

PRECIS INC
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2006

U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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**QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

OR

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**TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE EXCHANGE ACT**

Commission File Number: 001-15667

PRECIS, INC.

(Exact name of business issuer as specified in its Charter)

OKLAHOMA

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

73-1494382

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

**2040 North Highway 360
Grand Prairie, Texas**

(Address of principal executive offices)

75050

(Zip Code)

(866) 578-1665

(Issuer's telephone number)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated filer:

Accelerated filer:

Non-accelerated filer:

Indicate by checkmark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of May 10 2006 the Registrant had outstanding 13,512,763 shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value.

PRECIS, INC.

FORM 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| <u>Part I.</u> | <u>Financial Information</u> |
| <u>Item 1.</u> | <u>Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u> |
| <u>Item 2.</u> | <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> |
| <u>Item 3.</u> | <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risk</u> |
| <u>Item 4.</u> | <u>Controls and Procedures</u> |
| <u>Part II.</u> | <u>Other Information</u> |
| <u>Item 1.</u> | <u>Legal Proceedings</u> |
| <u>Item 2.</u> | <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u> |
| <u>Item 3.</u> | <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u> |
| <u>Item 4.</u> | <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u> |
| <u>Item 5.</u> | <u>Other Information</u> |
| <u>Item 6.</u> | <u>Exhibits</u> |

SIGNATURES

Throughout this report the first personal plural pronoun in the nominative case form "we" and its objective case form "us", its possessive and the intensive case forms "our" and "ourselves" and its reflexive form "ourselves", refer collectively to Precis, Inc., its subsidiaries, and their executive officers and directors.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Our financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Regulation S-X are set forth in this report beginning on page 17.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information in our Form 10-K and the financial statements contained in this report, including the notes thereto, and our other periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission since December 31, 2005 (collectively referred to as the Disclosure Documents). Certain forward-looking statements contained in this report and in the Disclosure Documents regarding our business and prospects are based upon numerous assumptions about future conditions that may ultimately prove to be inaccurate and actual events and results may materially differ from anticipated results described in the forward-looking statements. Our ability to achieve these results is subject to the risks and uncertainties discussed in our Form 10-K. Any forward-looking statements contained in this report represent our judgment as of the date of this report. We disclaim, however, any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements. As a result, the reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

CONSUMER HEALTHCARE SAVINGS SOLUTIONS.

We offer savings on healthcare services throughout the United States to persons who are under-insured. These savings are offered by accessing the same preferred provider organizations (PPOs) that are utilized by many insurance companies. These programs are sold primarily through a network marketing strategy under the name Care Entrée™. We design these programs to benefit healthcare providers as well as the network members. Providers commonly give reduced or preferred rates to PPO networks in exchange for steerage of patients. However, the providers must still file claim forms and wait 30 to 60 days to be paid for their services. Our programs utilize these same networks to obtain the same savings for the Care Entrée™ program members. However, the healthcare providers are paid immediately for their services and are not required to file claim forms. We provide transaction facilitation services to both the program member and the healthcare provider.

Our Independent Marketing Representatives (IMRs) may enroll as representatives by paying an enrollment fee and signing a standard representative agreement. We pay independent marketing representatives commissions of 100% of the membership fees in the month of a membership sale for the members they enroll. After the month of membership sales, we pay independent marketing representatives 20% of the membership fees of members they enroll for the life of that members' enrollment. Independent marketing representatives can also recruit other representatives and earn override commissions on sales made by those recruited representatives. We pay a total of up to 35% in override commissions down through seven levels. In the month of membership sales, no override commissions are paid to the representative's upline. In addition, we have established bonus pools that allow independent marketing representatives who have achieved certain levels to receive additional commissions measured by our revenues attributable to the Care Entrée™ programs. The total regular or ongoing commissions payout, including overrides on monthly membership sales after the enrollment month and our contribution to the bonus pools, is up to 60% of qualified membership sales.

We also design healthcare membership programs for employer groups and third party marketers. Memberships in these programs are offered and sold by direct marketing through direct sales or in-bound direct marketing. We believe that our clients, their members and the vendors of the products and services offered through the programs, all benefit from our membership service programs. The products and services are bundled, priced and marketed utilizing relationship marketing strategies or inbound direct marketing to target the profiled needs of the clients' particular member base. Our memberships sold by third-party organizations are generally marketed using the third-party's name or brand or under our wholesale brand "For Your Good Health." We refer to these programs and membership sales as wholesale programs or private label programs. While the services offered to consumers by these private label programs are generally similar to the services we offer through Care Entrée™, each of the private label programs can bundle our services to fit the needs of their consumers. For instance, some of our private label programs do not offer a self-funded escrow program to their members.

Included in this segment and commencing in the third quarter of 2005, we began offering nutraceuticals, consisting of vitamins, minerals and other nutritional supplements, under the Natricence brand. These are marketed together with wellness services such as access to telephonic physician services and discounted lab testing. These are sold through a network marketing strategy. Nutraceutical sales commenced in late September 2005, but were immaterial through March 31, 2006.

EMPLOYER AND GROUP HEALTHCARE SERVICES

For governments and other large, self-funded employers seeking to reduce the cost of offering healthcare benefits to their employees, we offer a more streamlined version of our healthcare products and programs. In these cases, we offer access to healthcare through our network of providers and the efficient repricing of bills through our proprietary systems. We can offer these services on a price based on either the number of participants per month or as a percentage of savings on healthcare costs actually realized. With our acquisition of Access HealthSource, Inc. ("Access") in June 2004, we provide a wide range of healthcare claims administration services

and other cost containment procedures that are frequently required by governments and other employers who have chosen to self fund their healthcare benefits requirements. With the services of Access, we offer a more complete suite of healthcare services. We are able to provide individuals and employee groups access to preferred provider networks, medical escrow accounts and full third party administration capabilities to adjudicate and pay medical claims. From a sales distribution standpoint, we have the ability to grow Access' regional business through our numerous independent marketing representatives who sell both to individuals and employer groups throughout the United States. Access' primary area of expertise is in the public sector market.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Through our subsidiary, Care Financial of Texas, L.L.C. (Care Financial), we offer high deductible and scheduled benefit insurance policies, life insurance and annuities. The high deductible and scheduled benefit insurance policies offer affordable, well-rounded solutions for individuals and employers who are no longer able to afford or obtain traditional health insurance policies. Commission revenue related to these policies was \$32,000 first quarter of 2006. The insurance policies are sold through our independent marketing representatives who are licensed insurance agents and other licensed agents who are not Care Entrée' independent marketing representatives that are now managed by an outside agency on an independent contractor basis. Additionally, we offer health savings accounts (HSAs), Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangements (HRAs) and medical and dependent care Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs) through Care125, a division of Access. Our Care125 services allow employers to offer additional benefits to their employees and give employees additional tools to manage their healthcare and dependent care expenses. Our Care125 programs and our medical savings programs can be sold together by agents and brokers with whom we have contracted to offer a more complete benefit package to employers.

RENTAL PURCHASE AND CLUB MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS (DISCONTINUED)

Until December 1, 2005, we also designed club membership programs for rental-purchase companies, financial organizations, employer groups, retailers and association-based organizations. Memberships in these programs were offered and sold as part of a point-of-sale transaction or by direct marketing through direct mail or as inserts. Program members are offered and provided our third-party vendors' products and services. The products and services were bundled, priced and marketed to target the profiled needs of the clients' particular customer base. Most of our club membership programs were sold by third-party organizations, generally in connection with a point-of-sale transaction. We refer to these programs and membership sales as wholesale programs. Revenues from these programs have represented a lesser portion of our revenues in recent years than in the past. In December 2005, we sold substantially all of the assets of this subsidiary and discontinued its operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

Healthcare Membership Revenues

We recognize our Care Entrée' program membership revenues, other than initial enrollment fees, on each monthly anniversary date. Membership revenues are reduced by the amount of estimated refunds. For members that are billed directly, the billed amount is collected almost entirely by automated clearinghouse, electronic check or by electronic charge to the members' credit cards. The settlement of those charges occurs within a

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day or two. Under certain private label arrangements, our private label partners bill their members for the membership fees and our portion of the membership fees is periodically remitted to us. During the time from the billing of these private-label membership fees and the remittance to us, we record a receivable from the private label partners and record an estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts. The allowance of uncollectible receivables is based upon review of the aging of outstanding balances, the credit worthiness of the private label partner and its history of paying the agreed amounts owed.

Membership enrollment fees, net of direct costs, are deferred and amortized over the estimated membership period that averages eight to ten months. Independent marketing representative fees, net of direct costs, are deferred and amortized over the term of the applicable contract. Judgment is involved in the allocation of costs to determine the direct costs netted against those deferred revenues, as well as in estimating the membership period over which to amortize such net revenue. We maintain a statistical analysis of the costs and membership periods as a basis for adjusting these estimates from time to time.

Access Third Party Administration

Access principal sources of service revenues include administrative fees for third party claims administration, network provider fees for the preferred provider network and utilization and management fees. These fees are based on monthly or per member per month fee schedules under specified contractual agreements. Revenues from these services are recognized in the periods in which the services are performed and when collection is reasonably assured.

Commission Expense

Commissions are paid to our independent marketing representatives in the month following the month in which a member has enrolled in our Care Entrée program. Commissions are only paid in the following month when we have received the related monthly membership fees. We do not pay advanced commissions on membership sales. Commissions are based on established commission schedules and are determined and accrued based upon the recognition of the related healthcare membership revenue, as described above.

Acquisitions

We acquired Access in June 2004 for \$3,666,000 that includes \$2,304,000 of goodwill, \$1,400,000 of contracts acquired, \$274,000 of working capital and \$206,000 of fixed assets, offset by \$518,000 of deferred tax liability. Furthermore, we agreed to make additional purchase price payments and stock deliveries if Access were to achieve and exceed certain operating performance levels. Additional consideration of \$4,464,000, based upon Access 2005 performance was paid during 2005 and first quarter of 2006. Additional acquisition costs consisting of contingent transaction fees of \$127,000 were also accrued at December 31, 2005 and recorded as an addition to goodwill. Because of Access failure to achieve and exceed certain performance levels, no additional consideration was accrued during the first quarter 2006. The 2005 performance-based additional purchase price was recorded as a \$4,591,000 addition to goodwill, increasing goodwill attributable to the Access acquisition to \$6,895,000 at December 31, 2005 from \$2,304,000 at December 31, 2004. The purchase price allocation of \$6,895,000 to goodwill (including amounts recorded at the initial closing) was considered appropriate, as Access strategically complements the Company's healthcare service offering.

Fixed Assets

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets for financial reporting purposes. Leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

The estimation of useful lives is based, in part, upon past experience with similar assets and upon our plans for the utilization of the assets in the future. We periodically review fixed assets, including software, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable or their depreciation or amortization periods should be accelerated. When any value impairment is determined to exist, the related assets are written down to their fair value. If we determine that the remaining useful life, based upon known events and circumstances, should be shortened, the depreciation or amortization of the related asset is adjusted on a prospective, going-forward basis based upon the shortened useful lives.

Intangible Asset Valuation

Our intangible assets as of March 31, 2006, consist primarily of goodwill of \$13,072,000. Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition costs over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized. Additionally, intangible assets include \$1,225,000 of contracts, net of amortization, acquired as part of our acquisition of Access. During the year ended December 31, 2005, our intangible assets were reduced by \$12,900,000 to reflect the impairment of goodwill related to our acquisition of The Capella Group, Inc. and its Care Entrée program in 2001.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting. The net deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, we evaluated the probability of recognizing the benefit of deferred tax assets through the reduction of taxes otherwise payable in the future and made no adjustment against the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets because in our opinion it is more probable than not that these assets will be realized.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (*FASB*) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, *SFAS* 123(R) a revision to SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. *SFAS* 123(R) eliminates the alternative to record compensation expense using the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25 (Opinion 25) that was provided in SFAS No. 123 as originally issued.

Under Opinion 25, issuing stock options to employees generally resulted in the recognition of no compensation cost if the options were granted with an exercise price equal to their fair value at the date of grant. *SFAS* 123(R) requires companies to measure and record the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to

provide service in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service.

In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission voted to change the effective date of SFAS 123(R) to fiscal years starting after June 15; however, early application is encouraged. The Company adopted the modified version of the prospective application of SFAS 123(R) as of January 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123(R), the Company is required to recognize compensation expense, over the applicable vesting period, based on the fair value of (1) any unvested awards subject to SFAS 123(R) existing as of January 1, 2006, and (2) any new awards granted subsequent to the adoption date. See to Note 2, *Stock Based Compensation* in the Notes of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Report for the effect of adoption on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Results of Operations

Consumer Healthcare Savings

As discussed above, our Consumer Healthcare Savings segment, our largest segment, offers savings on healthcare services to persons who are un-insured, under-insured, or who have elected to purchase only high deductible or limited benefit medical insurance policies, by providing access to the same preferred provider organizations (PPOs) that are utilized by many insurance companies and employers who self-fund at least a portion of their employee's healthcare risk. These programs are sold primarily through a network marketing strategy. The operating results for our Consumer Healthcare Savings segment were as follows:

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in Thousands) | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| Revenues | \$ 4,180 | \$ 6,273 | \$ (2,093) | -33.4% |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Cost of operations | 1,408 | 2,309 | (901) | -39.0% |
| Sales and marketing | 1,597 | 2,078 | (481) | -23.1% |
| General and administrative | 1,160 | 1,832 | (672) | -36.7% |
| Total operating expenses | 4,165 | 6,219 | (2,054) | -33.0% |
| Operating income | \$ 15 | \$ 54 | \$ (39) | -72.2% |

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Percent of Revenues | 100% | 100% |
| Operating expenses: | | |

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| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cost of operations | 33.7% | 36.8% |
| Sales and marketing | 38.2% | 33.1% |
| General and administrative | 27.7% | 29.2% |
| Total operating expenses | 99.6% | 99.1% |
| Operating income | 0.4% | 0.9% |

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Revenues. Our Consumer Healthcare Savings programs have been under continuing pressure from increasing competition and regulatory scrutiny, as well as the unwillingness of some healthcare providers to accept our savings cards based on concerns over assurance of payment. In late 2002, we implemented an escrow account requirement to address provider concerns over assurance of payment. While this feature has shown success in improving healthcare provider acceptance, it has made our programs more complex and difficult to sell. As of March 31, 2006, the percentage of our individual members who had made escrow deposits was approximately 49.7% of the total individual healthcare membership base. This excludes our private label programs, where the escrow requirements have not been mandated. In some of the states in which we have a significant number of members, especially Florida, Texas and California, our healthcare savings products are under scrutiny and criticism by state regulators and officials. This regulatory scrutiny has impaired our ability to market these products in those states and elsewhere, further contributing to the decline in membership enrollments and increases in terminated memberships. The table below reflects the decline in our Consumer Healthcare Savings program membership over the preceding 27 months:

Care Entrée Membership**(Count at End of Quarter)**

| | 1st Qtr 2004 | 2nd Qtr 2004 | 3rd Qtr 2004 | 4th Qtr 2004 | 1st Qtr 2005 | 2nd Qtr 2005 | 3rd Qtr 2005 | 4th Qtr 2005 | 1st Qtr 2006 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Member count | 79,087 | 74,617 | 63,840 | 56,955 | 51,895 | 46,514 | 41,958 | 37,952 | 37,281 |
| Percent change | -2.70% | -5.65% | -14.44% | -10.78% | -8.88% | -10.37% | -9.79% | -9.55% | -1.77% |
| Average revenue per member, net of sales and marketing costs | \$ 26.56 | \$ 25.81 | \$ 25.69 | \$ 25.02 | \$ 25.70 | \$ 26.24 | \$ 26.16 | \$ 24.03 | \$ 23.86 |

During the first quarter of 2006, the decline in our member count slowed primarily due to the resumption of sales from a major private label in January.

The drop in average revenue per member, net of sales and marketing costs, during the last two quarters is primarily the result if an increase in consulting and advertising costs related to fourth quarter 2005 and first quarter 2006 sales and marketing initiatives.

Although the implementation of escrow requirements negatively impacted our membership base and consequently our revenues and net earnings in 2004 and 2005, the escrow requirements were necessary to provide some assurance of payment to the healthcare providers and, accordingly, their continued willingness to provide healthcare services to our members. This strategic move was critical to our long-term operational and financial viability in the health card savings market, as many healthcare providers throughout the United States will no longer accept a health discount card. We are currently exploring additional alternatives that may address the healthcare providers' concerns related to assurance of payment and that may be better received by potential members as well as our current members. The likelihood of success of new healthcare product offerings is difficult to predict. Therefore, the long-term impact, whether favorable or unfavorable, of the introduction of a new or restructured healthcare savings product on revenues and net earnings may remain unknown for a substantial period following their introduction.

Members' escrow or cash-in-trust declined slightly to \$5,324,000 as of March 31, 2006 from \$5,585,000 as of December 31, 2005, primarily for the termination of the escrow program in California that was mandated by the California Department of Insurance. The growth of our members' escrow or cash-in-trust from \$4,922,000 as of December 31, 2004 and from \$2,768,000 as of December 31, 2003, provides some indication that, while overall memberships have continued to decline, those members participating in the escrow-based form of our healthcare savings program continue to increase their escrow deposits.

Throughout 2005, we have continued the measures and initiatives commenced earlier in the year to improve our operating efficiencies and performance, especially through cost reductions. These measures and initiatives include (i) the integration of Access management members with our management team, (ii) the termination of certain equipment capital leases, (iii) personnel reductions and other cost reduction actions, (iv) the exploration of additional products to compliment our core healthcare savings product, and (v) the providing additional compensatory incentives to our independent marketing representatives. These measures have successfully reduced the cost structure associated with our Care Entrée™ and private label membership programs. During the first quarter of 2006, we resumed sales of our consumer healthcare savings products to a private-label reseller who, in early 2005, had discontinued sales of those products. This, together with other improvements in the sales of those products, has led to increases in new enrollments and during the last half of that first quarter of 2006 the decline in memberships appears to have subsided.

Cost of Operations. The decrease in cost of operations was primarily due to reductions in fixed costs of \$342,000 primarily related to termination of certain equipment leases, described above, as well as decreased variable costs of \$436,000 primarily due to decreased provider network and bank fees related to decreased revenue in our Consumer Healthcare Savings segment.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. The decreases in sales and marketing expenses from the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2006 was primarily due to decreases in commissions related to the decreased membership revenue of the Care Entrée™ program. These commission decreases were accentuated by the departure of independent marketing representatives from the upper ranks of our multi-level marketing network through which our Care Entrée program is offered and elimination of the associated over-ride commissions, resulting in a lower percentage of commissions as a percent of revenue. The decrease was partially offset by increase of consulting and other marketing costs of \$157,000 related to Care Entrée and Vergance sales and marketing initiatives.

General and Administrative Expenses. The decrease in general and administrative expenses from the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2006 is primarily for the cost reduction measures discussed above, primarily related to reductions in employees and the associated salaries and benefits.

Employer and Group Healthcare Services

The primary element of our Employer and Group Healthcare Services segment is our wholly-owned subsidiary, Access. Access provides a wide range of healthcare claims administration services and other cost containment procedures that are frequently required by governments and other large employers who have chosen to self-fund their healthcare benefits requirements. The operating results for our Employer and Group Healthcare Services segment were as follows:

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in Thousands) | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| Revenues | \$ 1,916 | \$ 2,093 | \$ (177) | -8.5% |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Cost of operations | 1,154 | 1,256 | (102) | -8.1% |
| Sales and marketing | 169 | 192 | (23) | -12.0% |
| General and administrative | 153 | 140 | 13 | 9.3% |
| Total operating expenses | 1,476 | 1,588 | (112) | -7.1% |
| Operating income | \$ 440 | \$ 505 | \$ (65) | -12.9% |

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Percent of Revenues | 100% | 100% |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Cost of operations | 60.2% | 60.0% |
| Sales and marketing | 8.8% | 9.2% |
| General and administrative | 8.0% | 6.7% |
| Total operating expenses | 77.0% | 75.9% |
| Operating income | 23.0% | 24.1% |

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Revenues. The primary element of our Employer and Group Healthcare Services segment is our wholly-owned subsidiary, Access HealthSource, Inc. (Access), which we acquired in June 2004, through which we offer full-third party administration services. Through Access we provide a wide range of healthcare claims administration services and other cost containment procedures that are frequently required by state and local governmental entities and other large employers that have chosen to self fund their required healthcare benefits. Access helps us offer a more complete suite of healthcare service products. Also through Access, we provide individuals and employee groups access to preferred provider networks, medical escrow accounts and full third-party administration capabilities to adjudicate and pay medical claims.

Employer and Group Healthcare Services revenues declined from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2005 due to the loss, in late 2005, of a significant customer.

Cost of Operations. Cost of operations for the Employer and Group Healthcare Services segment decreased primarily as the result of the decreased revenue discussed above. The cost of operations as a percent of revenue decreased 5.4 percentage points as the result of the new service contract that allows our fixed cost of operations to be spread over more revenue dollars. Further contributing to the percentage decrease was the automation of claims processing which reduced our salary and related costs as a percentage of revenue. As such, we were able to generate a corresponding increase in operating income as a percentage of revenue.

Financial Services

The operating results for our Financial Services segment were as follows:

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in Thousands) | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| Revenues | \$ 45 | \$ 127 | \$ (82) | -64.6% |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Sales and marketing | 72 | 91 | (19) | -20.9% |
| General and administrative | 30 | 334 | (304) | -91.0% |
| Total operating expenses | 102 | 425 | (323) | -76.0% |
| Operating (loss) | \$ (57) | \$ (298) | \$ 241 | -80.9% |

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|----------------------------|---|---------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Revenues | 100% | 100% |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Sales and marketing | 160.0% | 71.6% |
| General and administrative | 66.7% | 263.0% |
| Total operating expenses | 226.7% | 334.6% |
| Operating loss | -126.7% | -234.6% |

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

During first quarter 2006, we reduced the costs associated with this segment, as we moved toward an agency arrangement that will substantially reduce our fixed operating costs and discontinued the consulting arrangement related to the management of the insurance sales force. These efforts continued through the end of first quarter 2006 and have resulted in significantly lower operating losses for our financial services segment.

Corporate

The operating costs for our corporate activities were as follows:

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, (Dollars in Thousands) | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 | Dollar Change | Percent Change |
| General and administrative | \$ 514 | \$ 361 | \$ 153 | 42.4% |
| Total operating expenses | 514 | 361 | 153 | 42.4% |
| Operating (loss) | \$ (514) | \$ (361) | \$ (153) | 42.4% |

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in general and administrative expenses during the first quarter of 2006 is primarily due to increased audit, audit-related and tax fees of \$69,000 and new stock-based compensation expense of \$27,000 related to the adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Income Tax Provision

SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, requires the separate recognition, measured at currently enacted tax rates, of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for the tax effect of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax reporting bases of assets and liabilities, and net operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes. A valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that all or a portion will not be realized. At March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we had deferred tax benefits of \$275,000 (after allowance) resulting in large part from net operating loss carryforwards that, if not utilized, will expire at various dates through 2020. At March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we also had a deferred tax liability of \$275,000 which offsets the non-current deferred tax asset. We evaluate the probability of recognizing the benefit of deferred tax assets through the reduction of taxes otherwise payable in the future and provide

an allowance against the carrying amount of such deferred tax assets if it is more probable than not that some or all of those assets will not be realized.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 was \$615,000 and \$120,000, respectively, an increase of \$495,000. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to the use of \$870,000 of prepaid expenses incurred at year-end as part of our tax planning strategy and receipt of a Texas franchise tax refund of \$133,000, offset by payments of accrued liabilities of \$552,000 related to discontinued operations and provider network fees.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$748,000 and \$38,000, respectively, and related primarily to our acquisition of Access (including contingent consideration paid and delivered as described above).

Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$68,000 as compared to \$447,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, net cash used in financing activities was primarily for payments on capital equipment leases of \$68,000. The decrease in cash used in financing activities during the three months ended March 21, 2006 from the three months ended March 31, 2005 results from lower payments on capital lease obligations and the completion of the authorized repurchase of treasury stock in second quarter 2005.

At March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we had working capital of \$5,260,000 and \$4,692,000, respectively. This increase was due primarily to the settlement of accrued additional consideration related to our acquisition of Access by the issuance of common stock. Other than our \$411,000 capital lease obligations and our potential payment and delivery obligations associated with the Access acquisition (which are unknown as of the date of this report), we do not have any capital commitments. We anticipate that our capital expenditures for 2006 will not exceed the amount incurred during 2005. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, and cash provided by operations, will be sufficient to fund our normal operations and capital expenditures for the next twelve months.

Because our capital requirements cannot be predicted with certainty, there is no assurance that we will not require any additional financing during the next twelve months, and if required, that any additional financing will be available on terms satisfactory to us or advantageous to our stockholders.

In April 2006, we received an income tax refund from the Internal Revenue Service of \$994,000 that resulted from our 2005 year-end income tax reduction strategies.

Cautionary Statement Relating to Forward Looking Information

We have included some forward-looking statements in this section and other places in this report regarding our expectations. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Some of these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology including believes, expects, may, will, should or anticipates or the negative thereof or other variations thereof, comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategies that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

Discuss our future expectations;

Contain projections of our future operating results or of our future financial condition; or

State other forward-looking information.

We believe it is important to discuss our expectations; however, it must be recognized that events may occur in the future over which we have no control and which we are not accurately able to predict. Readers are cautioned to consider the specific business risk factors described in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained herein, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly revise forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date hereof.

**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES
ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We do not have any investments in market risk sensitive instruments.

ITEM 4.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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Our Acting Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer are primarily responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Furthermore, our Acting Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer are responsible for the design and supervision of our internal controls over financial reporting that are then effected by and through our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These policies and procedures

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors, and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

In connection with our quarter end close process and the preparation of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as of March 31, 2006, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Acting Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Based on their evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and the control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2006, our management, including our Acting Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were effective as of the evaluation date to provide reasonable assurance regarding management's disclosure control objectives. In conducting their evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, our management, including our Acting Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, did not discover any fraud that involved management or other employees who have a significant role in our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting were fully effective as of March 31, 2006. Furthermore, there were no significant changes in our disclosure controls and procedures, internal controls over financial reporting, or other factors that significantly affect our disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

Because no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses were discovered, no corrective actions were necessary or taken to correct significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in our internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, we may become involved in litigation or in settlement proceedings relating to claims arising out of our operations. Except as described below, we are not a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Kirk, et al v. Precis, Inc. and David May

On September 8, 2003, the case styled *Robert Kirk, Individually and D/B/A US Asian Advisors, LLC, Eugene M. Kennedy, P.A., Stewart & Associates, CPAs, P.A. and Kimberly Decamp, Plaintiffs vs. Precis, Inc. and David May, Defendants* was initiated in the District Court of Tarrant County, Texas, Case No. 236 201 468 03. The plaintiffs Robert Kirk (doing business as US Asian Advisors, LLC or U.S. Asian Capital Investors, LLC and recently convicted of securities fraud and related crimes), Kimberly Decamp and Stewart & Associates, CPAs, P.A. held warrants exercisable for the purchase of 9,000, 48,000 and 4,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock for \$9.00 per share on or before February 8, 2005. The plaintiffs Eugene M. Kennedy, P.A. and Kimberly Decamp held stock options that expired on June 30, 2003, and that were exercisable for 15,000 and 170,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock for \$9.37 per share. David May was our Secretary and Vice President and General Counsel through January 5, 2004.

The plaintiffs alleged that they were not allowed to exercise their stock options and warrants in May of 2003 due to actions and inactions of Mr. May and that these actions and inactions constitute fraud, misrepresentation, negligence and legal malpractice. All communications with Mr. May were through the plaintiffs' broker, Burt Martin Arnold Securities, Inc. Plaintiffs sought damages equal to the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or warrants and the market value of our common stock on May 7, 2002 (presumably the closing sale price of \$15.75) or an aggregate sum of \$1,592,050, plus exemplary damages and costs.

On July 13, 2005, the court entered a judgment in favor of the Company ordering that the plaintiffs take nothing by way of their lawsuit. The order set aside a previous jury verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs have appealed the judgment. While the Company cannot offer any assurance as to the outcome of the appeal, management does not believe that there exists any basis on which the judgment will be overturned.

Zermeno v. Precis

The case styled *Manuela Zermeno, individually and on behalf of the general public; and Juan A. Zermeno, individually and on behalf of the general public vs. Precis, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation and Does 1 through 100, inclusive* was filed on August 14, 2003 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles.

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A second case styled *California Foundation for Business Ethics, Inc., a California non-profit corporation, v Precis, Inc., and Does 1 through 100, inclusive* was filed on September 9, 2003, in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles.

The two above cases were removed to the United States District Court for the Central District of California and consolidated, by order of the court, on December 4, 2003.

The Zermeno plaintiffs are former members of the Care Entrée discount health care program who allege that they (for themselves and for the general public) are entitled to injunctive, declaratory, and equitable relief. Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint set forth three distinct claims under California law. Plaintiffs' first cause of action alleged that the operation of the Care Entrée program by the Company violates Health and Safety Code § 445 (Section 445), which governs medical referral services. Next, Plaintiffs alleged that they are entitled to damages under Civil Code §§ 1812.119 and 1812.123, which are part of the broader statutory scheme governing the operation of discount buying organizations, Civil Code 1812.100 *et. seq.* (Section 1812.100). Plaintiffs' third cause of action sought relief under Business and Professions Code § 17200, California's Unfair Competition Law (Section 17200).

The Company has fully settled all the claims brought by the California Foundation for Business Ethics, Inc. With the Zermeno plaintiffs, the Company has settled the causes of action related to Civil Code §§ 1812.100. The claim under Section 445 and the related claim under Section 17200 remain pending and have been assigned to the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County under case number BC 300788. At a hearing in November 2005, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment.

A negative result in this case would have a material affect on the Company's financial condition and would limit the Company's ability (and that of other healthcare discount programs) to do business in California.

Management believes that the Company has complied with all applicable statutes and regulations in the state of California. Although management believes the Plaintiffs' claims are without merit, management and the Company cannot provide any assurance regarding the outcome or results of this litigation.

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State of Texas v. The Capella Group, Inc. et al

The State of Texas filed a lawsuit against our subsidiary, The Capella Group, Inc. d/b/a Care Entrée and Equal Access Health, Inc. (including various names under which Equal Access Health, Inc. does business), on April 28, 2005. The lawsuit alleges that Care Entrée directly and through at least one other party that resells Care Entrée's services to the public, violated certain provisions of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act. The lawsuit seeks, among other things, injunctive relief, unspecified monetary penalties and restitution. The Company believes that the allegations are without merit and will vigorously defend the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, under case number GV501264. Management believes that the allegations are without merit and the Company intends on defending the lawsuit. Care Entrée has always insisted that its programs be sold in an honest and forthright manner and has worked to protect the interests of consumers in Texas and around the country. Findings against the Company in the lawsuit could result in a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and on the Company's operations. No assurance can be provided regarding the outcome or results of this litigation.

The Capella Group, Inc., d/b/a/Care Entree v. California Department of Managed Health Care; Lucinda Ehnes, in her official capacity; and Does 1-20 inclusive

On October 18, 2005, our subsidiary, The Capella Group, Inc. d/b/a Care Entrée (Capella) initiated in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles Case No. BC341633 styled *The Capella Group, Inc., d/b/a/Care Entree v. California Department of Managed Health Care; Lucinda Ehnes, in her official capacity; and Does 1-20 inclusive*. Lucinda Ehnes is the Director of the California Department of Managed Health Care (the DMHC). Capella subsequently withdrew the lawsuit to allow administrative action by the DMHC against Capella to run its course.

The DMHC is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Act of 1975 (the Knox-Keene Act), a set of laws that regulate health maintenance organizations or HMOs and impose licensing requirements on those organizations. This licensing process is in part to ensure that the financial resources of the HMO are sufficient to cover the cost of providing the promised healthcare. In 2001 the DMHC issued an interpretive opinion that concluded that the healthcare discount programs like those offered and sold by Capella are not similar to insurance programs that the Knox-Keene Act is intended to regulate and therefore the Knox-Keene Act does not apply to healthcare discount programs. Accordingly the Company believes that the DMHC does not have jurisdiction over healthcare discount programs like that of Capella's Care Entrée program and accordingly filed the above reference lawsuit for a declaratory judgment to that effect. The dismissal of Capella's lawsuit was without prejudice, allowing Capella to file the lawsuit again if necessary.

In the first half of 2005, DMHC initiated an investigation to determine the applicability the Knox-Keene Act to the membership programs offered and sold to California residents. In July 2005, the DMHC issued a Cease and Desist Order, finding that Capella's Care Entrée discount program is subject to the licensing requirements and regulation under the Knox-Keene Act, under the jurisdiction of the DMHC. Capella is contesting such order in an administrative proceeding with the DMHC that is currently pending as Case No.: DMHC No.:04-312; OAH No.: N2005-10-0840

Findings against Capella in the administrative action or findings against Capella and in favor of the DMHC and its Director in any lawsuit filed by Capella against the DMHC and its director as a result of the administrative action could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and on the Company's operations in California and overall results of operations.

**ITEM 2.
PROCEEDS**

UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF

(a) None.

(b) None.

(c) None.

(d) None.

**ITEM 3.
SECURITIES**

DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR

None.

ITEM 4. **SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A
VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

None.

ITEM 5.

OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 3.1 | Registrant's Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Registrant's Form 8-K/A filed with the Commission on June 25, 2001. |
| 3.2 | Registrant's Bylaws as amended and restated on April 30, 2003 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Registrant's Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 14, 2003. |
| 4.1 | Form of certificate of the common stock of Registrant is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of Amendment to Registration Statement on Form 8-A, as filed with the Commission on July 31, 2001. |
| 4.2 | Precis SmartCard, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan (amended and restated), incorporated by reference to the Schedule 14A filed with the Commission on May 16, 2001. |
| 4.3 | Precis, Inc. 2002 IMR Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to the Schedule 14A filed with the Commission on June 26, 2002. |
| 4.4 | Precis, Inc. 2002 Non-Employee Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to the Schedule 14A filed with the Commission on June 26, 2002. |
| 31.1 | Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of Nicholas J. Zaffiris as Chairman of the Board & Acting Chief Executive Officer. |
| 31.2 | Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of Robert L. Bintliff as Chief Financial Officer. |
| 32.1 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of Nicholas J. Zaffiris as Chairman of the Board and Acting Chief Executive Officer. |
| 32.2 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of Robert L. Bintliff as Chief Financial Officer. |

SIGNATURES:

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

PRECIS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: May 15, 2006

/s/NICHOLAS J. ZAFFIRIS
Nicholas J. Zaffiris
Chairman and Acting Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 15, 2006

/s/ ROBERT L. BINTLIFF
Robert L. Bintliff
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and December 31, 2005

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PRECIS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF MARCH 31, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Information)

| | As of March 31, 2006 (unaudited) | As of December 31, 2005 (1) |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash-in-trust | \$ 5,324 | \$ 5,585 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,060 | 6,261 |
| Accounts and notes receivable, net | 246 | 263 |
| Income taxes receivable | 1,050 | 1,046 |
| Inventory | 257 | 332 |
| Prepaid expenses | 597 | 1,467 |
| Total current assets | 13,534 | 14,954 |
| Fixed assets, net | 1,074 | 1,124 |
| Goodwill | 13,072 | 13,072 |
| Other intangible assets | 1,225 | 1,260 |
| Deferred tax asset | 275 | 275 |
| Other assets | 142 | 179 |
| Total assets | \$ 29,322 | \$ 30,864 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 314 | \$ 467 |
| Accrued commissions | 360 | 380 |
| Accrued consideration on business combination | 25 | 1,170 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 1,058 | 1,590 |
| Franchise taxes payable | 640 | 507 |
| Members liabilities | 5,324 | 5,585 |
| Deferred fees | 42 | 47 |
| Current portion of capital leases | 236 | 241 |
| Deferred tax liability | 275 | 275 |
| Total current liabilities | 8,274 | 10,262 |
| Capital lease obligations, net of current portion | 175 | 238 |
| Total liabilities | 8,449 | 10,500 |
| Contingencies and commitments (Note 4) | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$100 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding | | |
| Common stock, \$.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 14,012,763 and 13,704,269 issued, and 13,512,763 and 13,204,269 outstanding, respectively | 140 | 137 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 29,487 | 28,942 |
| Accumulated deficit | (7,703) | (7,664) |
| Less: treasury stock (500,000 shares) | (1,051) | (1,051) |
| Total stockholders equity | 20,873 | 20,364 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | \$ 29,322 | \$ 30,864 |

(1) Derived from the December 31, 2005 audited financial statements.

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PRECIS, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006 AND 2005
(Dollars in Thousands, except Earnings per Share)

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---|------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Revenues | \$ 6,141 | \$ 8,493 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Cost of operations | 2,562 | 3,565 |
| Sales and marketing | 1,838 | 2,361 |
| General and administrative | 1,857 | 2,667 |
| Total operating expenses | 6,257 | 8,593 |
| Operating loss | (116) | (100) |
| Other expenses: | | |
| Interest income, net | 73 | 13 |
| Loss before taxes | (43) | (87) |
| Provision for income tax benefit | (4) | (32) |
| Loss from continuing operations | (39) | (55) |
| Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes | | 4 |
| Net loss | \$ (39) | \$ (51) |
| Loss per share: | | |
| Basic | | |
| Continuing operations | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |
| Discontinued operations | \$ | \$ 0.00 |
| Diluted | | |
| Continuing operations | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |
| Discontinued operations | \$ | \$ 0.00 |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding: | | |
| Basic | 13,406,504 | 11,824,255 |
| Diluted | 13,406,504 | 11,824,255 |

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PRECIS, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Information)

| | COMMON STOCK | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Treasury Stock | Accumulated Earnings (Deficit) | Total |
|--|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Shares | Amount | | | | |
| Balance, December 31, 2005 | 13,704,269 | \$ 137 | \$ 28,942 | \$ (1,051) | \$ (7,664) | \$ 20,364 |
| Issuance of stock in business combinations | 308,494 | 3 | 518 | | | 521 |
| Stock options expense | | | 27 | | | 27 |
| Net (loss) | | | | | (39) | (39) |
| Balance, March 31, 2006 | 14,012,763 | \$ 140 | \$ 29,487 | \$ (1,051) | \$ (7,703) | \$ 20,873 |

See Accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PRECIS, INC.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (39) | \$ (51) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 209 | 678 |
| Provision for losses on accounts receivable | 12 | 24 |
| Stock options expense | 27 | |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 5 | (54) |
| Income taxes receivable | (4) | (33) |
| Inventory | 75 | 8 |
| Prepaid expenses | 870 | (24) |
| Deferred tax asset | | (26) |
| Other assets | 37 | 13 |
| Accounts payable | (153) | (225) |
| Accrued liabilities | (552) | (158) |
| Deferred fees | (5) | (60) |
| Income taxes payable | 133 | 28 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 615 | 120 |
| Investing activities: | | |
| Purchase of fixed assets | (124) | (38) |
| Cash used in business combination | (624) | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (748) | (38) |
| Financing activities: | | |
| Payments on capital leases | (68) | (283) |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | (164) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (68) | (447) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (201) | (365) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 6,261 | 8,283 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 6,060 | \$ 7,918 |
| Supplemental disclosure: | | |
| Interest paid | \$ 11 | \$ 11 |
| Non-cash investing and financing activities: | | |
| Acquisition of fixed assets through issuance of capital leases, net of retirements | \$ | \$ 491 |
| Stock issuance for accrued consideration on business combination | \$ 521 | \$ 1,120 |
| Cash-in-trust (refunded) collected, net of claims paid | \$ (261) | \$ 427 |

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

PRECIS, INC.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Interim Financial Information

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The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited, but include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position at such dates and of the operations and cash flows for the periods then ended. The financial information is presented in a condensed format, and it does not include all of the footnote disclosure normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods under consideration. Actual results could differ materially from such assumptions and estimates. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and related footnotes should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements, included in its December 31, 2005 Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (*FASB*) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, (*SFAS 123(R)*) a revision to SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. *SFAS 123(R)* eliminates the alternative to record compensation expense using the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25 (Opinion 25) that was provided in SFAS No. 123 as originally issued.

Under Opinion 25, issuing stock options to employees generally resulted in the recognition of no compensation cost if the options were granted with an exercise price equal to their fair value at the date of grant. *SFAS 123(R)* requires companies to measure and record the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service.

In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission changed the effective date of *SFAS 123(R)* to fiscal years starting after June 15; however, early application was encouraged. The Company adopted the modified version of the prospective application of *SFAS 123(R)* as of January 1, 2006 under which the Company is required to recognize compensation expense, over the applicable vesting period, based on the fair value of (1) any unvested awards subject to *SFAS 123(R)* existing as of January 1, 2006, and (2) any new awards granted subsequent to the adoption date. Refer to Note 2, *Stock Based Compensation* for the effect of adoption on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Common Stock Options

Adoption of SFAS 123(R)

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of *SFAS 123(R)* using the modified prospective transition method. In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 *Share-Based Payment* (*SAB 107*) in March, 2005, which provides supplemental *SFAS 123(R)* application guidance based on the views of the SEC. Under the modified prospective transition method, compensation cost recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2006 includes: (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted beginning January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of *SFAS 123(R)*. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, results for prior periods have not been restated.

The adoption of *SFAS 123(R)* resulted in stock compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 of \$27,000 which was recorded to general and administrative expenses. This expense did not result in a change to earnings per share. The Company did not recognize a tax benefit from the stock compensation expense because the Company considers the benefit to be immaterial.

The Binomial Lattice option-pricing model was used to estimate the option fair values. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are, expected stock price volatility, the expected pre-vesting forfeiture rate and the risk-free interest rate. Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ending March 31, 2006 equal to the expected option term. Expected pre-vesting forfeitures were estimated based on actual

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historical pre-vesting forfeitures over the most recent periods ending March 31, 2006 for the expected option term. The risk-free interest rate is based on interest rate of zero-coupon United States Treasury securities over the expected option term.

Our prior pro-forma presentations used the Black-Scholes option pricing model. If we had continued to use the Black-Scholes model the effect on the recorded expense would have been immaterial.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company presented any tax benefits of deductions resulting from the exercise of stock options within operating cash flows in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flow. SFAS 123(R) requires tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options (excess tax benefits) to be classified and reported as both an operating cash outflow and a financing cash inflow upon adoption of SFAS 123(R).

Pro-Forma Stock Compensation Expense for the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2005

For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company applied the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock options as prescribed by APB 25. Since all options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2005 had an exercise price equal to the closing market price of the underlying common stock on the grant date, no compensation expense was recognized. If compensation expense had been recognized based on the estimated fair value of each option granted in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 148, our net loss and net loss per share would have been reduced to the following pro-forma amounts (in thousands, except per share amounts):

| | For the Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---|--------|
| (Dollars in Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share) | 2005 | |
| Loss from continuing operations | \$ | (55) |
| Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects | | (79) |
| Loss from continuing operations | | (134) |
| Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes | | 4 |
| Net loss | \$ | (51) |
| Loss per share: | | |
| Basic as reported | | |
| From continuing operations | \$ | (0.00) |
| From discontinued operations | \$ | 0.00 |
| Basic pro forma | | |
| From continuing operations | \$ | (0.00) |
| From discontinued operations | \$ | 0.00 |
| Diluted as reported | | |
| From continuing operations | \$ | (0.00) |
| From discontinued operations | \$ | 0.00 |
| Diluted pro forma | | |
| From continuing operations | \$ | (0.00) |
| From discontinued operations | \$ | 0.00 |

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Pro-forma compensation expense under SFAS 123, among other computational differences, does not consider potential pre-vesting forfeitures. Because of these differences, the pro-forma stock compensation expense presented above for the three months ended March 31, 2005 under SFAS 123 and the stock compensation expense recognized during the current three months ended March 31, 2006 under SFAS 123(R) are not directly comparable. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method of SFAS 123(R), the prior comparative quarterly results have not been restated.

Stock Options as of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

1999 Stock Option Plan.

For the benefit of our employees, directors and consultants, we have adopted the Précis Smart Card Systems, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan (the stock option plan or the plan). The plan provides for the issuance of options intended to qualify as incentive stock options for federal income tax purposes to our employees and non-employees, including employees who also serve as our directors. Qualification of the grant of options under the plan as incentive stock options for federal income tax purposes is not a condition of the grant and failure to so qualify does not affect the ability to exercise the stock options. The number of shares of common stock authorized and reserved for issuance under the plan is 1,400,000.

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Our board of directors administers and interprets the plan (unless delegated to a committee) and has authority to grant options to all eligible participants and determine the types of options granted, the terms, restrictions and conditions of the options at the time of grant.

The exercise price of options may not be less than 85% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant of the option and to qualify as an incentive stock option may not be less than the fair market value of common stock on the date of the grant of the incentive stock option. Upon the exercise of an option, the exercise price must be paid in full, in cash, in our common stock (at the fair market value thereof) or a combination thereof.

Options qualifying as incentive stock options are exercisable only by an optionee during the period ending three months after the optionee ceases to be our employee, a director or non-employee service provider. However, in the event of death or disability of the optionee, the incentive stock options are exercisable for one year following death or disability and in the event of the retirement of the optionee, the Board of Directors may designate an additional period for exercise. In any event options may not be exercised beyond the expiration date of the options. Options may be granted to our key management employees, directors, key professional employees or key professional non-employee service providers, although options granted non-employee directors do not qualify as incentive stock options. No option may be granted after December 31, 2008. Options are not transferable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

All outstanding options granted under the plan will become fully vested and immediately exercisable if (i) within any 12-month period, we sell an amount of common stock that exceeds 50% of the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately before the 12-month period or (ii) a change of control occurs. For purposes of the plan, a change of control is defined as the acquisition in a transaction or series of transactions by any person, entity or group (two or more persons acting as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate or other group for the purpose of acquiring our securities) of beneficial ownership of 50% or more (or less than 50% as determined by a majority of our directors) of either the then outstanding shares of our common stock or the combined voting power of our then outstanding voting securities.

2002 Non-Employee Stock Option Plan.

Effective May 31, 2002 our board of directors approved the Précis, Inc. 2002 Non-Employee Stock Option Plan (the 2002 Stock Option Plan), which was approved by our stockholders on July 29, 2002. Our employees who also serve as our directors are not eligible to receive stock option under this plan. The purpose of the 2002 Stock Option Plan is to strengthen our ability to attract and retain the services of individuals that serve as our non-employee directors, consultants and other advisors that are essential to our long-term growth and financial success and thereby to enhance stockholder value through the grant of stock options. The total number of shares of common stock authorized and reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan is 500,000.

Our Board of Directors administers and interprets the 2002 Stock Option Plan and has authority to grant options to eligible recipients and determine the basis upon which the options are to be granted and the terms, restrictions and conditions of the options at the time of grant. Options granted are exercisable in such amounts, at such intervals and upon such terms as the option grant provides. The per share purchase price of the common stock under the options is determined by our board of directors; however, the purchase price may not be less than the closing sale price of our common stock on the date of grant of the option. Upon the exercise of an option, the stock purchase price must be paid in full, in cash by check or in our common stock held by the option holder for more than six months or a combination of cash and common stock.

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Options granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan may not under any circumstance be exercised after 10 years from the date of grant and no option may be granted after March 31, 2007. Options are not transferable except by will, by the laws of descent and distribution, by gift or a domestic relations order to a family member. Family member transfers include transfers to parents (and in-laws), to nieces and nephews (adopted or otherwise) as well as trusts, foundations and other entities principally for their benefit.

Expired options are returned to the Plan as they expire and are made available for grant. Incentive stock options have a five-year term and non-qualified stock options have a five-year term. A majority of the stock options vest 25% on the first anniversary date of the grant and 25% each anniversary date thereafter, with the remaining stock options vesting immediately on the grant date. As of March 31, 2006, all outstanding options were incentive stock options.

For the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company did not grant any options to non-employee directors under the 1999 Option Plan or the 2002 Non-Employee Stock Option Plan.

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The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and changes during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006:

| | Number of Shares | Outstanding Options | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
| Options outstanding at January 1, 2006 | 1,301,354 | \$ 3.48 | N/A | N/A |
| Granted | | | | |
| Exercised | | | | |
| Canceled or forfeited | | | | |
| Options outstanding at March 31, 2006 | 1,301,354 | \$ 3.48 | 2.14 | \$ 61,720 |
| Options exercisable at March 31, 2006 | 864,104 | \$ 3.89 | 2.14 | \$ 34,720 |

The total intrinsic value, or the difference between the exercise price and the market price on the date of exercise, of all options exercised during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006, was approximately \$-0-. Cash received from stock options exercised during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006 was \$-0-. The Company did not realize any tax deductions related to the exercise of stock options during the quarter. The Company will record such deductions to deferred tax assets and/or additional paid in capital when realized. Shares available for grant under the 1999 Option Plan as of March 31, 2006 were 718,750. None were available under the 2002 Non-Employee Stock Option Plan.

Stock options outstanding and currently exercisable at March 31, 2006 are as follows:

| Range of exercise prices | Number of Options Outstanding | Options Outstanding | | Options Exercisable | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Weighted Average Contractual Life (in years) | Weighted Average Exercise price | Number of Options Exercisable | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| \$ 1.05 1.75 | 212,000 | 3.72 | \$ 1.32 | 112,000 | \$ 1.27 |
| 1.75 3.55 | 610,566 | 2.16 | \$ 2.80 | 366,816 | \$ 2.85 |
| 3.55 5.25 | 348,550 | 1.74 | \$ 4.34 | 255,050 | \$ 4.49 |
| 5.25 above | 130,238 | 0.50 | \$ 7.90 | 130,238 | \$ 7.90 |
| | 1,301,354 | | | 864,104 | |

Total estimated unrecognized compensation cost from unvested stock options as of March 31, 2006 was approximately \$69,000, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.35 years.

The weighted average per share fair value of stock options granted during the quarterly periods ending March 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$0.00 and \$17,000 respectively. The fair value was estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

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| | Three Months Ended March | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 31, | |
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Volatility | N/A | 72% |
| Expected option term | N/A | 5 yrs |
| Risk-free interest rate | N/A | 4.23% |
| Expected dividend yield | N/A | 0% |

Note 3 Earnings Per Share

The Company's earnings per share data was computed as follows:

| (Dollars in Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share) | For the Three Months Ended March 31 | |
|---|--|------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| Loss from continuing operations | \$ (39) | \$ (55) |
| Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes | | 4 |
| Net loss | \$ (39) | \$ (51) |
| Basic earnings per share | | |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period | 13,406,504 | 12,031,928 |
| Loss per share from continuing operations | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |
| Earnings per share from discontinued operations, net of taxes | | 0.00 |
| Net loss per share | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |
| Diluted (loss) per share | | |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period (1) | 13,406,504 | 12,031,928 |
| Dilutive stock options | | |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period-assumed conversion | 13,406,504 | 12,031,928 |
| Loss per share from continuing operations | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |
| Earnings per share from discontinued operations, net of taxes | | 0.00 |
| Net loss per share | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.00) |

(1) For the three months ended March 31, 2006, 18,539 in-the-money shares related to outstanding stock options were not included in the calculation of fully diluted earnings per share because the inclusion would have been anti-dilutive due to a net loss for that period. The number of stock options and warrants that were considered out-of-the-money for purposes of the diluted earnings per share calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was 1,139,354 and 1,449,764, respectively.

Note 4 Contingencies

Kirk, et al v. Precis, Inc. and David May

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On September 8, 2003, the case styled *Robert Kirk, Individually and D/B/A US Asian Advisors, LLC, Eugene M. Kennedy, P.A., Stewart & Associates, CPAs, P.A. and Kimberly Decamp, Plaintiffs vs. Precis, Inc. and David May, Defendants* was initiated in the District Court of Tarrant County, Texas, Case No. 236 201 468 03. The plaintiffs Robert Kirk (doing business as US Asian Advisors, LLC or U.S. Asian Capital Investors, LLC and recently convicted of securities fraud and related crimes), Kimberly Decamp and Stewart & Associates, CPAs, P.A. held warrants exercisable for the purchase of 9,000, 48,000 and 4,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock for \$9.00 per share on or before February 8, 2005. The plaintiffs Eugene M. Kennedy, P.A. and Kimberly Decamp held stock options that expired on June 30, 2003, and that were exercisable for 15,000 and 170,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock for \$9.37 per share. David May was our Secretary and Vice President and General Counsel through January 5, 2004.

The plaintiffs alleged that they were not allowed to exercise their stock options and warrants in May of 2003 due to actions and inactions of Mr. May and that these actions and inactions constitute fraud, misrepresentation, negligence and legal malpractice. All communications with Mr. May were through the plaintiffs' broker, Burt Martin Arnold Securities, Inc. Plaintiffs sought damages equal to the difference between the exercise price of the stock options or warrants and the market value of our common stock on May 7, 2002 (presumably the closing sale price of \$15.75) or an aggregate sum of \$1,592,050, plus exemplary damages and costs.

On July 13, 2005, the court entered a judgment in favor of the Company, ordering that the plaintiffs take nothing by way of their lawsuit. The order set aside a previous jury verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs have appealed the judgment. While we cannot offer any assurance as to the outcome of the appeal, management does not believe that there exists any basis on which the judgment will be overturned.

Zermeno v. Precis

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The case styled *Manuela Zermeno, individually and on behalf of the general public; and Juan A. Zermeno, individually and on behalf of the general public vs. Precis, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation and Does 1 through 100, inclusive* was filed on August 14, 2003 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles.

A second case styled *California Foundation for Business Ethics, Inc., a California non-profit corporation, v Precis, Inc., and Does 1 through 100, inclusive* was filed on September 9, 2003, in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles.

The two above cases were removed to the United States District Court for the Central District of California and consolidated, by order of the court, on December 4, 2003.

The Zermeno plaintiffs are former members of the Care Entrée discount health care program who allege that they (for themselves and for the general public) are entitled to injunctive, declaratory, and equitable relief. Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint set forth three distinct claims under California law. Plaintiffs' first cause of action alleged that the operation of the Care Entrée program by the Company violates Health and Safety Code § 445 (Section 445), which governs medical referral services. Next, Plaintiffs alleged that they are entitled to damages under Civil Code §§ 1812.119 and 1812.123, which are part of the broader statutory scheme governing the operation of discount buying organizations, Civil Code 1812.100 *et. seq.* (Section 1812.100). Plaintiffs' third cause of action sought relief under Business and Professions Code § 17200, California's Unfair Competition Law.

The Company has fully settled all the claims brought by the California Foundation for Business Ethics, Inc. With the Zermeno plaintiffs, the Company has settled the causes of action related to Civil Code §§ 1812.100. The claim under Section 445 and the related claim under Section 17200 remain pending and have been assigned to the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County under case number BC 300788. At a hearing in November 2005, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. A negative result in this case would have a material affect on the Company's financial condition and would limit the Company's ability (and that of other healthcare discount programs) to do business in California.

Management believes that the Company has complied with all applicable statutes and regulations in the state of California. Although management believes the Plaintiffs' claims are without merit, management and the Company cannot provide any assurance regarding the outcome or results of this litigation.

State of Texas v. The Capella Group, Inc. et al

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The State of Texas filed a lawsuit against our subsidiary, The Capella Group, Inc. d/b/a Care Entrée and Equal Access Health, Inc. (including various names under which Equal Access Health, Inc. does business), on April 28, 2005. The lawsuit alleges that Care Entrée directly and through at least one other party that resells Care Entrée's services to the public, violated certain provisions of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices - Consumer Protection Act. The lawsuit seeks, among other things, injunctive relief, unspecified monetary penalties and restitution. The Company believes that the allegations are without merit and will vigorously defend the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, under case number GV501264. Management believes that the allegations are without merit and the Company intends on defending the lawsuit. Care Entrée has always insisted that its programs be sold in an honest and forthright manner and has worked to protect the interests of consumers in Texas and around the country. Findings against the Company in the lawsuit could result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition and on our operations. No assurance can be provided regarding the outcome or results of this litigation.

The Capella Group, Inc., d/b/a/Care Entree v. California Department of Managed Health Care; Lucinda Ehnes, in her official capacity; and Does 1-20 inclusive

On October 18, 2005, our subsidiary, The Capella Group, Inc. d/b/a Care Entrée (Capella) initiated in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles Case No. BC341633 styled *The Capella Group, Inc., d/b/a/Care Entree v. California Department of Managed Health Care; Lucinda Ehnes, in her official capacity; and Does 1-20 inclusive*. Lucinda Ehnes is the Director of the California Department of Managed Health Care (the DMHC). Capella subsequently withdrew the lawsuit to allow administrative action by the DMHC against Capella to run its course.

The DMHC is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Act of 1975 (the Knox-Keene Act), a set of laws that regulate health maintenance organizations or HMOs and impose licensing requirements on those organizations. This licensing process is in part to ensure that the financial resources of the HMO are sufficient to cover the cost of providing the promised healthcare. In 2001 the DMHC issued an interpretive opinion that concluded that the healthcare discount programs like those offered and sold by Capella are not similar to insurance programs that the Knox-Keene Act is intended to regulate and therefore the Knox-Keene Act does not apply to healthcare discount programs. Accordingly the Company believes that the DMHC does not have jurisdiction over healthcare discount programs like that of Capella's Care Entrée program and accordingly filed

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the above reference lawsuit for a declaratory judgment to that effect. The dismissal of Capella's lawsuit was without prejudice, allowing Capella to file the lawsuit again if necessary.

In the first half of 2005, DMHC initiated an investigation to determine the applicability of the Knox-Keene Act to the membership programs offered and sold to California residents. In July 2005, the DMHC issued a Cease and Desist Order, finding that Capella's Care Entrée discount program is subject to the licensing requirements and regulation under the Knox-Keene Act, under the jurisdiction of the DMHC. Capella is contesting such order in an administrative proceeding with the DMHC that is currently pending as Case No.: DMHC No.:04-312; OAH No.: N2005-10-0840

Findings against Capella in the administrative action or findings against Capella and in favor of the DMHC and its Director in any lawsuit filed by Capella against the DMHC and its director as a result of the administrative action could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and on the Company's operations in California and overall results of operations.

Other

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The Company has an unused letter of credit in the amount of \$1,500,000 obtained on commercial terms in connection with the Company's electronic payment processes. The letter of credit is due to expire on June 6, 2006.

On June 18, 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Access HealthSource, Inc. (Access) from National Center for the Employment of the Disabled for a purchase price of \$3,666,000, consisting of 488,486 shares of common stock of the Company valued at \$1,400,000 (\$2.87 per share), and \$2,000,000 in cash and acquisition cost of investment banking, valuation and legal and accounting fees of \$266,000. In addition to the purchase price consideration, there is a contingency payout should the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of Access reach certain amounts after the closing of the transaction and before December 31, 2006. EBITDA, while not considered a measure under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, is the financial measurement utilized for the basis of the contingency payout and additional purchase price payments are dependent on Access achieving certain EBITDA levels. The maximum amount of the consideration that may be paid to the seller of Access, including the closing date purchase price consideration and investment banking, valuation and legal and accounting fees is \$9,773,500. The amount of contingency payments and common stock deliveries based upon EBITDA through December 31, 2006, will be based upon a 3.22 multiple of EBITDA of Access determined on a quarterly basis, with effective adjustments as of December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006. During the year ended December 31, 2005, Access performance resulted in an obligation to convey quarterly cash payments totaling \$2,232,000, plus the issuance of 1,656,997 common shares, valued at \$2,232,000. The number of shares issued was based upon the average trading price for the last ten days of each quarter. The Company had no obligation for additional payments as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 because Access failed to achieve the EBITDA levels requiring additional payment and stock issuance. The cumulative purchase price, including contingent payments made or earned through March 31, 2006, was \$8,130,000. If Access achieves those EBITDA levels and that, as a result, additional contingent payouts will be made. However, the amount of payouts through December 31, 2006 cannot be estimated at this time. The contingency payout will be accounted for as a decrease in the Company's cash and cash equivalents for the amount paid, an increase to stockholders' equity for the fair value of shares issued and a corresponding increase in goodwill for the value of the cash paid and stock issued.

Note 5 Segmented Information

The Company discloses segment information in accordance with SFAS No. 131, Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, which requires companies to report selected segment information on a quarterly basis and to report certain entity-wide disclosures about products and services, major customers, and the material countries in which the entity holds assets and reports revenues. The Company has three reportable segments: Consumer Healthcare Savings, self-funded Employer and Group Healthcare Services and Financial Services. Membership Programs was discontinued in 2005, so is not included below. The Company's reportable segments are strategic divisions that offer different services and are managed separately as each division requires different resources and marketing strategies. Our Consumer Healthcare Savings segment, our largest segment, offers savings on healthcare services to persons who are un-insured, under-insured, or who have elected to purchase only high deductible or limited benefit medical insurance policies, by providing access to the same preferred provider organizations (PPOs) that are utilized by many insurance companies and employers who self-fund at least a portion of their employees' healthcare risk. These programs are sold primarily through a network marketing strategy. Our self-funded Employer and Group Healthcare Services segment provides a wide range of healthcare claims administration services and other cost containment procedures that are frequently required by governments and other large employers who have chosen to self-fund their healthcare benefits requirements. Our Financial Services segment provides high deductible and scheduled benefit insurance policies, life insurance and annuities and health savings accounts, healthcare reimbursement arrangements and medical and dependent care flexible spending accounts.

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The accounting policies of the segments are consistent with those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 2 of the Company's audited financials, included in its December 31, 2005 Form 10-K Annual Report, intersegment sales are not material and all intersegment transfers are eliminated. During 2005, the Company decreased the number of segments from four to three, excluding its corporate activities and discontinued operations.

No one customer represents more than 5% of the Company's overall revenue. Therefore, the Company does not believe it has a material reliance on any one customer. The Company operates in 47 states in the U.S. but not in any foreign countries.

The Company evaluates segment performance based on revenues and income before provision for income taxes. The Company does not allocate income taxes or unusual items to the segments.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

The following table (Dollars in Thousands) summarizes segment information:

| Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 | Consumer Healthcare Savings | Employer and Group Healthcare Services | Financial Services | Corporate | Continuing Operations | Discontinued Operations | Total Including Discontinued Operations |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Revenue (1) | \$ 4,180 | \$ 1,916 | \$ 45 | \$ — | \$ 6,141 | \$ — | \$ 6,141 |
| Operating Income (Loss) (1) | 15 | 440 | (57) | (514) | (116) | — | (116) |
| Interest Expense (Income) | — | — | — | (73) | (73) | — | (73) |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 149 | 55 | 5 | — | 209 | — | 209 |
| Taxes (2) | — | — | — | (4) | (4) | — | (4) |
| Assets Acquired, net of disposals | 102 | 22 | — | — | 124 | — | 124 |
| Intangible Assets (2) | — | — | — | 14,297 | 14,297 | — | 14,297 |
| Assets Held (2) | 8,871 | 3,595 | 25 | 16,831 | 29,322 | — | 29,322 |

| Three Months Ended March 31, 2005 | Consumer Healthcare Savings | Employer and Group Healthcare Services | Financial Services | Corporate | Continuing Operations | Discontinued Operations | Total Including Discontinued Operations |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Revenue (1) | \$ 6,273 | \$ 2,093 | \$ 127 | \$ — | \$ 8,493 | \$ 207 | \$ 8,700 |
| Operating Income (Loss) (1) | 54 | 505 | (298) | (361) | (100) | 6 | (94) |
| Interest Expense (Income) | — | — | — | (13) | (13) | — | (13) |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 619 | 53 | 5 | — | 677 | 1 | 678 |
| Taxes (2) | — | — | — | (30) | (30) | — | (30) |
| Assets Acquired, net of disposals | 520 | 9 | — | — | 529 | — | 529 |
| Intangible Assets (2) | — | — | — | 23,866 | 23,866 | — | 23,866 |
| Assets Held (2) | 10,887 | 1,755 | 78 | 30,124 | 42,844 | 255 | 43,099 |

(1) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

- (2) Intangible assets and income tax expense (benefit) are not allocated to the assets and operations of the related segment.