strategic opportunities and build relationships with the large systems integrators that service these organizations. This approach is expected to enable us to leverage our resources and to further extend our reach within the markets we serve.

Backlog

We had a backlog of orders, including ongoing maintenance and data center contracts for our behavioral health information systems, of \$58.8 million at December 31, 2006 and \$44.1 million at December 31, 2005. We expect to fill approximately \$51.2 million of the 2006 backlog during 2007.

Our backlog consists of revenue of approximately \$22.0 million from existing turnkey contracts; maintenance revenue of approximately \$30.3 million that is comprised both of amounts expected to be filled under unexpired maintenance contracts and amounts that are subject to automatic renewal; unexpired Data Center contracts of approximately \$1.6 million, calculated using historical experience to determine future usage; unexpired ASP backlog of approximately \$3.8 million; and facility management contracts of approximately \$1.1 million, which are also calculated using historical experience to determine twelve months of future usage.

Product Development

We incurred product development and maintenance costs relating to our health and human services information systems of approximately \$6,553,000 in 2006, \$4,547,000 in 2005 and \$3,498,000 in 2004, all of which was company-sponsored and expensed as research, development and maintenance. In 2006, we acquired software with a fair value of approximately \$2,306,000 associated with our acquisition of QS Technologies, Inc. In 2005, we acquired software with a fair value of approximately \$3,300,000, \$2,051,000 and \$692,000 associated with our acquisitions of CMHC Systems, Inc., AMS and Continued Learning, respectively. In 2005, we also capitalized software development costs of \$42,000 relating to one of our Avatar products. The costs related to this Avatar product are being amortized over a three year period and in 2006 we charged \$14,000 to operations. In 2004, we acquired software with a fair value of approximately \$150,000 associated with our acquisition of TxM software which was related to our partnership arrangement with the MSJ Communications Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Betty Ford Center. In 2004, we capitalized software development costs of \$185,500 relating to our RAD Plus 2004 products. The costs related to the RAD Plus 2004 product are being amortized over a three year period and in 2006, we charged \$78,400 to operations.

To assure that our customers are informed about our latest product plans and deliverables, we have developed product roadmaps for our major products. The roadmaps provide details about anticipated future product releases (both “version” and “maintenance”) along with estimated dates and timeframes. The product roadmaps are intended to enable our customers to effectively plan and budget for future use of our products and related services.

Competition and Competitive Position

The multi-billion dollar healthcare software industry is highly competitive, and is served by numerous vendors. Although we believe that we can provide healthcare facilities and managed care organizations with software to enable them to perform their services more effectively than our competitors, other software companies provide comparable systems and also have the staff and resources to develop competitive systems. We believe that we compete effectively with such vendors based on product functionality, product reliability and price.

Some dominant health care information technology vendors have achieved annual sales of more than \$1 billion by focusing on solutions for large medical/surgical healthcare providers. As such, their target market has been large hospital systems and health maintenance organizations, and they have not focused on the behavioral/public healthcare industry. We believe that most of the presently available healthcare management software does not meet the specific needs of the behavioral/public healthcare industry, and that the functionality of our information systems is better designed to meet the needs of this market. However, the behavioral health information systems business is serviced by a number of companies, some of which are better capitalized with larger infrastructures than Netsmart, and we may not be able to continue to compete effectively with such companies. As our business expands and includes sales to larger, integrated healthcare delivery networks, we begin to compete with companies such as Siemens, HBOC, IDX, Meditech, Quadramed, and Misys.

Additionally, we face significant competition in the clearinghouse, medical systems and ASP markets. General ASP utilities offer customers the use of computer facilities and operations staff to process either generalized medical software or software selected by the customer from other software vendors. Many organizations start with billing as their primary reason for automation-related spending. Large billing and clearinghouse computer service companies provide a broad spectrum of billing services for a diverse marketplace. In addition, some professional service firms provide staff to operate a customer’s in-house system when the customer believes that such an approach will provide the needed expertise at a cost-effective price.

Our ASP offering is focused on a specific subset of the large health and human services marketplace. Because behavioral healthcare requires the ideal organization of software, systems and staff to enable a customer to maximize service at a reasonable cost, we believe our specialized experience and investment in related software provides us with a competitive advantage. In addition, our ASP service is based on use of our proprietary suite of Avatar products. This enables our customers to use any or all components of a broad array of clinical and financial systems for as long as these functions are needed. In addition, our experience has shown that once a customer has contracted with us for software and services, they generally remain our customer and seldom move away from us to a competitive offering. In fact, some of our customers have been working with us for 30 years.

We compete with the following behavioral healthcare vendors, among others:

Anasazi Software, Inc.
Askesis Development Group, Inc.
Civerex Systems, Inc.
InfoMC, Inc.
IMPEL Strategic Solutions
Multi-Health Systems, Inc.
Qualifacts System Inc.
Raintree Systems Inc.
SecureHEALTH Inc.
Sequest Technologies Inc.
The Echo Group
UNI/CARE Systems, Inc.
XAKTsoft, Inc.

As a core part of our business model and growth strategy, we bid on numerous competitive procurements during the calendar year, and have a high win ratio, especially in the statewide mental health/mental retardation field, where we provide 33 statewide systems.

We have an established base of more than 1,200 providers nationwide, including substantial private and government providers of healthcare services. These providers represent approximately 50,000 clinicians, and include 33 state agencies and installations in all 50 states and several foreign countries.

Government Regulations and Contracts

The federal government and state governments have adopted numerous regulations affecting the healthcare industry, including those relating to payments to healthcare providers for various services. The adoption of new regulations can have a significant effect upon the revenue stream and operations of healthcare providers and insurance companies. Our solutions are designed to help our customers meet a variety of regulations and payment requirements, mitigating some of the problems resulting from government regulations. With constantly-changing regulations and efforts to reduce the cost of healthcare, we cannot predict the effect of future regulations by governments and payment practices by government agencies or health insurers, including reductions in the funding for or scope of entitlement programs. Any change in the structure of healthcare in the United States can have a material effect on companies that provide services to the healthcare industry, including those such as us that provide software.

Although we believe that the likely direction which may result from the current study of the healthcare industry would be an increased trend toward managed care programs, thereby increasing the importance of automation, our business may not benefit from any changes in the industry structure. Even if the industry does evolve toward more healthcare being provided by managed care organizations, it is possible that there will be substantial concentration in a few very large organizations, which may seek to develop their own software or obtain software from other sources. Our business may be adversely affected to the extent that the healthcare industry evolves with greater

government-sponsored programs and fewer privately-run organizations. Furthermore, to the extent that each state changes its own regulations in the healthcare field, it may be necessary for us to modify our behavioral health information systems to meet new record-keeping or other requirements imposed by changes in regulations, and we may not be able to generate revenues sufficient to cover the costs of developing the modifications.

A significant amount of our business has been with government agencies, including specialized care facilities operated by, or under contract with, government agencies. The decision on the part of a government agency to enter into a contract is dependent upon a number of factors, including local economic and budgetary problems, and government procurement regulations, which may include the need for approval by more than one agency before a contract is signed. In addition, government agencies generally include provisions in their contracts which permit the contracting agency to cancel the contract at its convenience. We have not experienced a termination for convenience in the last five years.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules promulgated there under by the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market have imposed substantial new or enhanced regulations and disclosure requirements in the areas of corporate governance (including director independence, director selection and audit, corporate governance and compensation committee responsibilities), equity compensation plans, auditor independence, pre-approval of auditor fees and services and disclosure and internal control procedures. We are committed to industry best practices in these areas and believe we are in compliance with the relevant rules and regulations.

Intellectual Property Rights

We have no patent rights for our behavioral health information system software, but we rely upon copyright protection for our software, as well as non-disclosure and secrecy agreements with our employees and third parties to whom we disclose information. We may not be able to protect our proprietary rights to our system, and third parties may claim rights to our system. The disclosure of the codes used in any proprietary product, whether or not in violation of a non-disclosure agreement, could have a material adverse effect upon us, even if we are successful in obtaining injunctive relief. We must continue to invest in product development, employee training, and customer support.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we had 337 employees, including 6 executives, 42 sales and marketing, 247 technical and 42 clerical and administrative employees.

Executive Officers

Information concerning our executive officers is included in Item 10, Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In the event that we are unable to successfully complete the currently proposed merger, our stock price is likely to decline.

On November 18, 2006, we entered into the Merger Agreement. In the event that our stockholders approve the merger pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, Netsmart will cease to be a public company. There is no guaranty that the stockholders will approve the Merger Agreement. Following the execution of the Merger Agreement, our stock price began trading at approximately \$16.25, \$0.25 less than the price proposed to be paid upon consummation of the merger. In the event that our stockholders fail to approve the Merger Agreement, our stock price is likely to decline.

In addition, Netsmart will still be responsible for the cost incurred by it in connection with the merger, which are currently estimated to be approximately \$2.2 million. The costs will adversely effect Netsmart's results of operations which may result in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

There are certain material weaknesses in Netsmart's internal control over financial reporting that could affect the accuracy and/or timing of future regulatory filings.

As of December 31, 2006, Netsmart's management concluded that there were certain material weakness relating to its calculation of earnings per share, its calculation of its income tax accrual and the ability to ensure that its disclosures in its regulatory filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act") are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Until remediated, these weaknesses could affect the accuracy and/or timing of future filings with the SEC and other regulatory authorities. See also Item 9A. Controls and Procedures - Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and — Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Because we are particularly dependent upon government contracts, any decrease in funding for entitlement programs could result in decreased revenue.

We market our health information systems principally to behavioral health facilities, many of which are operated by state and local government entities and include entitlement programs. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we generated 40%, 44% and 49%, respectively, of our revenue from contracts that are directly or indirectly with government agencies. Government agencies generally have the right to cancel certain contracts at their convenience. Our ability to generate business from government agencies is affected by funding for entitlement programs, and our revenue would decline if state agencies reduce this funding.

Changes in government regulation of the health care industry may adversely affect our revenue, operating expenses and profitability.

Our business is based on providing systems for behavioral and public health organizations in both the public and private sectors. The federal and state governments have adopted numerous regulations relating to the health care industry, including regulations relating to payments to health care providers for various services, and our systems are designed to provide information based on these requirements. The adoption of new regulations can have a significant effect upon the operations of health care providers, particularly those operated by state agencies. Furthermore, changes in regulations in the health care field may force us to modify our health information systems to meet any new record-keeping or other requirements and may impose added costs on our business. If that happens, we may not be able to generate revenues sufficient to cover the costs of developing the modifications. In addition, any failure of our systems to comply with new or amended regulations could result in reductions in our revenue and profitability.

If we are not able to take advantage of technological advances, we may not be able to remain competitive and our revenue may decline.

Our customers require software which enables them to store, retrieve and process very large quantities of data and provides them with instantaneous communications among the various data bases. Our business requires us to take advantage of recent advances in software, computer and communications technology. This technology has been developing at rapid rates in recent years, and our future may be dependent upon our ability to use and develop or obtain rights to products utilizing such technology. New technology may develop in a manner which may make our software obsolete. Our inability to use or develop new technology would have a significant adverse effect upon our business.

We may have difficulty competing with larger companies that offer similar services, which may result in decreased revenue.

Our customers in the human services market include entitlement programs, managed care organizations and specialty care facilities which have a need for access to information over a distributed data network. Each of the software industry, in general, and the health information software business in particular, is highly competitive. Other companies have the staff and resources to develop competitive systems. We may not be able to compete successfully with such competitors. The health information systems business is served by a number of major companies and a larger number of smaller companies. We believe that price competition is a significant factor in our ability to market our health information systems and services, and our inability to offer competitive pricing may impair our ability to market our systems and services.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, our competitors may gain access to our technology, which could harm our ability to successfully compete in our market.

We have no patent protection for our proprietary software. We rely on copyright protection for our software and non-disclosure and secrecy agreements with employees and third parties to whom we disclose information. This protection does not prevent our competitors from independently developing products similar or superior to our products and technologies. To further develop our services or products, we may need to acquire licenses for intellectual property. These licenses may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Our failure to protect our proprietary technology or to obtain appropriate licenses could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. Since our business is dependent upon our proprietary products, the unauthorized use or disclosure of this information could harm our business.

We cannot guarantee that in the future, third parties will not claim that we infringed their intellectual property. Asserting our rights or defending against third party claims could involve substantial costs and diversion of resources, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

Government programs may suggest or mandate initiatives that could impact our ability to sell our products, resulting in decreased revenue.

A major initiative being pushed by President Bush and the Department of Health and Human Services is the National Electronic Health Record. The federal government is promoting this platform and technology which is based on supplying "freeware" to any agency who desires; however, support is not supplied. This initiative competes with the private for profit Health Information Systems vendor community and could adversely affect our ability to sell our products, resulting in decreased revenue.

The covenants in our loan agreements restrict our financial and operational flexibility, including our ability to complete additional acquisitions, invest in new business opportunities, pay down certain indebtedness or declare dividends.

Our term loan agreements contain covenants that restrict, among other things, our ability to borrow money, make particular types of investments, including investments in our subsidiaries, make other restricted payments, swap or sell assets, merge or consolidate, or make acquisitions. An event of default under our loan agreement could allow our lender to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable. We have pledged substantially all of our consolidated assets to secure the debt under our loan agreement. If the amounts outstanding under the loan agreements were accelerated, the lender could proceed against those consolidated assets. Any event of default, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our business. The loan agreements also require us to maintain specified financial ratios. Our ability to meet these financial ratios can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will continue to meet those ratios. We also may incur future debt obligations that might subject us to restrictive covenants that could affect our financial and operational flexibility or subject us to other events of default.

As a result of the costs related to the proposed merger transaction, we were in violation of one of the financial covenants in our loan agreement. Consequently, we were forced to obtain a waiver from the lenders of that covenant in order to prevent an event of default under our loan agreement. There is no assurance that the lender will provide such a waiver in future fiscal periods.

We have only paid one cash dividend after getting our lender's consent and we do not anticipate paying any further cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We presently intend to retain future earnings, if any, in order to provide funds for use in the operation and expansion of our business. Consequently, investors cannot rely on the payment of dividends to increase the value of their investment in us. In addition, our loan agreements prohibit us from paying cash dividends without the prior consent of the lender.

Our growth may be limited if we cannot make acquisitions.

A part of our business strategy is to acquire other businesses that are related to our current business. These acquisitions may be made with cash or securities or a combination of cash and securities. To the extent that we require cash, we may have to borrow the funds or issue equity, which could dilute our earnings or the book value per share of our common stock. Our stock price may adversely affect our ability to make acquisitions for equity or to raise funds for acquisitions through the issuance of equity securities. If we fail to make any acquisitions, our future growth may be limited. As of the date hereof, we do not have any agreement or understanding, either formal or informal, as to any acquisition.

We may be unable to effectively integrate any future acquisitions, which may disrupt or have a negative impact on our business.

A part of our business strategy is to make acquisitions of businesses related to our current business. We may have difficulty integrating the personnel and operations of such business with our own. In addition, the key personnel of any acquired business may not be willing to work for us, and its officers may exercise their rights to terminate their employment with us. We cannot predict the effect expansion may have on our core business. Regardless of whether we are successful in making an acquisition, the negotiations could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees and increase our expenses.

Because we are dependent on our management, the loss of key executive officers could disrupt our business and our financial performance could suffer.

Our business is largely dependent upon our senior executive officers, Messrs. James L. Conway, our chief executive officer and Anthony F. Grisanti, our chief financial officer. Although we have employment agreements with these officers, the employment agreements do not guarantee that those officers will continue as our employees, and each of those officers has the right to terminate his employment on 90 days notice. Our agreements with Messrs. Conway and Grisanti are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2007. In connection with the proposed merger transaction, we entered into new employment agreements with Messrs. Conway and Grisanti; however, these agreements will not take effect unless the merger transaction is consummated. Our business may be adversely affected if any key management personnel or other key employees left our employ.

Any issuance of preferred stock may adversely effect the voting power and equity interest of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation gives our board of directors the right to create new series of preferred stock. As a result, the board of directors may, without stockholder approval, issue preferred stock with voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power and equity interest of the holders of our common stock. The preferred stock, which could be issued with the right to more than one vote per share, could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control. The possible impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of preferred stock or to create any series of preferred stock, we may issue such shares in the future. If we issue preferred stock in a manner which dilutes the voting rights of the holders of our common stock, our listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market may be impaired.

Item 1B. Unresolved SEC Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Property.

We lease office space at the following locations:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Space</u>	<u>Annual Rental</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
3500 Sunrise Highway Great River, New York	Executive offices Software and Related Systems and Services - NY Data Center Services	32,600 square feet	\$552,000, plus 3% annual increases	10/22/14**
570 Metro Place North Dublin, Ohio	Software & Related Systems and Services - OH	32,000 square feet	\$377,172	09/30/2010
5120 Shoreham Place San Diego, California	Software and Related Systems and Services - NY	2,800 square feet	\$75,000	08/31/08
117 North 1 st Street Ann Arbor, Michigan	ASP Services	2,200 square feet	\$49,000	01/31/07
146 Second Street North St. Petersburg, Florida	ASP Services	2,000 square feet	\$29,000	03/31/08
37 Villa Road Greenville, South Carolina	Public Health Software and Related Systems and Services	5,761 square feet	\$81,000	02/23/11
69-730 Highway 11 Rancho Mirage, CA	Software and Related Systems and Services - NY	1,400 square feet	*	*

We believe that our space is adequate for our immediate needs and that, if additional space is required, whether due to the scheduled expiration of a lease or otherwise, it would be readily available at commercially reasonable rates.

Note: In 2007, the Company negotiated an additional 8,553 square feet at its Great River facility at an annual rental of \$149,678 with a lease expiration of 10/22/14. The Company expects to occupy that space in early 2007.

* Month to month rental
 ** This lease provides for an early termination option by the Company in December 2009.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On November 21, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Levy Investments, LTD. v. Netsmart Technologies, Inc.*, et al., Civil Action No. 2566-N, was filed against Netsmart, its directors, Buyer and Merger Sub in the Delaware Court of Chancery, New Castle County. On November 21, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Superior Partners v. James L. Conway, et al.*, Civil Action No. 2563-N, was filed against Netsmart, its directors, Kevin Scalia, Alan B. Tillinghast, Buyer and Merger Sub in the Delaware Court of Chancery, New Castle County. On November 21, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Joe B. Ingram v. Netsmart Technologies, Inc.*, et al., Index No. 06-32611, was filed against Netsmart and its directors in the Supreme Court of New York, Suffolk County. On November 22, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Mark Anthony v. Netsmart Technologies, Inc., et al.*, Index No. 06-32720, was filed against Netsmart, its directors, Alan B. Tillinghast, Kevin Scalia, Insight and Bessemer in the Supreme Court of New York, Suffolk County. On December 1, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Jon Landon v. Francis J. Calcagno et al.*, Civil Action No. 2586-N, was filed against Netsmart, its directors, Buyer, Merger Sub and NT Investor Holdings, Inc. ("Parent") in the Delaware Court of Chancery, New Castle County. On December 12, 2006, a class action complaint entitled *Leviticus Partners, L.P. v. James L. Conway, et al.*, Civil Action No. 2597-N, was filed against Netsmart, its directors, Buyer, Merger Sub, Insight and Bessemer in the Delaware Court of Chancery, New Castle County. The complaints allege, among other things, that each of the directors of Netsmart individually breached the fiduciary duties owing to the Netsmart stockholders by voting to approve the Merger Agreement, thereby enabling management to benefit to the detriment of the stockholders. Each of the complaints seeks, among other relief, the court's designation of class action status, an injunction preventing the consummation of the merger and, in the event of consummation of the merger, rescission and damages. In *Mark Anthony v. Netsmart Technologies, Inc., et al.*, on December 6, 2006, the plaintiff moved for approval of voluntary discontinuance of the action. The motion was granted by order signed on January 4, 2007. On December 11, 2006, the Delaware Court of Chancery entered an order on consent consolidating the three actions filed in that court as of that date. On December 14, 2006, the plaintiff in *Leviticus Partners, L.P. v. James L. Conway, et al.* filed a motion for consolidation and for reconsideration of the order entered December 11, 2006, in the Delaware Court of Chancery. On December 18, 2006, the plaintiff in *Leviticus Partners, L.P. v. James L. Conway, et al.* filed a notice of withdrawal of its motion for consolidation and reconsideration of the December 11, 2006 order and represented to the court its intent to file suit in Suffolk County, New York. By letter to the court dated December 19, 2006, the defendants requested the court to decline to enter the proposed order granting the notice of dismissal. On December 20, 2006, Vice Chancellor Leo E. Strine, Jr. of the Delaware Court of Chancery denied the plaintiff's request to enter an order dismissing the action. On January 5, 2007, the plaintiffs in the consolidated Delaware action filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint, *inter alia*, adding certain nondisclosure claims based on Netsmart's preliminary proxy statement. On January 10, 2007, the plaintiff in *Joe B. Ingram v. Netsmart et al.* filed a First Amended Class Action Complaint adding certain nondisclosure claims based on Netsmart's preliminary proxy statement and naming as additional defendants Insight, Bessemer, Kevin Scalia and Alan B. Tillinghast. On January 12, 2007, the defendants in *Joe B. Ingram v. Netsmart et al.* moved to dismiss the action in favor of the substantially identical actions pending in Delaware. By order dated February 6, 2007, the court granted the defendants motion and dismissed the Suffolk County action. On January 16, 2007, the Delaware Court of Chancery entered, on consent, an Amended Order of Consolidation consolidating *Leviticus Partners, L.P. v. James L. Conway, et al.* with the three previously consolidated Delaware actions. On January 25, 2007, plaintiffs in the consolidated Delaware action filed (1) a motion for expedited discovery; and (2) a notice of intent to file a motion for a preliminary injunction. On January 26, 2007, Vice Chancellor Leo E. Strine, Jr. conducted a telephonic conference in the consolidated Delaware

action. During this telephonic conference, Vice Chancellor Strine ordered that discovery was to be expedited and ordered defendants to produce, by no later than February 2, 2007, documents in response to plaintiffs' request for production of documents, and that depositions of the witnesses be completed by no later than February 11, 2007. Vice Chancellor Strine also held a hearing for Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction on February 27, 2007. On March 14, 2007, the Court of Chancery issued a decision permitting a stockholder vote on the merger to be held after Netsmart makes supplemental disclosures consisting of certain financial projections and the text of the Court's decision. The board of directors unanimously believes that the actions are without merit, and intends for Netsmart and the directors to defend vigorously against them.

From time to time we are also involved in ordinary and routine litigation matters in the normal course of business. We believe that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

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

On December 7, 2006 we held our 2006 annual meeting of stockholders.

The following individuals were elected as directors:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Withheld</u>
James L. Conway	5,519,325	414,004
Kevin Scalia	5,314,412	618,917
Alan Tillinghast	5,519,325	414,004
Joseph G. Sicinski	5,294,192	639,137
Francis Calcagno	5,287,492	645,837
John S.T. Gallagher	5,296,692	636,637
Yacov Shamash	5,250,287	683,042

The following proposals were approved as follows:

	<u>Votes For</u>	<u>Votes Against</u>	<u>Abstain</u>	<u>Broker Non Votes</u>
Proposal to increase the number of shares available under the Company's 2001 Long-Term Incentive Plan	3,220,677	1,075,526	208,593	1,428,533
Approval of amendments to the 2001 Long Term Incentive Plan	3,313,965	981,138	209,693	1,428,533
Approval of the selection of Marcum & Kliegman LLP as the Company's independent certified Accountants for 2006	5,891,821	5,194	36,314	

Part II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

(a) Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol NTST. Set forth below is the reported high and low sales prices of our common stock for each quarterly period during 2006 and 2005.

<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
March 31, 2006	\$	13.86	\$ 10.48
June 30, 2006		14.60	12.03
September 30, 2006		15.05	11.75
December 31, 2006		16.32	12.36
March 31, 2005	\$	10.27	8.28
June 30, 2005		9.74	8.50
September 30, 2005		12.50	8.94
December 31, 2005		15.00	12.17

As of March 15, 2007, there were approximately 860 beneficial owners of our common stock. The closing price of our common stock was \$16.35 per share on March 15, 2007. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

We do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings for use in operation and development of our business and for potential acquisitions. In addition, the terms of our term loan agreement require our lender's consent with respect to the payment of cash dividends.

The information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is located under "Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters".

(b) During the year ended December 31, 2006, no purchases were made under the Company's stock buyback plan.

Item 6.**Selected Financial Data.**

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below for the five years in the period ended December 31, 2006 has been derived from the company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002	
	(in thousands except per share data)					
Selected Statements of Income Data:						
Revenue	\$ 59,050	\$ 37,978	\$ 29,005	\$ 27,175	\$ 22,126	
Income from Operations before interest, other financing costs and income tax	\$ 4,139	2,556	3,065	2,368	1,095	
Net Income	\$ 1,853	1,590	2,7532	3,0283	1,1954	
Dividends Declared Per Common Share	--	--	--	.10	--	
Per Share Data - Diluted:						
Net Income	\$.27	\$.27	\$.50	\$.64	\$.29	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,748	5,935	5,537	4,752	4,153	
Selected Balance Sheet Data:						
Working Capital	\$ 3,758	\$ 4,043	\$ 18,216	\$ 14,714	\$ 9,215	
Total Assets	70,525	64,622	37,707	34,633	22,416	
Long Term Debt Including Current Portion	3,209	2,750	1,000	1,667	1,750	
Capitalized Leases Including Current Portion	10	71	86	147	12	
Stock dividend	--	--	--	441	--	
Total Liabilities	31,753	28,336	13,080	13,633	11,110	
(Accumulated Deficit)	(151)	(2,004)	(3,594)	(6,347)	(9,376)	
Stockholders' Equity	\$ 38,771	\$ 36,286	\$ 24,627	\$ 21,000	\$ 11,306	

¹ In 2006, the Company completed one acquisition. In 2005, the Company completed three acquisitions (see note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

² The Company's tax provision has been reduced as a result of a \$1,014,000 reduction in its deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

³ The Company's tax provision has been reduced as a result of available net operating loss carry forwards. In addition, a \$900,000 tax benefit was recognized, as a result of a further reduction in its deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

⁴ The Company's tax provision has been reduced as a result of available net operating loss carry forwards. In addition, a \$400,000 tax benefit was recognized, as a result of a further reduction in its deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

⁵ The Company recognized \$1,581,000 of costs associated with the proposed merger transaction in the fourth quarter of 2006. These costs were not deductible for tax purposes.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Overview

Our operations are grouped into five segments:

- § Software and Related Systems and Services - New York
- § Software and Related Systems and Services - Ohio
- § Software and Related Systems and Services - Public Health
 - § Data Center Services (service bureau services)
 - § Application Service Provider Services ("ASP")

Software and Related Systems and Services is the design, installation, implementation and maintenance of computer information systems that provide comprehensive healthcare information technology solutions, including billing, patient tracking and scheduling for inpatient and outpatient environments, as well as clinical documentation and medical record generation and management. We perform these services in each of the New York, Public Health and Ohio segments. Within these segments, we recognize revenue based on the nature of the products and services sold, for example, a turnkey system, a consulting contract or a maintenance contract. Turnkey revenue includes turnkey systems labor revenue, third party hardware and software revenue, license revenue and sales from our small turnkey division. We further classify our revenue into large turnkey and small turnkey components. The large turnkey components consist mostly of our Avatar suite of products. When we are engaged in fixed price arrangements for large turnkey systems, the installations will usually extend over a six-month to a multi-year time period. The duration of the implementation depends on the size and complexity of the customer organization and the specifics of the implementation. Installations of small turnkey components are usually completed within a six-month period. Small turnkey contracts performed in the New York segment are mostly related to our Avatar methadone related products. The small turnkey contracts in the Ohio segment are for system installations for behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The Software and Related Systems and Services - Ohio segment was established as a result of the acquisition of Netsmart Ohio, formerly CMHC Systems, Inc ("CMHC"). This acquisition occurred on September 28, 2005 and consequently operations from this acquisition are included in the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006, but are not included in the entire comparable period for 2005. The small turnkey contracts in the Public Health segment are for system installations for a comprehensive set of public health and vital records solutions for public health agencies of all sizes. The Software and Related Systems and Services - Public Health segment is a new segment established as a result of the acquisition of the business of QS Technologies, Inc. ("QS") by Netsmart's Public Health subsidiary. This acquisition occurred in August 2006 and consequently operations from this acquisition are included in the results of operations for the five months ended December 31, 2006 but are not included in the comparable period for 2005. Data Center Services involves our personnel performing data entry and data processing services for customers. Application Service Provider Services involves the offering of our Avatar suite of products, our CareNet products, our InfoScribeR products and our Netsmart University products on a virtual private network or through an internet delivery approach, thereby allowing our customers to deploy products and pay on a monthly service basis, thus eliminating capital intensive system requirements for such services.

On April 28, 2005, we acquired substantially all of the assets, including computer software, customer lists and computer equipment, of Continued Learning (“CL”), a company that offered a comprehensive family of web-based training products and services, including its Learning Management System. The total purchase price, including acquisition costs and recognition of an additional payment, was \$739,238 which consisted of cash of \$252,917, which was paid out of existing working capital including legal fees of \$18,632, and broker fees of \$10,000, 20,000 shares of our common stock valued at \$191,400, assumed liabilities of \$44,921 and an accrual for a probable additional payment of \$250,000. The purchase agreement provides for an additional payment of up to \$250,000 if certain revenue targets are met in year one. Based upon the attainment of those revenue targets as of December 31, 2005, we recognized the full \$250,000 of this additional payment at December 31, 2005, which amount was paid in 2006. We also entered into a two year employment agreement at an annual salary of \$100,000 per year with the principal of CL, whereby the principal can receive an additional \$300,000 in cash, to be accounted for as compensation expense, if certain revenue targets are met within a two-year period. As of December 31, 2006, certain revenue targets have been met and additional compensation expense in the amount of \$100,000 has been recognized and paid.

On June 20, 2005, we acquired the assets of Addiction Management Systems, Inc (“AMS”). The total purchase price, including acquisition costs, was \$3,610,682, which consisted of cash of \$2,641,945 plus legal fees of \$19,904 and assumed liabilities for services to be provided of \$948,833.

On September 28, 2005, we acquired 100% of the equity interest in CMHC, a company that offers a full suite of behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers, and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The purchase price totaled approximately \$19,565,956, as follows: \$12,994,758 in cash, 435,735 shares of our common stock (valued at \$4,915,091), acquisition costs of \$864,083, plus additional cash consideration estimated at \$792,024 as required by the “working capital adjustment”. We had accrued \$792,024 as the “working capital adjustment” which was calculated in accordance with the merger agreement. This calculation was subject to adjustment; during 2006 the working capital adjustment was finalized in the amount of \$524,935, which amount was paid. The difference of \$267,089 was reflected as a reduction in goodwill and accrued expenses. Additionally during 2006, we evaluated the assets and liabilities acquired from CMHC and increased deferred revenue by \$151,218 and accrued expenses by \$342,766, which was partially offset by an increase in deferred tax asset of \$355,000, resulting in a net increase to goodwill of \$138,984. In addition, we booked a deferred tax liability in the amount of \$3,843,000 relating to the non-deductible nature of certain acquired intangible assets, which liability will be amortized in future periods.

On August 1, 2006, we acquired certain assets, including computer software, customer lists and computer equipment of QS Technologies, Inc. (“QS”). The purchase price totaled approximately \$5,466,000 as follows: an initial payment of \$1,900,000 in cash and a three year \$1,435,000 promissory note paid monthly, at an annual rate of 8.25%, together with the assumption of approximately \$2,095,000 in net liabilities, consisting principally of deferred revenue, and acquisition costs of approximately \$36,000. The transaction also provides for potential additional payments to the seller of up to \$1,450,000 in 2008, contingent upon the attainment of performance milestones by the QS business through 2007. The milestones relate to the attainment of maintenance revenue, vital records contract awards, and other software contract awards. Based on our analysis, the attainment of these milestones would result in a contingent purchase price adjustment. The QS business delivers enterprise-wide public health solutions and vital records software to 70 public health agencies, including nine states.

Our results of operations are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described in Item 1A, Risk Factors, above and the market risks described in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks, below.

Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Results of Operations

Our total revenue for 2006 was \$59,050,000, an increase of \$21,071,000, or 55%, from our revenue for 2005 which was \$37,979,000. Revenue from the Netsmart - Ohio acquisition accounted for \$15,675,000 or 74% of the increase in revenue from 2006 to 2005. Revenue from the Netsmart - Public Health acquisition accounted for \$1,991,000 or 9% of the increase from 2006 to 2005. Revenue from the AMS acquisition accounted for \$783,000 or 4% of the increase in revenue from 2006 to 2005.

Revenue from contracts with state and local government agencies represented 40% of revenue in 2006 and 44% of revenue in 2005. This decrease was the result of the inclusion of the Netsmart - Ohio revenue, which has a lower percentage (approximately 20%) of revenue generated from contracts with state and local government agencies.

Fixed price software development contracts, which include labor, licenses and third party resale components, accounted for 15% and 24% of consolidated revenue for 2006 and 2005, respectively. This decrease is the result of a decrease in Software and Related Systems and Services revenue generated from fixed price contracts, an increase in Software and Related Systems and Services revenue generated on an as incurred basis, as well as an increase in our recurring revenue components. Our recurring revenue components, which include our maintenance contract services, our Data Center and our ASP services, accounted for 54% of our consolidated revenue for 2006 as compared to 46% of consolidated revenue for 2005. This increase was primarily the result of an increase in maintenance revenue resulting from the inclusion of the operations of Netsmart - Ohio and Netsmart - Public Health, as well as an increase in both maintenance and ASP revenue, exclusive of the Netsmart - Ohio and Netsmart - Public Health acquisitions, which was partially offset by a decrease in Data Center revenue.

Revenue from large turnkey fixed price software development contracts is determined using the percentage of completion method, which is based upon the time spent by our technical personnel on a project. Since the billing schedules under the contracts differ from the recognition of revenue, at the end of any quarter, these contracts generally result in either costs and estimated profits in excess of billing or billing in excess of costs and estimated profits. Revenue from our small turnkey fixed price contracts is accounted for under the completed contract method.

Software and Related Systems and Services - New York

Our Software and Related Systems and Services - New York revenue for 2006 was \$30,873,000, an increase of \$2,448,000, or 9%, from our revenue for 2005, which was \$28,425,000. Software and Related Systems and Services - New York revenue is comprised of turnkey systems labor revenue, revenue from sales of third party hardware and software license revenue, maintenance revenue and revenue from small turnkey systems in the markets in which we operated prior to our acquisition of our Ohio operations in September 2005.

Within this segment is large turnkey and small turnkey components. The large turnkey components consist mostly of our Avatar suite of products. When we are engaged in fixed price arrangements for large turnkey systems, the installations will usually extend over a six-month to a multi-year time period and are accounted for under the percentage of completion method. The duration of the implementation depends on the size and complexity of the customer organization and the specifics of the implementation. Installations of small turnkey components are usually completed within a six-month period and are accounted for under the completed contract method. Small turnkey contracts performed in the New York segment are mostly related to our Avatar methadone related products.

The largest component of Software and Related Systems and Services - New York revenue was maintenance revenue, which increased \$1,149,000, or 12%, to \$10,933,000 in 2006 from \$9,784,000 in 2005. Revenue from the AMS acquisition accounted for approximately 67% of this increase. As turnkey systems are completed, they are transitioned to the maintenance division, thereby increasing our installed base of recurring revenue. Turnkey systems labor revenue increased \$647,000, or 7%, to \$10,492,000 in 2006 from \$9,845,000 in 2005. Turnkey systems labor revenue refers to labor associated with turnkey installations and includes categories such as training, installation, project management and development. An increase of \$1,091,000 in turnkey systems labor revenue was primarily due to an increase in billable time spent on contracts. This increase was partially offset by \$444,000 due to a 7% decrease in our average daily billing rate. Revenue from third party hardware and software decreased 2% to \$5,433,000 in 2006 from \$5,544,000 in 2005. Sales of third party hardware and software, such as pharmacy and database software, are made in connection with the sales of turnkey systems. These sales are typically made at lower gross margins than our software and related systems and services revenue. During 2006, the decrease in revenue from third party hardware and software was the result of a decrease in database software sales and pharmacy related sales to various customers. License revenue decreased 4% to \$2,126,000 in 2006 from \$2,210,000 in 2005. License revenue is generated as part

of a sale of a human services information system pursuant to a contract or purchase order that includes delivery of the system and maintenance. The decrease in revenue is substantially the result of a decrease in customer user count upgrade sales, as well as a decrease in large system license sales. Revenue from the sales of our small turnkey contracts increased 81% to \$1,889,000 in 2006 from \$1,042,000 in 2005. Small turnkey contract sales relate to turnkey contracts that are less than \$50,000 and are usually completed within one to six months. The increase in our small turnkey revenue for 2006 is substantially due to work being performed on two substantial Avatar methadone contracts.

Gross profit increased 6% to \$14,656,000 in 2006 from \$13,836,000 in 2005. Our gross profit percentage decreased to 48% in 2006 period from 49% in 2005. Our gross profit percentage decreased as a result of the decrease in license revenue, as well as an increase in our small turnkey revenue, which are typically performed at lower gross margins than our other revenue components. This decrease was partially offset by improved efficiency from our maintenance division.

Software and Related Systems and Services - Ohio

The Software and Related Systems and Services-Ohio segment is a new segment established as a result of the acquisition of Netsmart - Ohio, formerly CMHC Systems, Inc. The Ohio operations were acquired on September 28, 2005 and its results of operations are included from October 1, 2005. Netsmart - Ohio offers a full suite of behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers, and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The small turnkey contracts in the Ohio segment are for system installations for behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The small turnkey contracts are usually completed within a six-month period.

Revenue for 2006 consisted of the following components: Maintenance revenue of \$14,764,000, third party hardware and software revenue of \$1,742,000, turnkey systems labor revenue of \$2,574,000 and license revenue of \$1,814,000.

Gross profit for 2006 was \$11,556,000 and our gross profit percentage was 55%. The gross profit for the three months that Netsmart-Ohio operations were included in 2005 was \$2,704,000 and our gross profit percentage was 52%. The improvement in gross profit percentages from 52% in 2005 to 55% in 2006 was the results of reduced costs and operating efficiencies.

Software and Related Systems and Services - Public Health

The Software and Related Systems and Services-Public Health segment is a new segment established as a result of the acquisition of the business of QS by Netsmart - Public Health. The Public Health operations were acquired on August 1, 2006. Netsmart - Public Health delivers enterprise-wide public health solutions and vital records software to 70 public health agencies, including nine states. The small turnkey contracts in the Public Health segment are for system installations for Public Health information management software and vital records software for public health agencies. The small turnkey contracts are usually completed within a six-month period.

Revenue for 2006 consisted of the following components: Maintenance revenue of \$865,000, third party reimbursable revenue of \$8,000, turnkey systems labor revenue of \$260,000 and license revenue of \$858,000.

Gross profit for 2006 was \$1,323,000 and our gross profit percentage was 66%.

Data Center Services (Service Bureau)

Data center clients typically generate approximately the same amount of revenue each year. We bill on a transaction basis or on a fixed fee arrangement. Historically, each year we increase the transaction or fixed fee by an amount that approximates the New York urban consumer price index increase. The data center revenue decreased to \$1,736,000 in 2006 from \$1,795,000 in 2005, representing a decrease of \$60,000, or 3%. This decrease was the result of one customer discontinuing the use of our services.

Gross profit increased 1% to \$919,000 in 2006 from \$908,000 in 2005. Our gross margin percentage increased to 53% in 2006 from 51% in 2005. This increase in gross margin percentage was the result of a reduction in the following costs: communication costs decreased \$32,000, supplies decreased \$12,000 and support overhead and facility costs decreased \$56,000. These decreases in costs, which increased our gross margin percentage, were partially offset by a \$30,000 increase in salary and fringe cost, as well as the decrease in revenue described above.

Application Service Provider Services ("ASP")

ASP Services involves the offering of our Avatar suite of products, our CareNet products, our Netsmart University products and our InfoScribeR products on a virtual private network or through an internet delivery approach, thereby allowing our customers to rapidly deploy products and pay on a monthly service basis, thus eliminating capital intensive system requirements for such services.

ASP revenue increased to \$3,556,000 in 2006 from \$2,538,000 in 2005, representing an increase of \$1,018,000 or 40%. This increase is primarily the result of the inclusion of our Netsmart University revenue, as well as increases in our CareNet, Avatar ASP services and InfoScribeR customer base.

Gross profit for 2006 was \$1,325,000 and for 2005 it was \$927,000, representing an increase of \$398,000, or 43%. The gross margin percentage was 37% for 2006 and 2005. Although revenue increased, the gross profit and gross margin percentage did not increase proportionally due to the increased costs associated with the Netsmart University operations, which amounted to \$457,000 in 2006. We believe that the costs currently in place represent the required costs to support the Netsmart University operation, as well as a provision for bonus of \$100,000 in accordance with the provisions of an employment contract with the principal of Netsmart University. We expect that as revenue from Netsmart University increases, gross profit and margins for this segment will increase accordingly.

Operating Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$19,087,000 in 2006, reflecting an increase of \$7,815,000, or 69%, from \$11,272,000 in 2005. Approximately \$3,510,000 or 46% of this increase was related to the sales and marketing and general and administrative costs associated with Netsmart - Ohio. These costs consist of : (1) general and administrative costs totaling \$1,577,000, of which the major cost components are as follows: accounting, human resources and administrative salaries and fringe costs - \$336,000, rent and real estate taxes related to the Ohio facility - \$304,000, reserve for bad debts - \$201,000, customer list and contract backlog amortization - \$458,000, and equipment costs and maintenance - \$105,000 and (2) sales and marketing costs totaling \$1,933,000, of which the major cost components are as follows - salaries and fringe benefits - \$1,280,000, commissions - \$246,000, trade shows - \$146,000 and travel and lodging - \$160,000. These increases are based upon 2005 costs for Netsmart-Ohio being included only for the period of the acquisition date (10/1/05 through December 31, 2005 and for the full year in 2006. The remaining 54% of the increase in selling, general and administrative costs in excess of the Netsmart - Ohio costs were as follows, sales and marketing salaries and fringe benefit costs, which increased \$430,000; commissions, which increased \$511,000; general administrative salaries and fringe benefits costs, which increased \$306,000; general insurance costs which increased \$130,000; accounting costs which increased \$193,000; provision for bonuses

which increased \$211,000; and costs associated with the process of privatization \$1,581,000.

We incurred research, development and maintenance expenses of \$6,553,000 in 2006, an increase of \$2,006,000, or 44%, from \$4,547,000 in 2005. Approximately \$1,257,000 of the increase in research, development and maintenance expenses related to the Netsmart - Ohio operations and \$328,000 related to the Netsmart Public Health operations. The Netsmart -New York research, development and maintenance expenses increased by \$421,000 in 2006 as compared to 2005. This increase was substantially related to investment in product enhancements and extensions. These extensions include the development of new software modules which address Federal reporting requirements, as well as continuing investment in core products. These amounts have been appropriately accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 86, "Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed."

Interest expense was \$252,000 in 2006, an increase of \$133,000, or 112%, from the \$119,000 in 2005. On October 7, 2005, we borrowed \$2,500,000 pursuant to a term loan advanced under a new revolving credit and term loan agreement. In August 2006, in connection with the acquisition of Netsmart - Public Health, we issued a three year promissory note in the amount of \$1,435,000. The increase in interest expense was partially the result of the increased borrowings both under the term loan and related to this note.

Interest income was \$377,000 in 2006, an increase of \$66,000, or 21%, from \$311,000 in 2005. This increase is the result an increase in interest rates. Interest income is generated from short-term investments made with a substantial portion of the proceeds received from our term loan, as well as cash generated from operations.

We have a net operating loss tax carry forward of approximately \$3,321,000 at December 31, 2006 Pursuant to Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code regarding substantial changes in company ownership, utilization of this net operating loss carryforward is limited. In 2006, we recorded a current income tax expense of \$2,289,000, which related to various state and local taxes, as well as a provision for the Federal alternative minimum tax. The income tax provision was increased by a deferred tax charge of \$121,000. The increase in the effective tax rate of 56.5% for 2006 compared to 42% for 2005 is substantially attributable to the costs of the Proposed Merger Transaction in the amount of \$1,581,000 not being deductible for income tax purposes. In 2005, we recorded a current income tax expense of \$324,000, which related to various state and local taxes, as well as a provision for the Federal alternative minimum tax. The income tax provision was increased by a deferred tax provision of \$835,000

As a result of the foregoing factors, in 2006 we had net income of \$1,853,000, or \$.28 per share (basic) and \$.27 per share (diluted). For 2005, we had net income of \$1,590,000, or \$.28 per share (basic) and \$.27 per share (diluted).

Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

Results of Operations

Our total revenue for 2005 was \$37,978,000, an increase of \$8,973,000, or 31%, from our revenue for 2004 which was \$29,005,000. Revenue from the Netsmart - Ohio acquisition accounted for \$5,219,000 of the increase in revenue from 2005 to 2004. This revenue was for the period October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

Revenue from contracts with state and local government agencies represented 44% of revenue in 2005 and 49% of revenue in 2004. This decrease was the result of the inclusion of the Netsmart - Ohio revenue, which has a lower percentage (approximately 20%) of revenue generated from contracts with state and local government agencies.

Fixed price software development contracts, which include labor, licenses and third party resale components, accounted for 24% and 34% of consolidated revenue for 2005 and 2004, respectively. This decrease is the result of a decrease in Software and Related Systems and Services revenue generated from fixed price contracts and an increase in Software and Related Systems and Services revenue generated on an as incurred basis. Our recurring revenue components, which include our maintenance contract services, our Data Center and ASP services, accounted for 46% of our consolidated revenue for 2005 compared to 42% of consolidated revenue for 2004. This increase was the result of an increase in both maintenance and ASP revenue which was partially offset by a decrease in Data Center revenue. Revenue from large turnkey fixed price software development contracts is determined using the percentage of completion method, which is based upon the time spent by our technical personnel on a project. Since the billing schedules under the contracts differ from the recognition of revenue, at the end of any quarter, these contracts generally result in either costs and estimated profits in excess of billing or billing in excess of costs and estimated profits. Revenue from our small turnkey fixed price contracts is accounted for under the completed contract method.

Software and Related Systems and Services - New York

Our Software and Related Systems and Services - New York revenue for 2005 was \$28,425,000, an increase of \$3,204,000, or 13%, from our revenue for 2004, which was \$25,221,000. Software and Related Systems and Services - New York revenue is comprised of turnkey systems labor revenue, revenue from sales of third party hardware and software license revenue, maintenance revenue and revenue from small turnkey systems in the markets in which we operated prior to our acquisition of our Ohio operations in September 2005.

Within this segment are large turnkey and small turnkey components. The large turnkey components consist mostly of our Avatar suite of products. When we are engaged in fixed price arrangements for large turnkey systems, the installations will usually extend over a six-month to a multi-year time period; these installations are accounted for under the percentage of completion method. The duration of the implementation depends on the size and complexity of the customer organization and the specifics of the implementation. Installations of small turnkey components are usually completed within a six-month period; these installations are accounted for under the completed contract method. Small turnkey contracts performed in the New York segment are mostly related to our Avatar methadone related products.

The largest component of Software and Related Systems and Services revenue was turnkey systems labor revenue, which increased \$243,000, or 3%, to \$9,845,000 in 2005 from \$9,602,000 in 2004. Turnkey systems labor revenue refers to labor associated with turnkey installations and includes categories such as training, installation, project management and development. The increase in turnkey systems labor revenue was primarily due to a 4% increase in the average daily billing rate, which accounted for total labor revenue increase of \$208,000 in 2005 as compared to 2004. Revenue from third party hardware and software increased 28% to \$5,544,000 in 2005, from \$4,335,000 in 2004. Sales of third party hardware and software, such as pharmacy and database software, are made in connection with the sales of turnkey systems. These sales are typically made at lower gross margins than our software and related systems and services revenue. During 2005, the increase in revenue from third party hardware and software was partially the result of an increase in database software sales and pharmacy sales to various customers. License revenue increased 7% to \$2,210,000 in 2005, from \$2,066,000 in 2004. License revenue is generated as part of a sale of a human services information system pursuant to a contract or purchase order that includes delivery of the system and maintenance. During 2005, approximately one-third of the increase in license revenue was the result of increased user license sales to existing customers. Maintenance revenue increased 18% to \$9,784,000 in 2005 from \$8,290,000 in 2004. Revenue from the AMS acquisition accounted for approximately one-half of this increase. As turnkey systems are completed, they are transitioned to the maintenance division, thereby increasing our installed base. Revenue from the sales of our small turnkey contracts increased 12% to \$1,042,000 in 2005 from \$928,000 in 2004. Small turnkey contract sales relate to turnkey contracts that are less than \$50,000 and are usually completed within one to six months. On June 20, 2005, we acquired AMS. AMS typically has the type of contracts included in the small turnkey revenue; sales of AMS products and services totaled \$216,000 in 2005.

Gross profit increased 17% to \$13,836,000 in 2005 from \$11,849,000 in 2004. Our gross margin percentage increased to 49% in 2005 from 47% in 2004. Our gross margin increased as a result of improved efficiency from our maintenance division, as well as an increase in our license revenue.

Software and Related Systems and Services - Ohio

The Software and Related Systems and Services-Ohio segment is a new segment established as a result of the acquisition of Netsmart - Ohio, formerly CMHC Systems, Inc. The Ohio operations were acquired on September 28, 2005 and are included commencing October 1, 2005. Netsmart - Ohio offers a full suite of behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers, and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The small turnkey contracts in the Ohio segment are for system installations for behavioral healthcare information management software for mental health, substance abuse, and addiction services agencies, developmental disability centers and behavioral health-related managed care organizations. The small turnkey contracts are usually completed within a six-month period.

Revenue for October 1 through December 31, 2005 was \$5,219,000 and consisted of the following components; Maintenance revenue of \$3,533,000, third party hardware and software revenue of \$654,000, turnkey systems labor revenue of \$802,000 and license revenue of \$230,000.

Gross profit for 2005 was \$2,704,000 and our gross margin percentage was 52%.

Data Center Services (Service Bureau)

Data center clients typically generate approximately the same amount of revenue each year. We bill on a transaction basis or on a fixed fee arrangement. Historically, each year we increase the transaction or fixed fee by an amount that approximates the New York urban consumer price index increase. The data center revenue decreased to \$1,795,000 in 2005 from \$2,058,000 in 2004, representing a decrease of \$263,000, or 13%. This decrease was the result of two customers discontinuing the use of our services.

Gross profit decreased 25% to \$908,000 in 2005 from \$1,209,000 in 2004. Our gross margin percentage decreased to 51% in 2005 from 59% in 2004. This decrease was the result of the decrease in revenue, as well as an increase in costs of approximately \$38,000. The increase in costs was substantially the result of an increase in communications costs of \$29,000, depreciation of \$20,000 and salaries of \$7,000, which was partially offset by a decrease in support overhead of approximately \$18,000.

Application Service Provider Services ("ASP")

ASP Services involves the offering of our Avatar suite of products, our CareNet products, our ContinuedLearning products and our InfoScribeR products on a virtual private network or through an internet delivery approach, thereby allowing our customers to rapidly deploy products and pay on a monthly service basis, thus eliminating capital intensive system requirements for such services.

ASP revenue increased to \$2,538,000 in 2005 from \$1,725,000 in 2004, representing an increase of \$813,000 or 47%. This increase is the result of additional users, including one new customer of our Avatar suite of products, the inclusion of our Netsmart University revenue for the period April 28, 2005 through December 31, 2005, as well as increases in our CareNet and InfoScribeR revenue.

On April 28, 2005, we acquired substantially all of the assets, including computer software, customer lists and computer equipment, of ContinuedLearning LLC, a company that offers a comprehensive family of web-based training products and services, including its Learning Management System. ContinuedLearning revenue totaled \$235,000 for 2005.

Gross profit for 2005 was \$927,000 and for 2004 was \$799,000. The gross margin percentage was 37% in 2005 and 46% in 2004. Although revenue increased, the gross profit and gross margin percentage did not increase proportionally due to the increased costs associated with the ContinuedLearning operations which amounted to \$494,000 in 2005. These costs represent the required baseline costs to support the ContinuedLearning operation. We expect that as new revenue is added to this operation, gross profit and margins will increase accordingly.

Operating Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$11,272,000 in 2005, reflecting an increase of \$3,978,000, or 55%, from \$7,294,000 in 2004. Approximately \$1,571,000 or 39% of this increase was related to the selling, general and administrative costs associated with Netsmart - Ohio. These costs included such categories as salary and fringe benefits of \$720,000, consulting costs of \$199,000 and rent of \$170,000. Approximately \$641,000 or 16% of this increase was related to an increase in bad debts, which included \$340,000 related to one customer who filed for bankruptcy. The remaining increases were in: sales and marketing salaries and fringe benefits, which increased by \$503,000; sales and marketing consulting costs, which increased by \$282,000; other consulting which increased by \$215,000, of which \$86,000 related to Sarbanes Oxley compliance efforts and \$79,000 related to strategic planning efforts; sales and marketing conference costs which increased by \$151,000; general administrative salaries and fringe benefits, which increased by \$187,000 and \$558,000 which related to increased amortization related to the ContinuedLearning, Netsmart - Ohio and AMS acquisitions. The cost increases were partially offset by reductions in: depreciation, which decreased by \$133,000; and provision for bonuses, which decreased by \$142,000.

We incurred research, development and maintenance expenses of \$4,547,000 in 2005, an increase of 30% from \$3,498,000 in 2004. Approximately \$853,000 or 81% of this increase was related to the Netsmart - Ohio operations after the acquisition. During the latter part of 2004, we invested in infrastructure that is designed to improve the way we support our customers and products. This increased infrastructure cost relates to product version control, which includes design, programming, testing, documentation and quality control of our products. These efforts accounted for the remaining increase in our research, development and maintenance expenses. We also continue to invest in product enhancement and extensions. These extensions include the development of new software modules which address Federal reporting requirements, as well as continuing investment in core products. These amounts have been appropriately accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 86, "Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed."

Interest and other expense was \$119,000 in 2005, a decrease of \$10,000, or 8%, from the \$129,000 in 2004. This decrease is the result of the completion of the amortization of the financing costs associated with our then-current loan agreement, which was amortized over a three year period, as well as reduced borrowing under our then-current loan agreement during 2005. On October 7, 2005, we borrowed \$2,500,000 pursuant to a term loan advanced under a new revolving credit and term loan agreement. The decrease in interest expense was partially offset by an increase in interest expense relating to the increased borrowings under the new term loan.

Interest income was \$311,000 in 2005, an increase of \$185,000, or 147%, from \$126,000 in 2004. This increase is the result of maintaining higher cash balances during 2005, as well as an increase in interest rates. Interest income is generated from short-term investments made with a substantial portion of the proceeds received from our term loan, as well as cash generated from operations and the proceeds of the exercise of options and warrants.

We have a net operating loss tax carry forward of approximately \$5,300,000 at December 31, 2005. In 2005, we recorded a current income tax expense of \$324,000, which related to various state and local taxes, as well as a provision for the Federal alternative minimum tax. The income tax provision was increased by a deferred tax provision of \$835,000. In 2004, we recorded a current income tax expense of \$187,000, which related to various state and local taxes, as well as a provision for the Federal alternative minimum tax. The current provision was reduced by \$952,000 as a result of the use of the available net operating loss carry forward. During 2004, the deferred tax valuation allowance of \$1,731,000 was reversed, \$717,000 of which was recorded as an addition to additional paid in

capital and \$1,014,000 as a deferred tax benefit. The deferred tax provision was \$1,136,000 based on utilization of net operating loss carry forwards offset by a reduction in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance of \$1,014,000.

As a result of the foregoing factors, in 2005 we had net income of \$1,590,000, or \$.28 per share (basic) and \$.27 per share (diluted). For 2004, we had net income of \$2,753,000, or \$.52 per share (basic) and \$.50 per share (diluted).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had working capital of approximately \$3,758,000 at December 31, 2006 as compared to working capital of approximately \$4,043,000 at December 31, 2005. This decrease of approximately \$285,000 in working capital was the result of the following: \$4,242,000 in cash used in, and the assumption of net current liabilities associated with, the Netsmart - Public Health acquisition; \$1,144,000 for the acquisition of equipment; \$2,075,000 related to current income taxes payable and \$159,000 of additional costs related to the private placement effort completed in 2005. These decreases were substantially offset by: our net income, after adding back depreciation, amortization and other noncash charges, which totaled \$6,191,000; \$290,000 for a goodwill adjustment relating to deferred revenue and accrued liabilities; and net proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants in the amount of \$562,000. The remaining increase in working capital of \$292,000 was due to changes in other current assets and liabilities.

In October 2005, we entered into a revolving credit and term loan agreement with the Bank of America, which was amended as of December 31, 2005, and further amended as of September 29, 2006 (as so amended, the "Credit Agreement"). This financing provides us with a five-year term loan of \$2,500,000. The term loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.25%. We have entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the Bank for the amount outstanding under the term loan whereby we converted our variable rate on the term loan to a fixed rate of 7.1% in order to reduce the interest rate risk associated with these borrowings. On October 7, 2005, we borrowed the full amount of the \$2,500,000 term loan. The revolving credit facility provides for borrowings of up to \$2,500,000. Any amounts borrowed under this arrangement will bear interest at a rate per annum to be elected by us, equal to either (1) the LIBOR Rate plus 2.5% or (2) the Bank's prime rate. We have not borrowed any amounts under the revolving credit facility and there is no amount outstanding as of December 31, 2006. The amount outstanding under the Credit Agreement at December 31, 2006 is \$1,917,000.

The terms of the Credit Agreement require compliance with certain covenants, including maintaining a minimum tangible net worth of a negative \$600,000 until December 30, 2006 with provisions for increases in future periods, minimum cash reserves of \$5,000,000, maintenance of certain financial ratios, limitations on capital expenditures and indebtedness and prohibition of the payment of cash dividends. As of December 31, 2006, we were not in compliance with one of the financial covenants of the Credit Agreement. As a result, the Bank agreed to waive any non-compliance by us for the no loss in any quarter provision. We incurred a net loss of approximately \$500,000 as a result of expensing \$1,581,000 of costs related to the proposed merger transaction. The nature of these costs did not allow us to recognize any tax benefit associated with these costs. As a result of the Bank agreeing to waive our non compliance, as of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with the terms of the Credit Agreement.

A part of our growth strategy is to acquire other businesses that are related to our current business. Such acquisitions may be made with cash, our securities, or a combination of cash and securities. If we fail to make any acquisitions our future growth will be limited to only internal growth. We are continually seeking acquisitions that will add complementary products to our offerings and that will provide value for the markets we serve. As of the date of this Form 10-K annually report, we did not have any formal or informal agreements or understandings with respect to any material acquisition by us.

On August 1, 2006, we acquired certain assets, including computer software, customer lists and computer equipment of QS Technologies, Inc. ("QS"). The purchase price totaled approximately \$5,466,000 as follows: an initial payment of \$1,900,000 in cash and a three year \$1,435,000 promissory note paid monthly, at an annual rate of 8.25% together with the assumption of approximately \$2,095,000 in net liabilities, consisting principally of deferred revenue, and acquisition costs of approximately \$36,000. The transaction also provides for potential additional payments to the seller of up to \$1,450,000 in 2008, contingent upon the attainment of performance milestones by the QS business through 2007. The milestones would result from the attainment of maintenance revenue, vital records contract awards, and other software contract awards. Based on our analysis, the attainment of these milestones would result in a contingent purchase price adjustment. The QS business delivers enterprise-wide public health solutions and vital records software to 70 public health agencies, including nine states. We also assumed the facility lease of QS in Greenville, South Carolina. This lease has a total square footage of 5,761, is non cancelable and expires on February 23, 2011. The annual rent is \$80,106 and is subject to escalation clauses. The amount outstanding under the promissory note at December 31, 2006 was \$1,292,000.

Based on our market capitalization on June 30, 2006, the last day of our second fiscal quarter, we became an "accelerated filer" for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. Our status as an accelerated filer required us to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for the year ended December 31, 2006, which requires management certification with respect to internal controls over financial reporting. In anticipation of the change to accelerated filer status, we have substantially completed the steps necessary to enable management to evaluate such internal controls. Consequently, we do not expect to make material expenditures in connection with our Section 404 compliance, other than the attestation by our independent registered accountants.

On November 18, 2006, we entered into the Merger Agreement with NT Acquisition, Inc. and NT Merger Sub, Inc. In the event that our stockholders approve the merger pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, Netsmart will cease to be a public company. There is no guaranty that the stockholders will approve the Merger Agreement. Whether or not our stockholders approve the Merger Agreement, Netsmart will still be responsible for the cost incurred by it in connection with the merger, which are currently estimated to be approximately \$2.2 million.

Based on our outstanding contracts and our continuing business, we believe that our cash flow from operations and our cash on hand will be sufficient to enable us to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months. It is possible that we may need additional funding if we pursue certain acquisitions or if our business does not develop as we anticipate, or if our expenses, including our software development costs relating to our expansion of our product line and our marketing costs for seeking to expand the market for our products and services to include smaller clinics and facilities and sole group practitioners, exceed our expectations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes, as of December 31, 2006, our obligations and commitments to make future payments under debt, capital leases, operating leases and other long-term liabilities:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Long Term Debt ¹	\$ 1,916,662	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 416,662	\$ --
Contractual Interest Expense Payments	\$ 422,172	\$ 211,254	\$ 197,196	\$ 13,722	\$ --
Asset Purchase Agreement ⁴	1,292,468	451,802	840,666	--	--
Capital Lease Obligations ²	9,521	9,521	--	--	--
Operating Leases ³	8,557,397	1,317,169	2,597,412	2,054,326	2,588,450
Other Long-Term Liabilities ³	1,558,598	1,145,632	391,716	21,250	--
Total Contractual and Other Long-Term Obligations	\$ 13,756,778	\$ 3,635,378	\$ 5,026,990	\$ 2,505,960	\$ 2,588,450

¹ See Note 7 to Netsmart's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, which describes the Company's financing agreements.

² See Note 10 to Netsmart's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, which describes the Company's Capital Lease Obligation.

³ See Note 12 to Netsmart's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 which describes the Company's Operating Lease and other Contractual Obligations.

⁴ See Note 5 to Netsmart's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. We believe that the estimates, judgments and assumptions upon which we rely are reasonable based upon information available to us at the time that these estimates, judgments and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Among other things, estimates are used in accounting for allowances for bad debts, deferred income taxes, expected realizable values of assets (primarily capitalized software development costs and customer lists) and revenue recognition. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments or assumptions and actual results, our financial statements will be affected. Following is a discussion of the significant accounting policies and the significant estimates that we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results:

Revenue Recognition

Capitalized Software Development Costs

Impairment of Customer Lists

Bad Debts

Fair Value of Acquired Deferred Post-Contract Customer Support

Valuation Allowance for Deferred Income Tax Assets

Purchase Price Allocation of Netsmart Ohio and QS Technologies acquisitions

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Revenue Recognition - We recognize large turnkey revenue from long-term (six months or longer), fixed price contracts for financial statement purposes under the percentage of completion method when significant modification of the software package is required to meet the customer specifications. The percentage of completion method takes into account progress towards completion of a contract using time spent by technical personnel on a particular project as the measuring standard. Revisions in cost estimates and recognition of losses on these contracts are reflected in the accounting period in which the facts become known. Contract terms provide for billing schedules that differ from revenue recognition and give rise to costs and estimated profits in excess of billings, and billings in excess of costs and estimated profits.

We recognize small turnkey revenue from short-term (less than six months), fixed price contracts for financial statement purposes under the completed contract method. Payments received in advance by customers are deferred until earned and represented as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheet.

Revenue associated with fixed price turnkey sales consists of the following components: licensing of software, labor associated with the installation and implementation of the software; and maintenance services rendered in connection with such licensing activities. The complexity of the estimation process and issues related to the assumptions, risks and uncertainties inherent with the application of the percentage of completion method of accounting affect the amounts of revenue and related expenses reported in our Consolidated Financial Statements. A number of internal and external factors can affect our estimates, including labor rates, utilization and efficiency variances and specification and testing requirement changes. Maintenance contract revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the respective contract. We also derive revenue from the sale of third party hardware and software which is recognized based upon the terms of each contract. Consulting revenue is recognized when the services are rendered. Data Center revenue and Application Service Provider revenue are recognized in the period in which the services are provided. The above sources of revenue are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed and determinable and collectibility is probable.

Contract terms often provide for billing schedules that differ from revenue recognition and give rise to costs and estimated profits in excess of billings, and billings in excess of costs and estimated profits.

Deferred revenue represents revenue maintenance and application services provider revenue billed but not yet earned.

The cost of maintenance revenue, which consists solely of staff payroll and applicable overhead, is expensed as incurred.

Capitalized Software Development Costs - Capitalization of computer software development costs begins upon the establishment of technological feasibility and ends upon its availability for general release to customers. Technological feasibility for our computer software products is generally based upon achievement of a detail program design free of high risk development issues. We capitalize only those costs directly attributable to the development of the software. The establishment of technological feasibility and the ongoing assessment of recoverability of capitalized computer software development costs require considerable judgment by management with respect to certain external factors, including, but not limited to, technological feasibility, anticipated future gross revenue, estimated economic life and changes in software and hardware technology. Prior to reaching technological feasibility these costs are expensed as incurred and included in research, development and maintenance. Activities undertaken after the products are available for general release to customers to correct errors or keep the product updated are expensed as incurred and included in research, development and maintenance. Amortization of capitalized computer software development costs commences when the related products become available for general release to customers. Amortization is provided on a product by product basis. The annual amortization is the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenue for a product bears to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenue for that product or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product. The estimated life of these products ranges from 3 to 8 years.

We periodically perform reviews of the recoverability of such capitalized software costs. At the time a determination is made that capitalized amounts are not recoverable based on the estimated cash flows to be generated from the applicable software, any remaining capitalized amounts are written off.

Impairment of Customer Lists - Pursuant to SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", we evaluate our long-lived assets for financial impairment, and continue to evaluate them as events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be fully recoverable. We evaluate the recoverability of long-lived assets by measuring the carrying amount of the assets against the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with them. At the time such evaluations indicate that the future undiscounted cash flows of certain long-lived assets are not sufficient to recover the carrying amount of such assets, the assets are adjusted to their fair values.

Bad Debts - We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated bad debts. Our practice is to specifically identify clients and invoices where we believe collection may be at risk and provide for these on a current basis. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances might be required. In addition, since we evaluate each account and invoice on a case-by-case basis, the provision could vary from period to period.

Fair value of acquired deferred post-contract customer support ("PCS") - We value PCS in accordance with View B of Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 04-11. In order to remain competitive and maintain our existing customer base, we upgrade and maintain software for purposes of bug fixes and ongoing regulatory changes, as well as software corrections and enhancements. These services are not sold separately and are therefore fair valued as a single unit. Although these services are provided on a when-and-if-available basis, we have an obligation to our existing customer base to develop upgrades and enhancements in order to maintain our customer relationships, as well as increase future revenue. The fair value of this liability is estimated using the value of the services provided using an estimated fulfillment margin. We intend to fulfill 100% of our obligations under these assumed PCS obligations assumed.

Valuation Allowance for Deferred Income Tax Assets - We measure deferred income taxes using enacted tax rates and laws that we expect will be in effect when the underlying assets or liabilities settle. We record a valuation allowance against our deferred income tax assets balance when it is more likely than not that the benefits of the net tax asset balance will not be realized, and record a corresponding charge to income tax expense. Our ability to reduce the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets depends on our ability to generate taxable income in the future. Based on our projection of our future taxable income we have determined that a valuation allowance is no longer required.

Purchase Price Allocation of Acquisitions - Purchase price allocations are subject to change. Changes could include a reallocation of intangible assets which would likely have the effect of increasing or decreasing future amortization expense, since the intangible assets are initially assigned varied lives. Additionally, the lives assigned to the identifiable intangible assets represent management's best estimates of the time periods in which it will continue to receive benefits from these assets. The useful lives may need to be adjusted in the future based upon changes to the expected useful lives of such assets.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. Most of our debt is at fixed rates of interest after completing interest rate swap agreements, which effectively converted our variable rate debt into fixed rate debt at 7.95% and 7.1% per annum. Therefore, if the LIBOR rate plus 2.5% increases above 7.95% or 7.1% per annum, it may have a positive effect on our comprehensive income.

Most of our invested cash and cash equivalents, which are invested in money market accounts and commercial paper, are at variable rates of interest. If market interest rates decrease by 10 percent from levels at December 31, 2006, the effect on our net income would be a decrease of approximately \$34,000 per year.

Netsmart Technologies, Inc.
Quarterly Summary
 Unaudited

The following table sets forth certain unaudited quarterly results of operations for each of the quarters in the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. All quarterly information was obtained from unaudited financial statements not otherwise contained in this report. We believe that all necessary adjustments have been made to present fairly the quarterly information when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period.

In thousands, except per share data amounts

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
2006 (a)				
Total revenue	\$ 13,856	\$ 14,287	\$ 15,392	\$ 15,515
Gross profit	6,866	7,025	7,779	8,109
Net income (loss)	510	735	1,025	(417)
Per share amounts:				
Net earnings (loss) - Basic:	\$.08	\$.11	\$.16	\$ (.06)
Net earnings (loss) - Diluted:	\$.08	\$.11	\$.15	\$ (.06)

(a) During 2006, the Company made one acquisition. See note 5 to the consolidated Financial Statements. Includes \$1,581,000 in costs in the fourth quarter associated with the proposed merger transaction which were non-deductible for income tax purposes.

2005 (b)

Total revenue	\$ 7,429	\$ 7,759	\$ 8,517	\$ 14,273
Gross profit	3,600	3,862	3,896	7,018
Net income	363	449	379	399
Per share amounts:				
Net earnings - Basic:	\$.07	\$.08	\$.07	\$.06
Net earnings - Diluted:	\$.07	\$.08	\$.07	\$.05

(b) During 2005, the Company made three acquisitions. See note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The financial statements and supplementary data begin on page F-1 of this Form 10-K.

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

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Commission's rules and forms, and that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon the evaluation that was conducted, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting described below.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, management assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on the framework in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective at December 31, 2006 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of its financial reporting and the preparation of its financial statements for external purposes in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Management determined that these were certain material weaknesses relating to its calculation of earnings per share, the calculation of its income tax accrual and the ability to ensure that the disclosures in its regulatory filings under the Exchange Act are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Until remediated, these weaknesses could affect the accuracy and/or timing of future filings with the SEC and other regulatory authorities. Due to its inherent limitations, even internal control over financial reporting that is functioning effectively 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.

Marcum & Kleigman LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Company's financial statements included in this report on Form 10-K and issued its report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During 2006, we continued integrating the New York and Ohio operations. We have chosen to use the most efficient processes and internal controls of the two operations in each location. During 2006, we completed the implementation of the same accounting system in Ohio as we use in New York. We are or will be in the process of implementing the billing, purchase order and cash receipts procedures.

Management intends to take steps to remediate the material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting commencing in the second fiscal quarter.

Also during 2006, in connection with the QS acquisition we have integrated the accounting for the QS operations into our New York accounting system and related controls.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

We believe that a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide a reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that such controls are effective at the "reasonable assurance" level.

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

To the Audit Committee of
the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Netsmart Technologies, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting", that Netsmart Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, because of the effect of three material weaknesses in the Company's internal control noted below, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO" criteria). The Company'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. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, 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.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment:

1. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the calculation of earnings per share. There are no controls in place to prevent inadvertent errors that could result in a material misstatement.
2. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the calculation of the income tax provision or the related footnote disclosures. The Company relies primarily on a single individual and does not possess adequate resources to perform a comprehensive review. Such process is ineffective in preventing an inadvertent error that could result in a material misstatement.

3. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the preparation of disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. There are no controls in place to prevent inadvertent errors that could result in a material disclosure deficiency.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2006 consolidated financial statements and this report does not affect our report dated March 7, 2007, except for Note 16 as to which the date is March 14, 2007, on those consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Netsmart Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Netsmart Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Marcum & Kliegman LLP

Marcum & Kliegman LLP
Melville, New York
March 7, 2007

Item 9B.

Other Information.

None

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Part III**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.**

Our directors and executive officers are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
James L. Conway	59	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Anthony F. Grisanti	57	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
Alan Tillinghast	43	Director
Kevin Scalia	46	Director
Francis J. Calcagno ^{1, 2 & 3}	57	Director
John S.T. Gallagher ^{1, 2 & 3}	75	Director
Yacov Shamash ³	57	Director
Joseph G. Sicinski ^{1 & 2}	74	Director

¹ Member of the compensation committee.

² Member of the audit committee.

³ Member of the nominating and governance committee.

Director and Executive Officer Biographies

Mr. James L. Conway has been the Company's chief executive officer since April 1998, a director since January 1996 and president from January 1996 until January 2001. From 1993 until April 1998, he was president of a Long Island based manufacturer of specialty vending equipment for postal, telecommunication and other industries. He was previously vice president, treasurer and director of ITT Credit Corporation. Mr. Conway was recently elected to the board of LISTnet which is an organization with the objective of promoting Long Island as one of the national centers of excellence for software and technology solutions. He also serves and is a member of the CEO Roundtable for Long Island.

Mr. Anthony F. Grisanti has been our Treasurer since June 1994, Secretary since February 1995 and Chief Financial Officer since January 1996.

Mr. Alan B. Tillinghast was elected as a director in December 2006. Mr. Tillinghast was appointed as Netsmart's Chief Technology Officer and Executive Vice President for Operations in December 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Tillinghast held senior executive positions with the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Netsmart New York since 1999. Previously Mr. Tillinghast held senior positions with Saint Vincent's Catholic Medical Center where he was responsible for the implementation of a variety of systems for their Behavioral Healthcare Division. He also serves as a board member for Options for Community Living, a not-for-profit organization serving the health and human service needs of Long Island.

Mr. Kevin Scalia was elected as a director in December 2006. Mr. Scalia was appointed as Netsmart's Executive Vice President, Corporate Development in December 2006 and prior to that date was serving as Executive Vice President, Corporate Development of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Netsmart New York since October 2005. From January 2004 to October 2005, he served as Vice-President of Operations of Netsmart New York. From 2002 to 2004 Kevin was director of business development for the company and its subsidiaries. Prior to joining Netsmart, Mr. Scalia served as President and COO of Galt Technologies, Melville, New York, a Long Island based professional

services firm which provided enterprise applications to mid-size and fortune 500 companies, and served as chairman and CEO of a manufacturer of supercomputers, security equipment and medical imaging equipment. He is a Founding Member of the Long Island Software and Technology Network, and a member of the College of Engineering Advisory Board, State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Mr. Francis J. Calcagno has been one of the Company's directors since September 2001. He is a senior managing director of Dominick & Dominick LLC, 150 E.52nd Street, New York, New York 10022, an investment banking firm, a position he has held since 1997. From 1993 until 1997, he was a managing director of Deloitte and Touche, LLP.

Mr. John S.T. Gallagher has been one of the Company's directors since March 2002. He has been a consultant to the President of SUNY Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794-2200, since December 2005. From 2001 until 2005, he was deputy county executive for health and human services in Nassau County, New York, 1 West Street, Mineola, New York 11501. Prior thereto he was a senior executive officer of North Shore University Hospital and North Shore—Long Island Jewish Health System since 1982, having served as executive vice president of North Shore from 1982 until 1992, president from 1992 until 1997 and chief executive officer of the combined hospital system from 1997 until January 2002. In January 2002, he became co-chairman of the North Shore—Long Island Jewish Health System Foundation. Mr. Gallagher is also a director of Perot Systems Corporation, a worldwide provider of information technology services.

Dr. Yacov Shamash has been one of the Company's directors since January 2004. Dr. Shamash is Vice President for Economic Development and the Dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794-2200. Prior to joining SUNY Stony Brook in 1992, Dr. Shamash served as the Director of the School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Washington State University. He has also held faculty positions at Florida Atlantic University, the University of Pennsylvania and Tel Aviv University. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England. Dr. Shamash has been a member of the Board of Directors of KeyTronic Corporation, a contract manufacturer, since 1989, of American Medical Alert Corporation, a healthcare service provider, since 2001 and of Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., a company engaged in the business of researching, developing and selling security and anti-counterfeiting products that utilize plant DNA for verification purposes, since 2006 and is a member of the board of directors of LISTnet which is an organization with the objective of promoting Long Island as one of the national centers of excellence for software and technology solutions.

Mr. Joseph G. Sicinski has been one of the Company's directors since June 1998. He was president and director of Trans Global Services, Inc., 8707 Katy Freeway, Suite 300, Houston, Texas 77024, a technical staffing company, from September 1992 until April 1998. From April 1998 until September 2002 he was also chief executive officer of Trans Global. In September 2003 he retired from Trans Global and co-founded Novus Management Services, Inc, a company providing services related to the insurance industry where he is also a board member. In February 2004 he co-founded BDS Strategic Solutions, Inc., a company providing permanent and temporary staffing solution services and programs related to human resource issues. He is chairman of the board of directors of BDS.

Directors are elected for a term of one year.

None of our officers and directors are related.

Our certificate of incorporation includes certain provisions, permitted under Delaware law, which provide that a director shall not be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit, or (iv) for certain conduct prohibited by law. The Certificate of Incorporation also contains broad indemnification provisions. These provisions do not affect the liability of any director under federal or applicable state securities laws.

Board Committees

Our board of directors has three standing committees - the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating and governance committee. The board of directors also established a special committee to evaluate the advisability of entering into the Merger Agreement. All of the members of each committee are “independent” as defined under Nasdaq rules.

The responsibilities of the audit committee include overseeing our financial reporting process, reporting the results of its activities to the board, retaining and ensuring the independence of our independent registered public accountants, approving services to be provided by our independent registered public accountants, reviewing our periodic filings with the independent registered public accountants prior to filing, and reviewing and responding to any matters raised by the Independent Registered Public Accountants in their management letter and SAS 61 Communications. The audit committee consists of Mr. John S.T. Gallagher, who is chairman of the committee and Messrs. Francis Calcagno and Joseph G. Sicinski. The board of directors has determined that each of Messrs. Gallagher and Calcagno, qualifies as an “Audit Committee financial expert,” as defined by Securities and Exchange Commission rules, based in his education, experience and background. A copy of the Audit Committee charter can be found on our website at www.ntst.com.

The compensation committee serves as the stock option committee for our stock option plans and the employee stock purchase plan, and it reviews and approves any employment agreements with management and changes in compensation for our executive officers. The members of the compensation committee are Mr. Gallagher, who is chairman of the committee and Messrs. Calcagno and Sicinski. A copy of the Compensation Committee charter can be found on our website at www.ntst.com.

The nominating and governance committee is primarily responsible for reviewing our corporate governance principles and independence standards: overseeing the annual evaluation of our board and its committees; discharging the board’s responsibilities related to compensation of directors; identifying and evaluating individuals for board and committee membership and chairs; making recommendations to the board concerning the selection of director nominees and making recommendations as to the size and composition of the board and its committees. It will consider director nominee recommendations by stockholders provided that the names of such nominees, accompanied by relevant biographical information are properly submitted to our Secretary in accordance with the stockholder nomination procedures adopted by the Board of Directors, as described below. The members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are Dr. Shamash, who is the chairman of the committee and Messrs. Gallagher and Calcagno. A copy of the Nominating and Governance Committee charter can be found on our website at www.ntst.com.

The board of directors established the special committee to represent the interests of the unaffiliated stockholders in considering whether to pursue a proposal to sell Netsmart and the strategy of continuing Netsmart’s business without engaging in such a transaction. The special committee consists of Mr. Calcagno, who is chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Gallagher, Shamash and Sicinski.

Excluding actions by unanimous written consent, during 2006, the board of directors held twelve meetings, the compensation committee held six meetings, the nominating and governance committee held one meeting and the audit committee held five meetings. The special committee held twelve meetings and the independent directors held four meetings.

The audit committee met with our independent registered public accountants and chief financial officer prior to filing of this Form 10-K annual report to review the 2006 audited financial statements with the independent registered public accountants. During 2006, all of our directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate of meetings of the board and the meetings of any committee of which they are members.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers, directors and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities ("Reporting Persons") to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership on Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Stock Exchange. These Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Forms 3, 4 and 5 they file with the SEC and Nasdaq. Based solely upon our review of the copies of the forms we have received, and upon representations received from such Reporting Persons, we believe that all Reporting Persons complied on a timely basis with all filing requirements applicable to them with respect to transactions during fiscal 2005 except that each of Messrs. Gallagher, Sicinski, Calcagno and Shamash failed to timely file the requisite Form 4 reporting the grant of certain options pursuant to the automatic grant provisions of our 2001 Long Term Incentive Plan.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller and a Code of Business Conduct applicable to all of our employees, each which is posted on our website at www.ntst.com. Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct applicable to the Company's officers and employees, and has also adopted a Code of Ethics for its senior financial officers. These codes of ethics are posted on the Company's website at www.ntst.com in the Investor Relations section. Any amendment of the codes of ethics or waiver thereof applicable to any director or executive officer of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer or any senior financial officer, will be disclosed on the Company's website within four business days of the date of such amendment or waiver. In the case of a waiver, the nature of the waiver, the name of the person to whom the waiver was granted and the date of the waiver will also be disclosed. A copy of the codes of ethics may also be obtained without charge by writing to Mr. Anthony F. Grisanti, Chief Financial Officer, Netsmart Technologies, Inc, 3500 Sunrise Highway, Great River, NY 11739.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Executive Compensation Program Objectives and Overview

Netsmart's current executive compensation programs are intended to achieve three fundamental objectives: (1) attract and retain qualified executives; (2) motivate performance to achieve specific strategic and operating objectives of Netsmart; and (3) align executives' interests with the long-term interests of Netsmart's stockholders. As described in more detail below, the material elements of our current executive compensation program for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and the other most highly compensated executive officers, ("Named Officers") include a base salary, an annual bonus opportunity, perquisites, retirement benefits, severance protection for certain actual or constructive terminations of the Named Officers' employment, and other post-termination benefits payable upon retirement, death or disability.

We believe that each element of our executive compensation program helps us to achieve one or more of our compensation objectives. The table below lists each material element of our executive compensation program and the compensation objective or objectives that it is designed to achieve.

Compensation Element	Compensation Objectives Attempted to be Achieved
Base Salary	Attract and retain qualified executives
Bonus Compensation	Motivate performance to achieve specific strategies and operating objectives Attract and retain qualified executives
Perquisites and Personal Benefits	Attract and retain qualified executives
Equity-Based Compensation (stock options)	Align Named Officers' long-term interests with stockholders' long-term interests Motivate performance to achieve specific strategies and operating objectives Attract and retain qualified executives
Retirement Benefits (e.g., 401(k), Executive Retirement, Non Competition and Consulting Plan)	Attract and retain qualified executives
Severance and Other Benefits Upon Termination of Employment	Attract and retain qualified executives Motivate performance to achieve specific strategies and operating objectives

As illustrated by the table above, base salaries, perquisites and personal benefits, retirement benefits and severance and other termination benefits are all primarily intended to attract and retain qualified executives. These are the elements of our current executive compensation program where the value of the benefit in any given year is not dependent on performance (although base salary amounts and benefits determined by reference to base salary will increase from year to year depending on performance, among other things). We believe that in order to attract and retain top-caliber executives, we need to provide executives with predictable benefit amounts that reward the executive's continued service. Some of the elements, such as base salaries and perquisites and personal benefits, are generally paid out on a short-term or current basis. The other elements are generally paid out on a longer-term basis, such as upon retirement or other termination of employment. We believe that this mix of longer-term and short-term elements allows us to achieve our dual goals of attracting and retaining executives (with the longer-term benefits geared toward retention and the short-term awards focused on recruitment).

Our annual bonus opportunity is primarily intended to motivate our executives' performance to achieve specific strategies and operating objectives, although we also believe it helps us attract and retain executives. Certain of our executives are also eligible for commissions based on sales. Our equity-based compensation is primarily intended to align our executives' long-term interests with stockholders' long-term interests, although we also believe they help motivate performance and help us attract and retain executives. These are the elements of our current executive compensation program that are designed to reward performance and the creation of stockholder value, and therefore the value of these benefits is dependent on performance. Each executive's annual bonus opportunity is paid out on an annual short-term basis and is designed to reward performance for that period. Equity-based compensation is generally paid out or earned on a longer-term basis and is designed to reward performance over the term of the award.

The Compensation Committee's general philosophy is that bonus and equity compensation should fluctuate with the Company's success in achieving financial and other goals, and that Netsmart should continue to use long-term compensation such as stock options to align stockholder and executives' interests. The Compensation Committee and Netsmart's Chairman believe in reserving significant amounts for results-based incentive compensation and thus setting fixed-amount base salaries near the median of peer companies.

The Company retains GK Partners, an outside executive compensation consulting firm (which provides no other services to the Company) to provide general compensation expertise, explore alternative incentive programs and analyze comparative compensation information for the Compensation Committee. In carrying out its responsibilities in 2006, the Committee sought the consulting firm's advice regarding compensation levels within the industry and the advisability of adopting alternative or additional performance incentives. In addition, the consulting firm provided valuable information to the Committee by benchmarking the Committee's executive compensation program against those of a peer group of comparable software companies, which was suggested by the consulting firm and which included such companies as American Medical Alert, Applix, Inc., Bitstream, Inc., CAS Medical Systems, Inc., Enzo Biochem, Inc., Exar Corporation, Hauppauge Digital, Inc., Hi Tech Pharmacal Co., Inc., Insightful Corp., LanVision Systems, Inc., Mediware Systems, Inc. and Quality Systems, Inc. This benchmarking was performed for comparative purposes. The Committee then determined the amount of the components of our executive compensation program using, among other factors, the information provided to it by the consulting firm. Because we generally determine the components of our executive compensation program, in part, by using such benchmarked information, we do not generally factor in amounts realized from prior compensation paid to our executives.

Current Executive Compensation Program Elements

Base Salaries