

HEARTLAND PAYMENT SYSTEMS INC

Form 10-Q

August 08, 2008

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-32594

HEARTLAND PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

22-3755714
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

90 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08542
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(609) 683-3831
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

As of August 4, 2008, there were 37,509,542 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding.

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Table of Contents**Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands, except share data)*

(unaudited)

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,142	\$ 35,508
Funds held for payroll customers	22,651	24,201
Receivables, net	156,276	122,613
Investments held to maturity	1,141	1,119
Inventory	7,721	5,383
Prepaid expenses	4,653	3,478
Current tax asset	4,739	5,449
Current deferred tax assets, net	835	690
Total current assets	238,158	198,441
Capitalized customer acquisition costs, net	76,376	70,498
Deferred tax assets, net	1,517	3,878
Property and equipment, net	59,403	50,248
Goodwill	58,774	5,489
Intangible assets, net	34,352	481
Deposits and other assets, net	202	154
Total assets	\$ 468,782	\$ 329,189
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Due to sponsor banks	\$ 98,182	\$ 49,798
Accounts payable	26,138	20,495
Deposits held for payroll customers	22,651	24,201
Current portion of borrowings	56,250	
Current portion of accrued buyout liability	11,006	11,521
Merchant deposits and loss reserves	19,028	14,757
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	22,045	15,266
Total current liabilities	255,300	136,038
Reserve for unrecognized tax benefits	1,391	1,230
Long-term portion of borrowings	18,750	
Long-term portion of accrued buyout liability	29,015	26,252
Total liabilities	304,456	163,520
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders equity		
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 37,448,752 and 39,804,322 shares issued at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007; 37,448,752 and 37,989,622 shares outstanding at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007	38	40

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Additional paid-in capital	165,155	173,346
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(252)	(62)
(Accumulated deficit) Retained earnings	(615)	36,729
Treasury stock, at cost (1,814,700 shares at December 31, 2007)		(44,384)
Total stockholders' equity	164,326	165,669
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 468,782	\$ 329,189

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income***(In thousands, except per share data)*

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Total Revenues	\$ 394,554	\$ 333,445	\$ 734,173	\$ 617,657
Costs of Services:				
Interchange	282,377	245,225	527,654	450,562
Dues and assessments	14,152	12,398	26,494	22,857
Processing and servicing	45,953	32,764	82,882	64,094
Customer acquisition costs	12,274	11,383	23,724	21,774
Depreciation and amortization	2,465	1,661	4,375	3,385
Total costs of services	357,221	303,431	665,129	562,672
General and administrative	18,289	13,735	35,463	28,034
Total expenses	375,510	317,166	700,592	590,706
Income from operations	19,044	16,279	33,581	26,951
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	169	517	469	976
Interest expense	(751)	(233)	(1,097)	(345)
Loss on investment			(103)	
Other, net	1	5	24	(90)
Total other income (expense)	(581)	289	(707)	541
Income before income taxes	18,463	16,568	32,874	27,492
Provision for income taxes	6,994	6,166	12,428	10,238
Net income	\$ 11,469	\$ 10,402	\$ 20,446	\$ 17,254
Net income	\$ 11,469	\$ 10,402	\$ 20,446	\$ 17,254
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net of income tax of \$(3), \$(4), \$9 and \$(2)	(6)	(7)	15	(4)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of income tax of \$37 and \$(124)	54		(205)	
Comprehensive income	\$ 11,517	\$ 10,395	\$ 20,256	\$ 17,250
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.46
Diluted	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.43
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic	37,387	37,653	37,464	37,580

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Diluted	38,688	39,863	38,755	39,919
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity***(In thousands)**(unaudited)*

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	(Accumulated	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Other	Deficit)	Stock	Stockholders
			Capital	Comprehensive	Retained		Equity
				Loss	Earnings		
Six Months Ended June 30, 2007:							
Balance, January 1, 2007	37,406	\$ 38	\$ 153,997	\$ (21)	\$ 10,804	\$ (25,525)	\$ 139,293
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principal FIN No. 48					(514)		(514)
Issuance of Common Stock options exercised	645	1	4,545				4,546
Excess tax benefit on stock options exercised under SFAS No. 123R			3,820				3,820
Repurchase of Common Stock	(607)					(15,307)	(15,307)
Stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123R			801				801
Accumulated other comprehensive income				(4)			(4)
Dividends on Common Stock					(3,757)		(3,757)
Net income for the period					17,254		17,254
Balance June 30, 2007	37,444	\$ 39	\$ 163,163	\$ (25)	\$ 23,787	\$ (40,832)	\$ 146,132
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008:							
Balance, January 1, 2008	37,990	\$ 40	\$ 173,346	\$ (62)	\$ 36,729	\$ (44,384)	\$ 165,669
Issuance of Common Stock options exercised	241		1,783				1,783
Excess tax benefit on stock options exercised under SFAS No. 123R			562				562
Repurchase of Common Stock	(782)					(17,995)	(17,995)
Retirement of Treasury Stock		(2)	(11,311)		(51,066)	62,379	
Stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123R			775				775
Accumulated other comprehensive income:							
Unrealized gains on investments				15			15
Foreign currency translation adjustment				(205)			(205)
Dividends on Common Stock					(6,724)		(6,724)
Net income for the period					20,446		20,446
Balance June 30, 2008	37,449	\$ 38	\$ 165,155	\$ (252)	\$ (615)	\$	\$ 164,326

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow***(In thousands)*

(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 20,446	\$ 17,254
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of capitalized customer acquisition costs	25,873	21,253
Other depreciation and amortization	5,882	4,254
Addition to loss reserves	2,767	1,122
Provision for doubtful receivables	1,395	216
Stock-based compensation	775	801
Deferred taxes	2,292	90
Loss on investment	103	
Other	4	172
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables	(15,686)	(11,558)
Decrease (increase) in inventory	899	(625)
Payment of signing bonuses, net	(24,104)	(21,639)
Increase in capitalized customer acquisition costs	(7,647)	(6,729)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(600)	(711)
Decrease in current tax asset	1,286	5,284
Increase in deposits and other assets	(43)	(9)
Excess tax benefits on options exercised under SFAS No. 123R	(811)	(3,820)
Increase in reserve for unrecognized tax benefits	160	476
Increase in due to sponsor bank	48,383	25,284
Increase in accounts payable	4,697	3,165
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(824)	1,917
Decrease in merchant deposits and loss reserves	(706)	(1,161)
Payouts of accrued buyout liability	(3,250)	(4,746)
Increase in accrued buyout liability	5,498	7,250
Net cash provided by operating activities	66,789	37,540
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments held to maturity	(46)	(1,330)
Maturities of investments held to maturity	250	265
Decrease (increase) in funds held for payroll customers	1,245	(3,930)
(Decrease) increase in deposits held for payroll customers	(1,549)	3,828
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(102,544)	(300)
Purchases of property and equipment	(12,375)	(13,993)
Net cash used in investing activities	(115,019)	(15,460)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	95,000	
Principal payments on borrowings and financing arrangements	(20,000)	(146)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,783	4,546

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Excess tax benefits on options exercised under SFAS No. 123R	811	3,820
Repurchase of common stock	(17,995)	(15,307)
Dividends paid on common stock	(6,724)	(3,757)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	52,875	(10,844)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,645	11,236
Effect of exchange rates on cash	(11)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	35,508	16,054
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 40,142	\$ 27,290
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 959	\$ 245
Income taxes	8,467	4,371

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes To Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

1. Organization and Operations

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include those of Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiaries, Heartland Payroll Company (HPC), Debittek, Inc. (Debittek), Collective POS Solutions Ltd. (CPOS) and Heartland Acquisition LLC (Network Services). The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All intercompany balances and transactions with the Company's subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited. In the opinion of the Company's management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position at June 30, 2008, its results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. Results of operations reported for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2008. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. The December 31, 2007 condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the audited 2007 consolidated financial statements.

On May 2, 2008, the Company and Alliance Data Network Services LLC (the Seller), entered into a Membership Interest and Asset Purchase Agreement (the Agreement), under which the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of the network services business unit (Network Services) of the Seller (the Acquisition). Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company acquired Network Services from the Seller, including tangible personal property, intellectual property, licenses, contracts and related assets, and assumed certain liabilities of the Seller related to Network Services, for a cash payment of \$77.5 million plus the net working capital of Network Services on the closing date (approximately \$15.0 million). The Acquisition closed as of May 31, 2008.

Business Description The Company provides payment processing services related to bank card transactions for merchants throughout the United States and some parts of Canada. In addition, the Company provides certain other merchant services, including check processing, the sale and rental of terminal equipment, and the sale of terminal supplies. HPC provides payroll and related tax filing services throughout the United States. Debittek provides prepaid card and stored-value card solutions throughout the United States. The Company and Debittek also provide campus payment solutions throughout the United States. CPOS is a Canadian provider of payment processing services and secure point-of-sale solutions.

Substantially all of the Company's revenue is derived from processing and settling Visa and MasterCard bank card transactions for its merchant customers. Because the Company is not a member bank as defined by Visa and MasterCard, in order to process and settle these bank card transactions for its merchants the Company has entered into sponsorship agreements with member banks. Visa and MasterCard rules restrict the Company from performing funds settlement or accessing merchant settlement funds and require that these funds be in the possession of the member bank until the merchant is funded. A sponsorship arrangement permits the Company to route Visa and MasterCard bank card transactions under the member bank's control and identification numbers to clear credit bank card transactions through Visa and MasterCard. A sponsorship arrangement also enables the Company to settle funds between cardholders and merchants by deliver funding files to the member bank, which in turn transfers settlement funds to the merchants' bank accounts. These restrictions place the settlement assets and obligations under the control of the member bank.

The sponsorship agreements with the member banks requires, among other things, that the Company abide by the by-laws and regulations of the Visa and MasterCard networks and maintain a certificate of deposit with the bank sponsors. If the Company breaches the sponsorship agreements, the

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Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes To Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

bank sponsors may terminate the agreement and, under the terms of the agreement, the Company would have 180 days to identify an alternative bank sponsor. The Company is dependent on its bank sponsors, Visa and MasterCard for notification of any compliance breaches. As of June 30, 2008, the Company has not been notified of any such issues by its bank sponsors, Visa or MasterCard. Of the Company's total bank card processing volume for the month of June 2008, 66% was processed under its sponsorship agreement with KeyBank N.A., 7% was processed under its sponsorship agreement with Heartland Bank (an unrelated third party), and 27% was processed under a sponsorship arrangement with World Financial Network National Bank for Network Services processing.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates include, among other things, the accrued buyout liability, capitalized customer acquisition costs, loss reserves, certain accounts payable and accrued expenses and certain tax assets and liabilities as well as the related valuation allowances, if any. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Receivables Receivables are stated net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company estimates its allowance based on experience with its merchants, customers, and sales force and its judgment as to the likelihood of their ultimate payment. The Company also considers collection experience and makes estimates regarding collectability based on trends in aging. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant charge offs for its merchant receivables.

The Company's primary receivables are due from its bank card processing merchants. These receivables result from the Company's practice of advancing interchange fees to most of its merchants during the month and collecting those fees from merchants at the beginning of the following month, as well as from transaction fees the Company charges its merchants for processing transactions.

Until the second quarter of 2008, the advances of interchange fees to merchants were funded first with cash available for investment, then by incurring a payable to sponsor banks when that cash has been expended. The Company pays the sponsor banks the prime rate on these payables. To fund the purchase price for Network Services, during the second quarter of 2008 the Company suspended using its available cash to fund merchant advances. At June 30, 2008, the Company had not used any of its cash to fund merchant advances. At December 31, 2007, the Company used \$37.9 million of its available cash to fund merchant advances. The amount due to sponsor banks for funding advances was \$98.2 million at June 30, 2008 and \$49.8 million at December 31, 2007. The payable to sponsor banks is repaid at the beginning of the following month out of the fees the Company collects from its merchants. Receivables from merchants also include receivables from the sale of point of sale terminal equipment and check processing terminals.

Receivables also include amounts resulting from the sale, installation, training and repair of cashless payment system hardware and software for prepaid card and stored-value card payment systems and campus payment solutions. These receivables are mostly invoiced on terms of 30 days net from date of invoicing and are typically funded from working capital.

Receivables also include amounts advanced to employees, primarily the Company's sales force, to cover certain expenses. These receivables are recovered from sales and residual commissions earned by the sales force.

Investments and Funds Held for Payroll Customers Investments, including those carried on the consolidated balance sheet as Funds Held for Payroll Customers, consist primarily of fixed income bond funds, corporate and U.S. Government debt securities, certificates of deposit and cost basis equity securities. The Company classifies the majority of its investments, including those carried in Funds Held

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Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes To Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

for Payroll Customers, as available-for-sale and records them at the fair value of the investments based on quoted market prices. Certificates of deposit are classified as held to maturity and recorded at cost. Cost basis equity securities are recorded at cost and periodically evaluated for impairment. In the event of a sale, cost is determined on a specific identification basis. At June 30, 2008, Funds Held for Payroll Customers included cash and cash equivalents of \$21.1 million and investments available for sale of \$1.5 million.

Capitalized Customer Acquisition Costs, net Capitalized customer acquisition costs consist of (1) up-front signing bonus payments made to Relationship Managers and sales managers (the Company's sales force) for the establishment of new merchant relationships, and (2) a deferred acquisition cost representing the estimated cost of buying out the commissions of vested sales employees. Pursuant to Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*, and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Technical Bulletin No. 90-1, *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts*, capitalized customer acquisition costs represent incremental, direct customer acquisition costs that are recoverable through gross margins associated with merchant contracts. The capitalized customer acquisition costs are amortized using a method which approximates a proportional revenue approach over the initial three-year term of the merchant contract.

The up-front signing bonus is based on the estimated gross margin for the first year of the merchant contract. The signing bonus, amount capitalized, and related amortization are adjusted after one year to reflect the actual gross margin generated by the merchant contract during that year. The deferred customer acquisition cost asset is accrued over the first year of merchant processing, consistent with the build-up in the accrued buyout liability, as described below.

Management evaluates the capitalized customer acquisition costs for impairment at each balance sheet date by comparing, on a pooled basis by vintage month of origination, the expected future net cash flows from underlying merchant relationships to the carrying amount of the capitalized customer acquisition costs. If the estimated future net cash flows are lower than the recorded carrying amount, indicating an impairment of the value of the capitalized customer acquisition costs, the impairment loss will be charged to operations. The Company believes that no impairment has occurred as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Merchant Deposits and Loss Reserves Disputes between a cardholder and a merchant periodically arise due to the cardholder's dissatisfaction with merchandise quality or the merchant's service, and the disputes may not always be resolved in the merchant's favor. In some of these cases, the transaction is charged back to the merchant and the purchase price is refunded to the cardholder by the credit card-issuing institution. If the merchant is unable to fund the refund, the Company is liable for the full amount of the transaction. The Company may have partial recourse to the Relationship Manager originally soliciting the merchant contract, if the Relationship Manager is still receiving income from the merchant's processing activities. Under FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Other* (FIN 45), the Company's obligation to stand ready to perform is minimal. The Company maintains a deposit or the pledge of a letter of credit from certain merchants as an offset to potential contingent liabilities that are the responsibility of such merchants. The Company evaluates its ultimate risk and records an estimate of potential loss for chargebacks related to merchant fraud based upon an assessment of actual historical fraud loss rates compared to recent bank card processing volume levels. The Company believes that the liability recorded as loss reserves approximates fair value.

Accrued Buyout Liability Relationship Managers and sales managers are paid residual commissions based on the gross margin generated by monthly merchant processing activity. The Company has the right, but is not obligated, to buy out some or all of these commissions, and intends to do so periodically. Such purchases of the commissions are at a fixed multiple of the last twelve months' commissions. Because of the Company's intent and ability to execute purchases of the residual commissions, and the mutual understanding between the Company and the Relationship Managers and sales managers, the Company has accounted for this deferred compensation arrangement pursuant to the substantive nature of the plan. The Company therefore records the amount that it would have to pay (the settlement cost) to buy out non-servicing related commissions in their entirety from vested Relationship

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Notes To Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Managers and sales managers, and an accrual, based on their progress towards vesting, for those unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers who are expected to vest in the future. As noted above, as the liability increases over the first year of a merchant contract, the Company also records a related deferred acquisition cost asset for currently vested Relationship Managers and sales managers. The accrued buyout liability associated with unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers is not included in the deferred acquisition cost asset since future services are required in order to vest. Subsequent changes in the settlement cost, due to account attrition, same-store sales growth and changes in gross margin, are included in the same income statement caption as customer acquisition cost amortization expense.

The accrued buyout liability is based on the merchants under contract at the balance sheet date, the gross margin generated by those merchants over the prior twelve months, and the contractual buyout multiple. The liability related to a new merchant is therefore zero when the merchant is installed, and increases over the twelve months following the installation date. The same procedure is applied to unvested commissions over the expected vesting period, but is further adjusted to reflect the Company's experience that 31% of unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers become vested.

The classification of the accrued buyout liability between current and non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets is based upon the Company's estimate of the amount of the accrued buyout liability that it reasonably expects to pay over the next twelve months. This estimate is developed by calculating the cumulative annual average percentage that total historical buyout payments represent of the accrued buyout liability. That percentage is applied to the period-end accrued buyout liability to determine the current portion.

Revenue Revenues are mainly comprised of gross processing revenue, payroll processing revenue and equipment-related income. Gross processing revenue primarily consists of discount fees and per-transaction and periodic (primarily monthly) fees from the processing of Visa and MasterCard bank card transactions for merchants. The Company passes through to its customers any changes in interchange or network fees. Gross processing revenue also includes American Express and Discover fees, customer service fees, fees for processing chargebacks, termination fees on terminated contracts, and other miscellaneous revenue. Payroll processing revenue includes periodic and annual fees charged by HPC for payroll processing services, and interest earned from the investment of tax impound funds held for our customers. Revenue is recorded as bank card transactions are processed or payroll services are performed.

Equipment-related income includes revenues from the sale, rental and deployment of bank card and check processing terminals, from the sale of hardware, software and associated services for prepaid card and stored-value card payment systems, and from the sale of hardware, software and associated services for campus payment solutions. Revenues are recorded at the time of shipment, or the provision of service.

Income Taxes The Company accounts for income taxes by recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates.

Stock Options The Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R) on January 1, 2006.

Diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were computed based on the weighted average outstanding common shares plus equivalent shares assuming exercise of stock options, where dilutive.

Foreign Currency The Canadian dollar is the functional currency of CPOS, which operates in Canada. CPOS revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing during the period. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2008, such translation gains or losses were not material.

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Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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(unaudited)

The foreign currency assets and liabilities of CPOS are translated at the period-end rate of exchange. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income and is included in stockholders' equity net of tax.

Minority Interests Minority interests represent the minority stockholders' share of the equity and after-tax net income or loss of consolidated subsidiaries. Minority stockholders' share of after-tax net income or loss of consolidated subsidiaries is included in General and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Income Statement. The minority interests included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities in the June 30, 2008 Consolidated Balance Sheet were \$152,000 and reflect the original investments by these minority shareholders in the consolidated subsidiaries, along with their proportionate share of the earnings or losses of the subsidiaries.

New Accounting Pronouncements The FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN No. 48), in June 2006. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for the recognition and measurement of tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions and defines criterion that an individual tax position must meet for any part of that position to be recognized or continue to be recognized in the financial statements. FIN No. 48 also adds disclosure requirements for the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions. An uncertain tax position exists if it is unclear how a transaction will be treated under tax law. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company completed its initial evaluation of the impact of adopting FIN No. 48 on January 1, 2007 and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment of \$0.5 million to Retained Earnings to establish reserves for uncertain tax positions.

The FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157), in September 2006. SFAS No. 157 establishes a single authoritative definition of fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), sets out a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies only to fair value measurements that are already required or permitted by other accounting standards and is expected to increase the consistency of those measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides a fair value option election that allows companies to irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial assets and liabilities, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings as they occur. SFAS No. 159 permits the fair value option election on an instrument by instrument basis at initial recognition of an asset or liability or upon an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007 provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year, has not yet issued financial statements for any interim period of the fiscal year of adoption, and also elects to apply the provisions of Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 did not have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) applies the acquisition method to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses and establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer recognizes and measures identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including assets and liabilities arising from contingencies, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and goodwill acquired or gain realized from a bargain purchase. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141 (R) will impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements prospectively in the event of any business combinations entered into after the effective date in which the Company is the acquirer.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (SFAS No. 160), which amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, SFAS No. 160 requires a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary to be reported as equity, separate from the parent's equity, in the consolidated statement of financial position and the amount of net income or loss and comprehensive income or loss attributable to the parent and noncontrolling interest to be presented separately on the face of the consolidated financial statements. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in its subsidiary in which a controlling financial interest is retained are accounted for as equity transactions. If a controlling financial interest in the subsidiary is not retained, the subsidiary is deconsolidated and any retained noncontrolling equity interest is initially measured at fair value. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively, except that presentation and disclosure requirements are to be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS No. 160 on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2007, the SEC issued SAB No. 110, *Certain Assumptions Used in Valuation Methods* (SAB 110). SAB 110 amends SAB 107 to allow the continued use, under certain circumstances, of the simplified method in developing the expected term for stock options. SAB 110 is effective January 1, 2008. The adoption of SAB 110 will impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements prospectively in the event circumstances provide for application of the simplified method to future stock option grants made by the Company.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142) in order to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141(R) and other GAAP. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. Disclosure requirements are to be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FSP FAS 142-3 on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the accounting principles used in preparing financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with GAAP. Currently, GAAP hierarchy is provided in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants U.S. Auditing Standards (AU) Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (AU Section 411). SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendments to AU Section 411. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have an impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Acquisitions

Network Services

As of May 31, 2008, the Company closed its acquisition of Network Services. Network Services is a provider of payment processing solutions, serving a variety of industries such as petroleum, convenience store, parking and retail. Services include payment processing, prepaid services, POS terminal, helpdesk

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services and merchant bankcard services. The Network Services acquisition will provide the Company with a substantial portfolio of merchants in the petroleum industry segment. Network Services handled over \$17 billion of total annual Visa and MasterCard bank card processing volume and 604 million annual Visa and MasterCard transactions in 2007. In addition to Visa and MasterCard transactions, Network Services handles a wide range of payment transactions for its predominantly petroleum customer base, including providing approximately 2.6 billion transaction authorizations in 2007.

The Company acquired the Network Services business, including tangible personal property, intellectual property, licenses, contracts and related assets, and assumed certain liabilities related to Network Services, for a cash payment of \$92.5 million. The Company funded the cash purchase price using \$25.0 million it borrowed under its term loan facility, \$50.0 million it borrowed under its revolving credit facility, and the balance from its available cash position. Beginning June 1, 2008, Network Services' results of operations were included in the Company's results of operations.

The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The fair values of the Network Services assets acquired and the liabilities assumed were estimated at the acquisition date. The fair values are preliminary, based on estimates, and may be adjusted in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (SFAS No. 141), *Business Combinations*, as more information becomes available and valuations are finalized. Accordingly, the final fair value adjustments may be materially different from those presented in this document.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the acquisition costs, including direct transaction costs, to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values on May 31, 2008. The excess of the acquisition costs over the fair value of net assets acquired was allocated to goodwill. The goodwill acquired is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

	Allocation of Acquisition Costs (in thousands)
Net fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash	\$ 304
Receivables	18,902
Other current assets	3,660
Property and equipment	1,822
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(7,653)
Total net assets acquired	17,035
Intangible assets acquired:	
Customer relationships	25,372
Software	7,500
Non-competition agreement	500
Total intangible assets	33,372
Goodwill	43,782
Total acquisition costs (a)	\$ 94,189

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- (a) Total acquisition costs include \$92.5 million of cash consideration paid, plus \$1.7 million of direct transaction costs.

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The following unaudited pro forma operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 assume that the Network Services acquisition occurred on January 1, 2007. The pro forma results of operations are based on historical results of operations, adjusted for the impacts of purchase price allocations and financing costs, and are not necessarily indicative of the actual results which would have been achieved had the Network Services acquisition occurred as of January 1, 2007, or the results which may be achieved in the future.

(In thousands, except per share)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Total revenues	\$ 780,278	\$ 682,148
Costs of services	700,867	613,295
General and administrative expenses	45,805	40,038
Total expenses	746,672	653,333
Income from operations	33,606	28,816
Net income	19,763	17,690
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.44

Collective Point of Sale Solutions Ltd.

On March 3, 2008 the Company acquired a majority interest in Collective Point of Sale Solutions Ltd. (CPOS) for a cash payment of \$10.5 million. CPOS is a Canadian provider of payment processing services and secure point-of-sale solutions. This acquisition provides the Company an entrée into the Canadian credit and debit card processing market. The Company and CPOS are now able to service merchants that have locations in both the United States and Canada. The Company does not expect the acquisition of CPOS to have a material impact on its 2008 revenues or net income. Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of the acquisition was not material.

The transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Beginning March 3, 2008, CPOS results of operations were included in the Company's results of operations. The preliminary allocation of the total purchase price was as follows: \$9.4 million to goodwill, \$1.1 million to intangible assets and net tangible assets, which were immaterial. As of June 30, 2008, the allocation of the purchase price was not finalized as the fair value estimates are not complete. The goodwill acquired is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

4. Receivables

A summary of receivables by major class was as follows at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	June 30,	December 31,
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Accounts receivable from merchants	\$ 141,123	\$ 114,585
Accounts receivable from others	15,469	8,193
	156,592	122,778
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(316)	(165)
Total receivables, net	\$ 156,276	\$ 122,613

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Included in accounts receivable from others are \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million which are due from employees at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

A summary of the activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In thousands)			
Beginning balance	\$ 146	\$ 144	\$ 165	\$ 151
Balance of acquired entity allowance	87		87	
Additions to allowance	1,049	136	1,309	216
Charges against allowance	(966)	(130)	(1,245)	(217)
Ending balance	\$ 316	\$ 150	\$ 316	\$ 150

5. Capitalized Customer Acquisition Costs, Net

A summary of the capitalized customer acquisition costs, net, as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Capitalized signing bonuses	\$ 110,826	\$ 100,206
Less accumulated amortization	(49,494)	(44,443)
	61,332	55,763
Capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	36,397	35,379
Less accumulated amortization	(21,353)	(20,644)
	15,044	14,735
Capitalized Customer Acquisition Costs, Net	\$ 76,376	\$ 70,498

A summary of the activity in capitalized customer acquisition costs, net for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
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	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 73,143	\$ 59,186	\$ 70,498	\$ 56,705
Plus additions to:				
Capitalized signing bonuses, net	12,671	12,151	24,104	21,639
Capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	3,913	3,674	7,647	6,729
	16,584	15,825	31,751	28,368
Less amortization expense on:				
Capitalized signing bonuses, net	(9,622)	(7,733)	(18,535)	(14,623)
Capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	(3,729)	(3,458)	(7,338)	(6,630)
	(13,351)	(11,191)	(25,873)	(21,253)
Balance at end of period	\$ 76,376	\$ 63,820	\$ 76,376	\$ 63,820

Net signing bonus adjustments from estimated amounts to actual were \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$0.9 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. Net signing bonus adjustments are netted against additions in the table above.

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Fully amortized signing bonuses of \$6.9 million and \$6.4 million respectively, were written off during the three month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$13.5 million and \$11.5 million respectively, were written off during the six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. In addition, fully amortized customer deferred acquisition costs of \$3.6 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, were written off during the three month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$6.6 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, were written off during the six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

The Company believes that no impairment of capitalized customer acquisition costs has occurred as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

6. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The fair values of the Network Services and CPOS assets acquired and the liabilities assumed were estimated at their acquisition dates. The fair values are preliminary, based on estimates, and may be adjusted in accordance with SFAS No. 141 as more information becomes available and valuations are finalized. Accordingly, the final fair value adjustments, intangible assets and goodwill may be materially different from those presented in this document. Additionally, the amortization lives and methods may be adjusted as valuations are finalized. See Note 3 for more information on these acquisitions which closed in 2008.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	Gross Assets	June 30, 2008 Accumulated Amortization (In thousands)	Net Asset	Amortization Life and Method
<i>Finite Lived Assets:</i>				
Customer relationships	\$ 27,027	\$ 541	\$ 26,486	3 to 10 years proportional cash flow
Software	7,584	208	7,376	3 to 5 years straight line
Non-compete agreements	500	10	490	5 years straight line
	\$ 35,111	\$ 759	\$ 34,352	
	Gross Assets	December 31, 2007 Accumulated Amortization (In thousands)	Net Asset	Amortization Life and Method
<i>Finite Lived Assets:</i>				
Customer relationships	\$ 593	\$ 112	\$ 481	3 years straight line
	\$ 593	\$ 112	\$ 481	

Amortization expense related to the intangible assets was \$597,000 and \$10,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$647,000 and \$20,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The estimated amortization expense related to intangible assets for the next five years is as follows:

	For Twelve Months Ending June 30, (In thousands)
2009	\$ 5,697
2010	5,677
2011	5,206

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2012	2,654
2013	2,644
Thereafter	12,474
	\$ 34,352

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were as follows:

	(In thousands)
December 31, 2007	\$ 5,489
Goodwill acquired during the period	53,345
Effects of foreign currency translation	(163)
Other, primarily final purchase price adjustments	103
June 30, 2008	\$ 58,774

7. Merchant Deposits and Loss Reserves

The Company's merchants have the liability for any charges properly reversed by the cardholder through a mechanism known as a chargeback. If the merchant is unable to pay this amount, the Company will be liable to the Visa and MasterCard networks for the reversed charges. Under FIN 45, the Company determined that the fair value of its obligation to stand ready to perform is minimal. The Company requires personal guarantees, merchant deposits and letters of credit from certain merchants to minimize its obligation. As of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company held merchant deposits totaling \$18.3 million and \$14.1 million, respectively, and letters of credit totaling \$513,000 and \$300,000, respectively.

The Visa and MasterCard networks generally allow chargebacks up to four months after the later of the date the transaction is processed or the delivery of the product or service to the cardholder. As the majority of the Company's transactions involve the delivery of the product or service at the time of the transaction, a reasonable basis for determining an estimate of the Company's exposure to chargebacks is the last four months processing volume on its portfolio, which was \$21.9 billion and \$17.9 billion for the four months ended June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007. However, for the four months ended June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company was presented with \$11.8 million and \$10.5 million, respectively, in chargebacks by issuing banks. In the six months ended June 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company incurred merchant credit losses of \$2.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, on total dollar volume processed of \$30.3 billion and \$51.9 billion, respectively. These credit losses are included in processing and servicing costs in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

The loss recorded by the Company for chargebacks associated with any individual merchant is typically small, due both to the relatively small size and the processing profile of the Company's clients. However, from time to time the Company will encounter instances of merchant fraud, and the resulting chargeback losses may be considerably more significant to the Company. The Company has established a contingent reserve for estimated currently existing credit and fraud losses on its consolidated balance sheets, amounting to \$741,000 on June 30, 2008 and \$663,000 on December 31, 2007. This reserve is determined by performing an analysis of the Company's historical loss experience applied to current processing volume and exposures.

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A summary of the activity in the loss reserve for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In thousands)			
Beginning balance	\$ 737	\$ 510	\$ 663	\$ 475
Additions to reserve	1,288	595	2,767	1,122
Charges against reserve (a)	(1,284)	(557)	(2,689)	(1,049)
Ending balance	\$ 741	\$ 548	\$ 741	\$ 548

(a) Included in these amounts are payroll segment losses of \$19,000 and \$12,000, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and \$39,000 and \$28,000, for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

8. Accrued Buyout Liability

A summary of the accrued buyout liability was as follows as of June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(In thousands)	
Vested Relationship Managers and sales managers	\$ 38,974	\$ 36,792
Unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers	1,047	981
	40,021	37,773
Less current portion	(11,006)	(11,521)
Long-term portion of accrued buyout liability	\$ 29,015	\$ 26,252

A summary of the activity in the accrued buyout liability for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In thousands)			
Beginning balance	\$ 39,226	\$ 34,448	\$ 37,773	\$ 33,293
Increase in settlement obligation, net	2,835	3,866	5,498	7,250
Buyouts	(2,040)	(2,517)	(3,250)	(4,746)

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Ending balance	\$ 40,021	\$ 35,797	\$ 40,021	\$ 35,797
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The increase in the settlement obligation is due to new merchant account signings, as well as same-store sales growth and changes in gross margin, partially offset by the impact of merchant attrition.

In calculating the accrued buyout liability for unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company has assumed that 31% of the unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers will vest in the future, which represents the Company's historical vesting rate. A 5% increase to 36% in the expected vesting rate would have increased the accrued buyout liability for unvested Relationship Managers and sales managers by \$0.2 million at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

9. Credit Facility

On May 30, 2008, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the "Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and certain lenders who may become a party to the Credit Agreement from time to time. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement amended and restated in its entirety the previous credit agreement entered into on September 5, 2007 between the same parties that are parties to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

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The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$50 million (the Revolving Credit Facility), of which up to \$5 million may be used for the issuance of letters of credit and up to \$5 million is available for swing line loans. Upon the prior approval of the administrative agent, the Company may increase the total commitments by \$25 million for a total commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility of \$75 million. The Revolving Credit Facility is available to the Company on a revolving basis commencing on May 30, 2008 and ending on September 4, 2012.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement also provides for a term credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$25 million (the Term Credit Facility). The Term Credit Facility requires amortizing payments in the amount of \$2,083,333 on the last business day of each fiscal quarter commencing March 31, 2009. All principal and interest not previously paid on the Term Credit Facility will mature and be due and payable on December 31, 2011. Amounts borrowed and repaid under the Term Credit Facility may not be re-borrowed.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains covenants, which include the maintenance of certain leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios, limitations on the Company's indebtedness, liens on its properties and assets, investments in, and loans to, other business units, the Company's ability to enter into business combinations and asset sales, and certain other financial and non-financial covenants.

Under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the Company may borrow, at its option, at interest rates equal to one, two, three or six month adjusted LIBOR rates or equal to the greatest of prime, the secondary market rate for three month certificates of deposits plus 1% and the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, in each case plus a margin determined by the Company's current leverage ratio. For the Revolving Credit Facility that margin is 0.50% and for the Term Credit Facility the margin is 0.75%.

The Revolving Credit Facility may be used to finance future construction projects and acquisitions in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement and for other working capital needs and general corporate purposes. On May 30, 2008, the Company borrowed \$50 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million under the Term Credit Facility. All of the proceeds of both such borrowings were applied to finance and pay expenses related to the acquisition of certain assets from ADS Alliance Data Systems, Inc., as described in more detail in Note 3. At June 30, 2008, there was \$50 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million outstanding under the Term Credit Facility. The weighted average interest rate at June 30, 2008 was 3.1%. Total fees and direct costs paid for Amended and Restated Credit Agreement were \$302,000. These costs are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

Principal payments due under the Term Credit Facility as of June 30, 2008 were as follows:

Twelve Months Ended June 30,	(In thousands)
2009	\$ 6,250
2010	8,333
2011	8,333
2012	2,084
	\$ 25,000

10. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock Repurchases. On January 13, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to the lesser of (a) 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock or (b) \$25,000,000 worth of its common stock in the open market. On August 1, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to an additional 1,000,000 shares of its common stock in the open market using the proceeds from the exercise of stock options. On May 3, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors eliminated the restriction in the August 1, 2006 repurchase authorization which required the Company to use only proceeds from the issuance of stock options for

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repurchases, and increased the total authorized number of shares to be repurchased to 2,000,000. The Board of Directors authorized management to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares at purchase prices within management's discretion.

Management intends to use these authorizations to repurchase shares opportunistically as a means of offsetting dilution from shares issued upon the exercise of options under employee benefit plans, and to

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use cash to take advantage of declines in the Company's stock price. Management has no obligation to repurchase shares under the authorization, and the specific timing and amount of the stock repurchase will vary based on market conditions, securities law limitations and other factors. The stock repurchase will be executed utilizing the Company's cash resources including the proceeds of stock option exercises.

Under these authorizations, the Company had repurchased an aggregate of 2,574,284 shares of its common stock at a cost of \$61.9 million, or an average cost of \$24.04 per share. This includes 781,584 shares repurchased at a cost of \$18.0 million, or \$23.02 per share during the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 606,500 shares repurchased at a cost of \$15.3 million, or \$25.24 per share during the six months ended June 30, 2007. There were no shares repurchased during the three months ended June 30, 2008.

On February 28, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to retire all common shares repurchased and include the retired shares in the authorized and unissued shares of the Company. Until February 28, 2008, the final disposition of the repurchased shares had not been decided. The excess of the purchase price of the treasury stock over the stated value was allocated between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. The pro rata portion of additional paid-in capital related to the treasury stock was not sufficient to fully absorb the cost of the treasury stock and the amount of the resulting charge to retained earnings created an accumulated deficit as of June 30, 2008.

Dividends on Common Stock. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors declared the following quarterly cash dividends on common stock:

Date Declared	Record Date	Date paid	Amount Paid Per Common Share
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008:			
February 13, 2008	February 28, 2008	March 15, 2008	\$ 0.09
April 30, 2008	May 23, 2008	June 15, 2008	\$ 0.09
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007:			
February 12, 2007	February 23, 2007	March 15, 2007	\$ 0.05
May 3, 2007	May 25, 2007	June 15, 2007	\$ 0.05
July 30, 2007	August 24, 2007	September 15, 2007	\$ 0.075
October 31, 2007	November 23, 2007	December 15, 2007	\$ 0.075

On August 5, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.09 per share of common stock, payable on September 15, 2008 to stockholders of record as of August 22, 2008.

Common Stock Offering. On September 21, 2007, the Company closed a public offering of 6,348,767 shares of its common stock. The offering price was set at \$26.34 per share, the closing price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on September 17, 2007.

Approximately 99% of the shares sold in the offering were offered by Greenhill Capital Partners, L.P. and its affiliates (2,550,120 total shares), LLR Equity Partners, L.P. and its affiliates (2,216,486 total shares), and members of the Company's management (1,557,820 total shares). The remaining 1%, 24,341 shares, were sold by the Company. The Company received only the proceeds from the shares it sold in the secondary offering. Gross proceeds of \$615,000 received by the Company were used to cover the \$590,000 of expenses from the offering. After the closing of the offering, the officers and directors of the Company owned approximately 37% of the outstanding shares.

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11. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	(In thousands)			
Current				
Federal	\$ 4,743	\$ 5,319	\$ 8,952	\$ 9,036
State	565	494	1,124	843
Foreign	11		21	
Deferred				
Federal	1,478	319	2,124	325
State	161	34	171	34
Foreign	36		36	
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 6,994	\$ 6,166	\$ 12,428	\$ 10,238

The differences in federal income taxes provided and the amounts determined by applying the federal statutory tax rate of 35% to income before income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008		Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
	(In thousands)			
U.S. federal income tax at statutory rate	35.00%	\$ 11,506	35.00%	\$ 9,622
U.S. state and local income taxes, net	2.56%	841	2.07%	570
Foreign income taxes	0.06%	20		
Non deductible expenses	0.10%	35	0.17%	46
Other	0.08%	26		
Provision for income taxes	37.80%	\$ 12,428	37.24%	\$ 10,238

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The net deferred tax asset was comprised of the following at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
(In thousands)		
Deferred tax assets:		
Merchant contract costs	\$ 27,620	\$ 25,562
Loss reserve and accounts receivable allowance	361	313
SFAS No. 123R share-based compensation	1,232	921
Property and equipment	458	726
Loss on purchased software	584	564
FIN No. 48 deferred tax reserve-state tax	433	448
Foreign currency translation	124	
Other	57	332
Deferred tax assets	30,869	28,866
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Capitalized signing bonus	23,884	21,063
Software development	4,427	2,986
Other	206	249
Deferred tax liabilities	28,517	24,298
Net deferred tax assets	2,352	4,568
Less current portion	(835)	(690)
Net deferred tax assets - non current portion	\$ 1,517	\$ 3,878

At June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company has determined that no valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset was required because it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax asset will be fully realized.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation The Company is involved in certain legal proceedings and claims, which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of the Company, the results of any of these matters, individually and in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material effect on its results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Leases The Company leases various office spaces and certain equipment under operating leases with remaining terms ranging up to eight years. The majority of the office space lease agreements contain renewal options and generally require the Company to pay certain operating expenses.

Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable leases as of June 30, 2008 were as follows:

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Twelve Months Ended June 30,	(In thousands)
2009	\$ 4,520(a)
2010	4,305(a)
2011	3,434(a)
2012	2,221
2013	1,509
Thereafter	3,557
	\$ 19,546

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(a) Future minimum lease commitments for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009, 2010 and 2011 include \$1.3 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for data warehouse leases entered into in 2008.

Rent expense for leased property was \$796,000 and \$479,000, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and \$1.2 million and \$936,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

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Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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Contingencies The Company collects and stores sensitive data about its merchant customers and bank cardholders. If the Company's network security is breached or sensitive merchant or cardholder data is misappropriated, the Company could be exposed to assessments, fines or litigation costs.

13. Segments

The determination of the Company's business segments is based on how the Company monitors and manages the performance of its operations. The Company's operating segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are managed separately because each business requires different marketing strategies, personnel skill sets and technology.

The Company has two reportable segments, as follows: (1) Card, which provides payment processing and related services for bank card transactions; and (2) Other. Since March 3, 2008, the Card segment includes CPOS, our Canadian payments processing subsidiary, and since May 31, 2008, the Card segment includes Network Services. The Other segment includes Payroll, which provides payroll and related tax filing services, and PrepaidCard, which provides prepaid card and stored-value card solutions. The PrepaidCard operating segment was acquired in the 2006 acquisition of Debittek. Neither the Payroll operating segment nor the PrepaidCard operating segment meet the SFAS No. 131 *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* defined thresholds for determining individually reportable segments. Goodwill and intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of Debittek are reported in the Other segment.

The Company allocates revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities to segments only where directly attributable. The unallocated corporate administration amounts are costs attributed to finance, corporate administration, human resources, legal and corporate services. Reconciling items represent elimination of inter-segment income and expense items, and are included to reconcile segment data to the consolidated financial statements. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, 84% and 62% respectively, of the Other segment's total assets were funds that the Company holds as a fiduciary in its Payroll services activities for payment to taxing authorities. The Company does not have any major individual customers.

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A summary of the Company's segments for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Card Segment	Other Segment	Unallocated Corporate Administration Amounts (In thousands)	Reconciling Items	Total Amount
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008					
Total revenues	\$ 388,974	\$ 5,584	\$	\$ (4)	\$ 394,554
Depreciation and amortization	2,804	242	126		3,172
Interest income	169				169
Interest expense	751				751
Net income (loss)	16,277	33	(4,841)		11,469
Total assets	547,386	47,351		(125,955)	468,782
Three Months Ended June 30, 2007					
Total revenues	\$ 329,752	\$ 3,741	\$	\$ (48)	\$ 333,445
Depreciation and amortization	1,904	80	139		2,123
Interest income	517				517
Interest expense	233				233
Net income (loss)	13,800	54	(3,452)		10,402
Total assets	274,472	33,092		(11,454)	296,110
	Card Segment	Other Segment	Unallocated Corporate Administration Amounts (In thousands)	Reconciling Items	Total Amount
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008					
Total revenues	\$ 722,257	\$ 11,925	\$	\$ (9)	\$ 734,173
Depreciation and amortization	5,097	499	250		5,846
Interest income	469				469
Interest expense	1,097				1,097
Net income (loss)	28,681	489	(8,724)		20,446
Total assets	547,386	47,351		(125,955)	468,782
Six Months Ended June 30, 2007					
Total revenues	\$ 609,695	\$ 8,072	\$	\$ (110)	\$ 617,657
Depreciation and amortization	3,826	150	278		4,254
Interest income	976				976
Interest expense	345				345
Net income (loss)	23,883	633	(7,262)		17,254
Total assets	274,472	33,092		(11,454)	296,110

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14. Earnings Per Share

The Company presents earnings per share data in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, as amended, (SFAS No. 128), which establishes the standards for the computation and presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share data. Under SFAS No. 128, the dilutive effect of stock options is excluded from the calculation of basic earnings per share but included in diluted earnings per share. The following is a reconciliation of the amounts used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30, 2008	2007	June 30, 2008	2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Basic:				
Net income	\$ 11,469	\$ 10,402	\$ 20,446	\$ 17,254
Weighted average common stock outstanding	37,387	37,653	37,464	37,580
Earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.46
Diluted:				
Net income	\$ 11,469	\$ 10,402	\$ 20,446	\$ 17,254
Basic weighted average common stock outstanding	37,387	37,653	37,464	37,580
Effect of dilutive instruments:				
Stock options	1,301	2,210	1,291	2,339
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	38,688	39,863	38,755	39,919
Earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.43

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report, and the consolidated financial statements, notes to consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the risk factors contained in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, financing plans, competitive position, industry environment, potential growth opportunities, the effects of future regulation and the effects of competition. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as the words believe, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, estimate or similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. You should understand that many important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this report, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. These factors include, without limitation, our competitive environment, the business cycles and credit risks of our merchants, chargeback liability, merchant attrition, problems with our bank sponsor, our reliance on other bank card payment processors, our inability to pass increased interchange fees along to our merchants, the unauthorized disclosure of merchant data, economic conditions, system failures and government regulation.

Overview

General

Our primary business is providing bank card-based payment processing services to merchants in the United States. Our bank card processing volume for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was \$17.1 billion, a 29.0% increase from the \$13.3 billion processed during the three months ended June 30, 2007. Our bank card processing volume for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$30.3 billion, a 24.1% increase from the \$24.5 billion processed during the six months ended June 30, 2007.

As of May 31, 2008, we acquired the net assets of the Network Services Business unit (Network Services) of Alliance Data Network Services LLC (Alliance), for a cash payment of \$92.5 million. The acquisition was financed through a combination of cash on hand and our credit facilities. We believe the acquisition will be non-dilutive to earnings in 2008 and accretive thereafter. Network Services provides processing of credit and debit cards to individual and national merchants in the petroleum industry. The Network Services acquisition will provide us with a substantial portfolio of merchants in the petroleum industry segment. Network Services settled 604 million transactions representing over \$17 billion of total annual Visa and MasterCard bank card processing volume in 2007. In addition to settling Visa and MasterCard transactions, Network Services processes a wide range of payment transactions for its predominantly petroleum customer base, including providing approximately 2.6 billion transaction authorizations through its front-end card processing systems (primarily for Visa and MasterCard) in 2007. Network Services added \$1.9 billion to our bank card processing volume on 60 million transactions since its acquisition. Additionally, Network Services earned revenues on 219 million transactions it authorized through its front-end card processing systems since its acquisition.

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On March 3, 2008, the Company acquired a majority interest in Collective Point of Sale Solutions Ltd. (CPOS) for a net cash payment of \$10.1 million. CPOS is a Canadian provider of payment processing services and secure point-of-sale solutions. This acquisition added approximately 5,100 Canadian merchants.

We also provide payroll processing services throughout the United States. At June 30, 2008 we processed payroll for 7,249 customers, an increase of 32.6% from 5,467 payroll customers at June 30, 2007. At December 31, 2007, we processed payroll for 6,209 payroll customers.

Increases in our direct sales force, including our Relationship Managers, have led to significant growth in the total merchants for whom we process and the gross margin generated by those merchants. Our sales managers are compensated based on their success in growing the sales force and increasing the total merchant base in their regions. Our sales force grew from 952 Relationship Managers at December 31, 2006 and 1,117 at December 31, 2007, to 1,190 at June 30, 2008. We measure the production of our sales force by gross margin installed, which reflects the expected annual gross profit from a merchant contract after deducting processing and servicing costs associated with that revenue. Our newly installed gross margin for the six months ended June 30, 2008 increased 14.6% over the gross margin we installed during the six months ended June 30, 2007. Our installed margin has grown faster than merchant count due both to installing larger merchants, and increases in margin per dollar processed.

As a result of our commission-only compensation system for our sales force, we are able to increase the size of our sales force with minimal upfront costs. However, since we pay signing bonuses and commissions approximating 92% of the gross margin generated by a merchant in its first year, growth in merchant base consumes significant capital, as it typically takes approximately one year's processing to cover the outlays for signing bonuses, commissions and payroll taxes.

We have developed a number of proprietary payment processing systems to increase our operating efficiencies and distribute our processing and merchant data to our three main constituencies: our merchant base, our sales force and our customer service staff. In 2001, we began providing authorization and data capture services to our merchants through our own front-end processing system, which we call HPS Exchange. In 2005, we began providing clearing, settlement and merchant accounting services through our own internally developed back-end processing system, which we call Passport. Passport enables us to more effectively customize these services to the needs of our Relationship Managers and merchants.

During the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, we processed approximately 82% and 73%, respectively, of our transactions through HPS Exchange. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, we were processing approximately 98%, of our active bank card merchants on Passport. We completed converting substantially all of our bank card merchants to Passport during the second quarter of 2006. This conversion has decreased our operating costs per transaction. With our conversion to Passport, our internally developed systems are providing substantially all aspects of most of our merchants' processing needs, excluding Network Services. Previously, we relied on third party vendors for many of these services including bank card authorization and data capture services, settlement and merchant accounting services. We will continue to process a minority of our transactions through third party systems.

Our bankcard revenue is recurring in nature, as we typically enter into three-year service contracts with our card processing merchants that, in order to qualify for the agreed-upon pricing, require the merchant to achieve bank card processing volume minimums. Most of our revenue is payment processing fees, which are a combination of a fee equal to a percentage of the dollar amount of each Visa or MasterCard transaction we process plus a flat fee per transaction. We make mandatory payments of interchange fees to card-issuing banks through Visa and MasterCard and dues and assessment fees to Visa and MasterCard. Our gross bankcard processing revenue, is largely driven by the cumulative growth in Visa and MasterCard volume processed by merchants with whom we have processing contracts; as such, we also generally benefit from consumers' increasing use of bank cards in place of cash and checks, and sales growth experienced by our retained bank card merchants. However, Network Services revenues are largely driven by the number of transactions it processes (whether settled, or only authorized), not its processing volume. The larger merchants which comprise Network Services customer base pay on a per transaction basis for processing services.

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Same store sales growth, which represents the change in bank card processing volume for all bank card merchants that were processing with us in the same month a year earlier, reflected a contraction of 0.1% in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to growth of 3.3% on average in the three months ended June 30, 2007. For the first six months of 2008, same store sales growth was 0.3%. Same store sales growth results from the combination of the increasing use by consumers of bank cards for the purchase of goods and services at the point of sale, and sales growth experienced by our retained bank card merchants. The following table compares our same store sales growth by quarter during 2008 and 2007 and for the 2007, 2006 and 2005 full years:

	Same Store Sales Growth
2005 full year	7.5%
2006 full year	4.2%
2007 full year	3.0%
2007 first quarter	3.4%
2007 second quarter	3.3%
2007 third quarter	3.6%
2007 fourth quarter	2.1%
2008 first quarter	0.6%
2008 second quarter	(0.1)%

We attribute the declining rates of same store sales growth percentages, including the contraction we experienced for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, to the impacts of a downturn in the housing market, rising inflation particularly from energy prices, restricted access to credit, historically low consumer sentiment and a soft labor market leading to higher unemployment rates. Management believes that all of these factors have negatively impacted consumer disposable income and spending.

Second Quarter of 2008 Financial Results

For the three months ended June 30, 2008, we recorded net income of \$11.5 million, or \$0.30 per diluted share, increases of 10.3% and 13.8%, respectively, from \$10.4 million, or \$0.26 per diluted share, in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was primarily driven by revenues added by growth in our transaction processing volume. The following is a summary of our financial results for the three months ended June 30, 2008:

Bank card processing volume during the three months ended June 30, 2008 increased 29.0% to \$17.1 billion from \$13.3 billion during the three months ended June 30, 2007; however this included \$1.9 billion of processing volume from Network Services. Excluding Network Services processing volume we received percentage-based revenues on processing volume of \$15.2 billion, an increase of 14.0% over the \$13.3 billion processed in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Net revenue, which we define as total revenues less interchange fees and dues and assessments, increased 29.3% to \$98.0 million during the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$75.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in net revenue was driven by the year-over-year increases in active merchants and processing volume, as well as the addition of revenues from Network Services.

Our processing and servicing costs for three months ended June 30, 2008 increased to 11.6% of our total revenues, from 9.8% of total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Network Services' processing and servicing costs were 71.5% of its total revenues, contributing to the overall increase in processing costs as a percentage of total revenues.

Our income from operations, which we also refer to as operating income, grew to \$19.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$16.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Our operating margin, which is measured as operating income divided by net revenue, was 19.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 21.5% for the three months ended

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June 30, 2007. Network Services operating margin is significantly lower than our historic business, and will materially reduce our combined operating margins in future periods.

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Components of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue. Our revenues fall into three categories: gross card processing revenue, payroll processing revenue and equipment-related income. Our gross card processing revenue primarily consists of discount, per-transaction (Network Services prices its card processing fees entirely on a per transaction basis) and periodic (primarily monthly) fees from the processing of bank card transactions, primarily Visa and MasterCard transactions, for merchants. Gross card processing revenue also includes American Express and Discover fees, customer service fees, fees for processing chargebacks, termination fees on terminated contracts, check processing fees, and other miscellaneous revenue. Revenues are recorded at the time service is provided.

Payroll processing revenue includes fees charged by our subsidiary, Heartland Payroll Company, for payroll processing services, including check printing, direct deposit, related federal, state and local tax deposits and providing accounting documentation and interest income earned on funds held for customers. Revenues are recorded at the time service is provided.

Equipment-related income includes revenues from the sale, rental and deployment of bank card and check processing terminals. Since January 1, 2006, our equipment-related income also includes revenues from the sale of hardware, software and associated services for prepaid card and stored-value card payment systems. Beginning October 19, 2007, we added revenues from the sale of hardware, software and associated services for campus payment solutions to our equipment-related income. Equipment revenues are recorded at the time of shipment, or the provision of service. Most of these revenue items will tend to grow with our merchant growth.

Expenses. Our most significant expense is interchange fees, which are set by the Visa and MasterCard card networks, and are paid to the card issuing banks. For the majority of our bankcard processing, we do not offset bank card processing revenues and interchange fees because our business practice is to advance the interchange fees to most of our merchants when settling their daily transactions (thus paying the full amount of the transaction to the merchant), and then to collect our full discount fees from our merchants on the first business day of the next month. With the acquisition of Network Services, we will record a portion of our processing revenues net of interchange fees because the daily cash settlement with the Network Services merchants will be net of interchange fees. We do not advance interchange fees to the Network Services merchants. Interchange fees are calculated as a percentage of the dollar volume processed plus a per transaction fee. We also pay Visa and MasterCard network dues and assessments, which are calculated as a percentage of the dollar volume processed. Interchange fees and dues and assessments are recognized at the time transactions are processed. It is our policy to pass along to our merchants any changes in interchange fees and card network dues and assessments. Since the card networks regularly adjust those rates, our gross processing revenue will increase or decrease, but all the impact will be paid to the card issuing banks and our income from operations will not be affected.

Costs of services also include processing and servicing costs, customer acquisition costs, and depreciation and amortization. Processing and servicing costs include:

processing costs, which are either paid to third parties, or represent the cost of our own authorization/capture and accounting/settlement systems. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, third party costs represented approximately 68% of our total processing costs, up slightly from the six months ended June 30, 2007, with internal costs representing the remainder. Approximately 38% and 57%, respectively, of our third-party processing costs in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were paid to TSYS Acquiring Solutions, our largest third-party vendor;

residual commission payments to our Relationship Managers, sales managers and trade associations, agent banks and value-added resellers, which are a percentage of the gross margin we generated from our merchant contracts during the accounting period;

the costs of operating our service center, including telecommunications costs, personnel costs, occupancy costs, losses due to merchant defaults, depreciation and amortization, and other direct merchant servicing costs; and

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the costs of bank card terminals, check processing terminals, prepaid card and stored value hardware deployed, and merchant supplies.

Customer acquisition costs reflect the amortization over the initial three-year contract term of the cash signing bonus paid and the deferred acquisition costs for vested Relationship Managers and sales managers, as well as changes in the accrued buyout liability, which reflect the impact of buying out residual commissions (see Critical Accounting Estimates Accrued Buyout Liability) and volume attrition.

Depreciation and amortization expenses are primarily recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. We have made significant capital expenditures for computer hardware and software and such costs are generally depreciated over three to five years.

General and administrative expenses include salaries and wages and other administrative expenses. The two most significant elements in these expenses are our information technology infrastructure costs and our marketing expenses. Beginning January 1, 2006, general and administrative expenses also include expenses recorded for share-based compensation under SFAS No. 123R.

Other income (expense) consists of interest income on cash and investments, the interest cost on our borrowings, the gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other non-recurring income or expense items.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited. In our opinion, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position at June 30, 2008, our results of operations, our changes in stockholders equity and our cash flows for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. Results of operations reported for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2008. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report and in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. The critical accounting estimates described here are those that are most important to the depiction of our financial condition and results of operations, including those whose application requires management's most subjective judgment in making estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The line items on our income statement and balance sheet which are impacted by management's estimates are described below.

Revenue

Historically, we have paid 70% to 75% of our bank card processing revenues as interchange fees to the card issuing banks. Certain of our competitors report their bank card processing revenues net of interchange fees. These competitor companies use net reporting because the card issuing banks make payments to the competitors net of those interchange fees, and the competitors pay this reduced amount to their merchants in their daily cash settlement processes. For the majority of our processing, we do not offset bank card processing revenues and interchange fees because our business practice is to advance the interchange fees to most of our merchants when settling their daily transactions (thus paying the full amount of the transaction to the merchant), and then to collect our full discount fees from our merchants on the first business day of the next month. We believe this policy aids in new business generation, as our merchants benefit from bookkeeping simplicity. However, it results in our carrying a large receivable from our merchants at each period-end, and because a portion of the advances are made by our sponsor bank, a corresponding but smaller payable to our sponsor bank. Both the receivable and the amounts due to sponsor banks are settled on the first business day after the period-end. As we are at risk for the receivables, we record the associated revenues on a gross processing revenue basis in our income statements. With the acquisition of Network Services, we will record a portion of our processing revenues net of interchange fees because the daily cash settlement with the Network Services merchants will be net of interchange fees. We do not advance interchange fees to the Network Services merchants.

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Capitalized Customer Acquisition Costs

Capitalized customer acquisition costs consist of (1) up-front signing bonuses paid to Relationship Managers and sales managers, referred to as the salesperson or salespersons, for the establishment of new merchant relationships, and (2) deferred acquisition cost representing the estimated cost of buying out the commissions of vested salespersons at some point in the future. Pursuant to Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*, and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Technical Bulletin No. 90-1, *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts*, capitalized customer acquisition costs represent incremental, direct customer acquisition costs that are recoverable through gross margins associated with merchant contracts. The capitalized customer acquisition costs are amortized using a method which approximates a proportional revenue approach over the initial three-year term of the merchant contract.

The amount of the up-front signing bonus paid for new bank card merchant and payroll processing accounts is based on the estimated gross margin for the first year of the merchant contract. The gross signing bonuses paid during the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$23.1 million and \$21.2 million, respectively, and for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$43.6 million. The signing bonus paid, amount capitalized, and related amortization are adjusted at the end of the first year to reflect the actual gross margin generated by the merchant contract during that year. The net signing bonus adjustments paid during the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$0.9 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, and for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$1.1 million. Negative signing bonus adjustments result from the prior overpayment of signing bonuses, which are recovered from the relevant salesperson. The amount of signing bonuses paid which remained subject to adjustment at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$45.6 million and \$41.8 million, respectively.

The deferred acquisition cost is accrued over the first year of merchant processing, consistent with the build-up in the accrued buyout liability, which is described below.

Management evaluates the capitalized customer acquisition costs for impairment at each balance sheet date by comparing, on a pooled basis by vintage month of origination, the expected future net cash flows from underlying merchant relationships to the carrying amount of the capitalized customer acquisition costs. If the estimated future net cash flows are lower than the recorded carrying amount, indicating an impairment of the value of the capitalized customer acquisition costs, the impairment loss will be charged to operations. We have not recognized an impairment loss for the six months ended June 30, 2008 or the year ended December 31, 2007.

Accrued Buyout Liability

We pay our salespersons residual commissions based on the gross margin generated from the monthly processing activity of merchants signed by them. We refer to these residual commissions as the *owned* portion of such commissions, or *portfolio equity*. The salesperson has no obligation to perform additional services for the merchant for so long as the merchant continues processing with us. We accrue the buyout liability, which represents the estimated current settlement cost of buying out all vested and expected-to-vest salespersons for the *owned* portion of such commissions. We also record a deferred acquisition cost asset related to those buyouts, and amortize that asset as an expense over the initial 3-year contract term.

We consider a salesperson to be vested once they have established merchant relationships that generate the equivalent of \$10,000 of monthly gross margin. Vested status entitles the salesperson to his or her residual commissions for as long as the merchant processes with us, even if the salesperson is no longer employed by us.

The accrued buyout liability is based on the merchants we have under contract at the balance sheet date, the gross margin we generated from those accounts in the prior twelve months, the *owned* commission rate, and the fixed buyout multiple of 2.5 times the commissions. The liability related to a new merchant is therefore zero when the merchant is installed, and increases over the twelve months following the installation date.

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For unvested salespersons, the accrued buyout liability is accrued over the expected vesting period; however, no deferred acquisition cost is capitalized as future services are required in order to vest. In calculating the accrued buyout liability for unvested salespersons, we have assumed that 31% of unvested salespersons will vest in the future, which represents our historical vesting rate. A 5% increase to 36% in the expected vesting rate would have increased the accrued buyout liability for unvested salespersons by \$0.2 million at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Buyout payments made to salespersons reduce the outstanding accrued buyout liability. Given our view of the duration of the cash flows associated with a pool of merchant contracts, we believe that the benefits of such buyouts significantly exceed the cost, which typically represents 2 to 2 1/2 years of commissions. If the cash flows associated with a pool of bought out contracts does not exceed this cost, we will incur an economic loss on our decision to buyout the contracts. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 we made buyout payments of approximately \$3.2 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, and during the 2007 full year, we made buyout payments of approximately \$8.8 million. We expect to make buyout payments in the future, subject to available cash, as such buyouts reduce the monthly payments we will have to make to our salespersons for such merchants in the future.

Merchant Deposits and Loss Reserves

Disputes between a cardholder and a merchant periodically arise as a result of, among other things, the cardholder's dissatisfaction with merchandise quality or merchant services. Such disputes may not be resolved in the merchant's favor. In these cases, the transaction is charged back to the merchant, which means the purchase price is refunded to the customer by the card-issuing bank and charged to the merchant. If the merchant is unable to fund the refund, we must do so. If the Relationship Manager who installed the merchant is still employed by us, that Relationship Manager bears a portion of this loss through a reduction in our payment of residual commissions or signing bonuses to such Relationship Manager. We also bear the risk of reject losses arising from the fact that we collect our fees from our merchants on the first day after the monthly billing period. If the merchant has gone out of business during such period, we may be unable to collect such fees. We maintain cash deposits or require the pledge of a letter of credit from certain merchants, generally those with higher average transaction size where the card is not present when the charge is made or the product or service is delivered after the charge is made, in order to offset potential contingent liabilities such as chargebacks and reject losses that would arise if the merchant went out of business. At June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, we held merchant deposits totaling \$18.3 million, and \$14.1 million, respectively. Most chargeback and reject losses are charged to processing and servicing as they are incurred. However, we also maintain a loss reserve against losses including major fraud losses, which are both less predictable and involve larger amounts. The loss reserve was established using historical loss rates, applied to recent processing volume. At June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, our loss reserve totaled \$741,000 and \$663,000 respectively. Aggregate bank card merchant losses, including losses charged to operations and the loss reserve, were \$2.6 million and \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and were \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Stock Options

We adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R) on January 1, 2006. This statement requires companies to expense employee share-based payments under the fair value method. Pursuant to SFAS No. 123R, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. We elected to adopt the modified-prospective-transition method, as provided by SFAS No. 123R. Accordingly, prior period amounts have not been restated. Under this transitional method, we are required to record compensation expense for all awards granted after the date of adoption using grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards using the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123.

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We estimate the grant date fair value of the stock options we issue using a Black-Scholes valuation model. We determine an expected volatility assumption by referencing the average volatility experienced by six of our public company peers. We used an average of a peer group because we do not have sufficient historical volatility data related to market trading of our own common stock. We estimate the expected life of a stock option based on the simplified method for plain-vanilla stock options as provided by the staff of the SEC in Staff Accounting Bulletins 107 and 110. The simplified method is used because, at this point, we do not have sufficient historical information to develop reasonable expectations about future exercise patterns. Our dividend yield assumption is based on actual dividends expected to be paid over the expected life of the stock option. Our risk-free interest rate assumption for stock options granted is determined by using U.S. treasury rates of the same period as the expected option term of each stock option. The weighted-average fair value of options we granted during the six months ended June 30, 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$6.19, \$7.64 and \$9.25, respectively. The fair value of options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was estimated at the grant date using the following weighted average assumptions:

	2008	2007	2006
Expected volatility	35%	31%	41%
Expected life	2.5 to 3.75 years	2.5 to 3.75 years	2.5 to 3.75 years
Dividends	1.27%	0.90%	0.40%
Risk-free interest rate	2.55%	4.29%	4.79%

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded to reflect the future tax consequences attributable to the effects of differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities for financial reporting and for income tax purposes. Judgments are required in determining the amount and probability of future taxable income, which in turn is critical to a determination of whether a valuation reserve against the deferred tax asset or liability is appropriate.

The FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN No. 48), in June 2006. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for the recognition and measurement of tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions and defines criterion that an individual tax position must meet for any part of that position to be recognized or continue to be recognized in the financial statements. An uncertain tax position exists if it is unclear how a transaction will be treated under tax law. FIN No. 48 was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted FIN No. 48 on January 1, 2007 and as a result, recognized a \$0.8 million reserve for unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet, increased deferred tax assets by \$0.3 million and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to Retained Earnings of \$0.5 million on January 1, 2007. At June 30, 2008, our reserve for unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions was \$1.4 million.

We have not recorded any unrecognized tax benefits that would be reasonably possible to significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the reporting date. As of June 30, 2008, a total of \$0.9 million unrecognized tax benefit would, if recognized, impact the effective tax rate.

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The following table shows certain income statement data as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated (in thousands of dollars):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008	% of Total Revenue	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007	% of Total Revenue	Change	
					Amount	%
Total Revenues	\$ 394,554	100.0%	\$ 333,445	100.0%	\$ 61,109	18.3%
Costs of Services:						
Interchange	282,377	71.6%	245,225	73.5%	37,152	15.2%
Dues and assessments	14,152	3.6%	12,398	3.7%	1,754	14.1%
Processing and servicing	45,953	11.6%	32,764	9.8%	13,189	40.3%
Customer acquisition costs	12,274	3.1%	11,383	3.4%	891	7.8%
Depreciation and amortization	2,465	0.6%	1,661	0.5%	804	48.4%
Total costs of services	357,221	90.5%	303,431	91.0%	53,790	17.7%
General and administrative	18,289	4.6%	13,735	4.1%	4,554	33.2%
Total expenses	375,510	95.2%	317,166	95.1%	58,344	18.4%
Income from operations	19,044	4.8%	16,279	4.9%	2,765	17.0%
Other income (expense):						
Interest income	169		517	0.2%	(348)	(67.3)%
Interest expense	(751)	(0.2)%	(233)	(0.1)%	(518)	222.3%
Other, net	1		5		(4)	(80.0)%
Total other income (expense)	(581)	(0.2)%	289	0.1%	(870)	(301.0)%
Income before income taxes	18,463	4.7%	16,568	5.0%	1,895	11.4%
Provision for income taxes	6,994	1.8%	6,166	1.8%	828	13.4%
Net income	\$ 11,469	2.9%	\$ 10,402	3.1%	\$ 1,067	10.3%

Total Revenues. Total revenues increased by 18.3%, from \$333.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$394.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, primarily as a result of a \$57.8 million, or 17.7%, increase in processing revenues. The breakout of our total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change from Prior Year	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
Processing revenues, gross (a)	\$ 384,130	\$ 326,329	\$ 57,801	17.7%
Payroll processing revenues	3,015	2,309	706	30.6%
Equipment-related income	7,409	4,807	2,602	54.1%
Total Revenues	\$ 394,554	\$ 333,445	\$ 61,109	18.3%

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- (a) Includes Visa and MasterCard bankcard processing revenues, AMEX fees, Discover fees, check processing fees, customer service fees and other miscellaneous revenue.

The increase in processing revenues from \$326.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$384.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008 was primarily due to higher bank card processing volume. Our bank card processing volume for the three months ended June 30, 2008 increased 29.0% to \$17.1 billion, compared to \$13.3 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2007; however, the increase included \$1.9 billion of settled processing volume from Network Services, which earns revenues on a per transaction basis. Excluding Network Services processing volume, we received percentage-based revenues on processing volume of \$15.2 billion, an increase of 14.0% over the \$13.3 billion processed in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The 14.0% increase in bank card processing volume was attributable to a net increase in bank card merchant accounts primarily as the result of the growth in our sales force, combined with improved production from our existing sales force as previous additions to the sales force gain experience and seasoning. Additionally, Network Services earned revenues on the 61 million transactions it settled, and the 219 million transactions it authorized through its front-end card processing systems since we acquired that business. We report Network Services bank card processing revenues net of dues and assessments because the daily cash settlement with Network Services merchants is on a net basis.

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Payroll processing revenues, which include fees earned on payroll processing services and interest income earned on funds held for customers, increased by 30.6%, from \$2.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$3.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, primarily due to the 32.6% increase in the number of payroll processing customers from 5,467 at June 30, 2007 to 7,249 at June 30, 2008. Payroll processing revenues include processing fees and the interest income we earn on funds held for customers. Payroll processing fees increased by 39.5% from \$2.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$2.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, while interest income earned on funds held for customers decreased by 54.2% from \$221,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$101,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 due to lower interest rates in the current period.

Equipment-related income increased by 54.1%, from \$4.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$7.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, due to growth in equipment sale revenues to new bank card merchants, the addition of equipment revenues from our May 2008 acquisition of Network Services, and the addition of revenues from our October 2007 acquisition of General Meters Corporation campus payments solutions business. Revenues from prepaid card and stored-value card systems at our Debittek, Inc. subsidiary for the three months ended June 30, 2008 were flat compared to the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Costs of services. Costs of services increased 17.7% from \$303.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$357.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, due primarily to increases in interchange fees and processing and servicing costs. Costs of services represented 90.5% of total revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2008, down from 91.0% in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Interchange fees increased 15.2% from \$245.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$282.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, and represented 71.6% of total revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 73.5% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in interchange fees was primarily due to higher bank card processing volume in the three months ended June 30, 2008. However, interchange fees as a percentage of total revenues declined due to the nature of Network Services' bank card processing settlement practices. We report Network Services' bank card processing revenues net of interchange fees because our daily cash settlement with Network Services' merchants is on a net basis.

Dues and assessments increased 14.1% from \$12.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$14.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008, also as the result of increased bank card processing volume. Dues and assessments were 3.6% of total revenues in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 3.7% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. We report Network Services' bank card processing revenues net of dues and assessments because the daily cash settlement with Network Services' merchants is on a net basis.

Net revenue, which we define as total revenues less interchange fees and dues and assessments, increased 29.3% from \$75.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$98.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Processing and servicing expense for the three months ended June 30, 2008 increased by \$13.2 million, or 40.3%, compared with the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in processing and servicing expense included \$6.3 million for Network Services and \$0.8 million of higher chargeback losses during the three months ended June 30, 2008 as more merchants went out of business due to weak economic conditions. The increase was also due to costs associated with the increased bank card processing volume, equipment costs of sales and increases in the costs of operating our service center, particularly the costs of support personnel, including field servicing managers, and depreciation and amortization.

As a percentage of total revenue, processing and servicing expense increased to 11.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2008 compared with 9.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in processing and servicing as a percentage of total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2008 reflects the addition of Network Services processing and servicing costs, partially offset by continued leveraging of our lower cost internally developed front-end processing system, HPS Exchange, and cost

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savings associated with our back-end processing system, Passport. Transactions processed on HPS Exchange represented approximately 82% of our total processing transactions during the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 73% during the three months ended June 30, 2007. We expect the increasing share of HPS Exchange in our total bank card merchant base to continue in the future.

Included in processing and servicing expense was \$0.9 million of payroll processing costs in the three months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of 44.4% from \$0.6 million recorded in the three months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was primarily due to the 32.6% increase in the number of payroll processing customers from 5,467 at June 30, 2007 to 7,249 at June 30, 2008.

Customer acquisition costs increased 7.8% from \$11.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$12.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008. An increase in amortization of signing bonuses, mostly as a result of growth in new merchant accounts and our recent practice of paying newly hired Relationship Managers a higher signing bonus percentage in exchange for reduced future residual commissions, was primarily responsible for the increase in the customer acquisition costs. The increase in the accrued buyout liability for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was lower than the prior year three-month period due to a contraction in same stores sales growth and higher merchant attrition, including merchants who have gone out of business. Customer acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 included the following components (in thousands of dollars):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Amortization of signing bonuses, net	\$ 9,622	\$ 7,733
Amortization of capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	3,729	3,458
Increase in accrued buyout liability	2,835	3,866
Capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	(3,912)	(3,674)
Total Customer Acquisition Costs	\$ 12,274	\$ 11,383

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$0.8 million, or 48.4%, to \$2.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily due to recording amortization of \$0.4 million on the intangible assets and \$0.1 million of depreciation and amortization on other assets acquired in the Network Services purchase. Depreciation expense recorded on information technology equipment purchased to support the network and the continuing development of HPS Exchange and Passport also contributed to the increase. Additionally, we capitalized salaries and fringe benefits and other expenses incurred by employees that worked on internally developed software projects. Amortization does not begin on the internally developed software until the project is complete and placed in service, at which time we begin to amortize the asset over three to five years. The amount capitalized increased from \$0.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$1.4 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008. The total amount of capitalized costs for projects placed in service in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased 33.2%, from \$13.7 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$18.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily due to the addition of Network Services general and administrative expenses, adding personnel costs and marketing initiatives to continue building our corporate, information technology and marketing infrastructure, which are necessary to support our growth and our marketing and product development initiatives and legal expenses. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was 4.6%, an increase from 4.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Our payroll operation s general and administrative expenses increased by 23.3%, from \$1.0 million in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$1.2 million in the three months ended June 30, 2008.

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Income from operations. For the reasons described above, our income from operations, which we also refer to as operating income, grew from \$16.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$19.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. Our operating margin, which is measured as operating income divided by net revenue, was 19.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 21.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Interest income. Interest income decreased from \$517,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$169,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008, due primarily to the use of cash to acquire Network Services and CPOS, as well as lower interest rates. (see Liquidity and Capital Resources for more detail).

Interest expense. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2008 of \$751,000 increased from interest expense of \$233,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was due to higher payables to our sponsor banks and borrowings we incurred to fund the acquisition of Network Services. Most of our interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2008 resulted from our practice of having our sponsor banks advance interchange fees to most of our merchants. Until the second quarter of 2008, these advances to our merchants were funded first with our cash available for investment, then by incurring a payable to our sponsor banks when that cash has been expended. We pay the sponsor banks the prime rate on these payables. To fund the purchase price for Network Services, during the second quarter of 2008 we suspended using our available cash to fund merchant advances and borrowed \$75.0 million. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Credit Facility for more detail on the borrowings.

Income Tax. Income taxes for the three months ended June 30, 2008 were \$7.0 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 37.9%. This compares to an effective tax rate of 37.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2007, which resulted in income tax expense of \$6.2 million. The higher effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was due to increases in state income tax rates.

Net income. As a result of the above factors, net income increased from \$10.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$11.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

The following table shows certain income statement data as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated (in thousands of dollars):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008		Six Months Ended June 30, 2007		Change	
	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	% of Total Revenue	Amount	%
Total Revenues	\$ 734,173	100.0%	\$ 617,657	100.0%	\$ 116,516	18.9%
Costs of Services:						
Interchange	527,654	71.9%	450,562	72.9%	77,092	17.1%
Dues and assessments	26,494	3.6%	22,857	3.7%	3,637	15.9%
Processing and servicing	82,882	11.3%	64,094	10.4%	18,788	29.3%
Customer acquisition costs	23,724	3.2%	21,774	3.5%	1,950	9.0%
Depreciation and amortization	4,375	0.6%	3,385	0.5%	990	29.2%
Total costs of services	665,129	90.6%	562,672	91.1%	102,457	18.2%
General and administrative	35,463	4.8%	28,034	4.5%	7,429	26.5%
Total expenses	700,592	95.4%	590,706	95.6%	109,886	18.6%
Income from operations	33,581	4.6%	26,951	4.4%	6,630	24.6%
Other income (expense):						
Interest income	469		976	0.2%	(507)	(51.9)%
Interest expense	(1,097)	(0.1)%	(345)	(0.1)%	(752)	218.0%
Other, net	(79)		(90)		11	(12.2)%
Total other income (expense)	(707)	(0.1)%	541	0.1%	(1,248)	(230.7)%

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Income before income taxes	32,874	4.5%	27,492	4.5%	5,382	19.6%
Provision for income taxes	12,428	1.7%	10,238	1.7%	2,190	21.4%
Net income	\$ 20,446	2.8%	\$ 17,254	2.8%	\$ 3,192	18.5%

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Total Revenues. Total revenues increased by 18.9%, from \$617.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$734.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, primarily as a result of a \$110.8 million, or 18.4%, increase in our bank card processing revenues. The breakout of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change from Prior Year	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
Bank card processing revenues, gross (a)	\$ 713,918	\$ 603,079	\$ 110,839	18.4%
Payroll processing revenues	6,846	5,034	1,812	36.0%
Equipment-related income	13,409	9,544	3,865	40.5%
Total Revenues	\$ 734,173	\$ 617,657	\$ 116,516	18.9%

(a) Includes Visa and MasterCard bankcard processing revenues, AMEX fees, Discover fees, check processing fees, customer service fees and other miscellaneous revenue

The increase in our gross bank card processing revenues from \$603.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$713.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 was primarily due to higher bank card processing volume. Our bank card processing volume for the six months ended June 30, 2008 increased 24.1% to \$30.3 billion, compared to \$24.5 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2007; however, the increase included \$1.9 billion of settled processing volume from Network Services, which earns revenues on a per transaction basis. Excluding Network Services processing volume we received percentage-based revenues on processing volume of \$28.4 billion, an increase of 16.0% over the \$24.5 billion processed in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The 16.0% increase in bank card processing volume was primarily attributable to a net increase in bank card merchant accounts primarily as the result of the growth in our sales force, combined with improved production from our existing sales force as previous additions to the sales force gain experience and seasoning. Additionally, Network Services earned revenues on the 61 million transactions it settled, and the 219 million transactions it authorized through its front-end card processing systems since we acquired that business. We report Network Services bank card processing revenues net of dues and assessments because the daily cash settlement with Network Services merchants is on a net basis.

Payroll processing revenues increased by 36.0%, from \$5.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$6.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, primarily due to the 32.6% increase in the number of payroll processing customers from 5,467 at June 30, 2007 to 7,249 at June 30, 2008. Payroll processing revenues include processing fees and the interest income we earn on funds held for customers. Payroll processing fees increased by 43.0% from \$4.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$6.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and interest income earned on funds held for customers decreased by 38.3% from \$432,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$267,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Equipment-related income of \$13.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008 increased 40.5% from \$9.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. This was primarily due to growth in equipment sale revenues to new bank card merchants, the addition of equipment revenues from our May 2008 acquisition of Network Services, and the addition of revenues from our October 2007 acquisition of General Meters Corporation campus payments solutions business. Revenues from prepaid card and stored-value card systems at our Debitex, Inc. subsidiary for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were up 12.5% from the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Costs of services. Costs of services increased 18.2% from \$562.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$665.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, due primarily to increases in interchange fees and processing and servicing costs. Costs of services represented 90.6% of total revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 91.1% in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Interchange fees increased 17.1% from \$450.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$527.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, and represented 71.9% of total revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 72.9% in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in interchange fees was primarily due to higher bank card processing volume in the current year. However, interchange

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fees as a percentage of total revenues declined due to the nature of Network Services bank card processing settlement practices. We report Network Services bank card processing revenues net of interchange fees because our daily cash settlement with Network Services merchants is on a net basis.

Dues and assessments increased 15.9% from \$22.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$26.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, also as the result of increased bank card processing volume. Dues and assessments were 3.6% of total revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 3.7% in the six months ended June 30, 2007. We report Network Services bank card processing revenues net of dues and assessments because the daily cash settlement with Network Services merchants is on a net basis.

Net revenue, which we define as total revenues less interchange fees and dues and assessments, increased 24.8% from \$144.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$180.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Processing and servicing expense for the six months ended June 30, 2008 increased by \$18.8 million, or 29.3%, compared with the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in processing and servicing expense included \$6.3 million for Network Services and \$1.8 million of higher chargeback losses during the six months ended June 30, 2008 as more merchants went out of business due to weak economic conditions. The increase was also due to costs associated with the increased bank card processing volume, equipment costs of sales and the costs of operating our service center, particularly the costs of support personnel including field servicing managers and depreciation and amortization.

As a percentage of total revenue, processing and servicing expense was 11.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2008 compared with 10.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in processing and servicing as a percentage of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2008 reflects the addition of Network Services processing and servicing costs, partially offset by continued leveraging of our lower cost internally developed front-end processing system, HPS Exchange, and cost savings associated with our back-end processing system, Passport. Transactions processed on HPS Exchange represented approximately 81% of our total processing transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to 72% during the six months ended June 30, 2007. We expect the increasing share of HPS Exchange in our total bank card merchant base to continue in the future and we also expect to realize the lower cost benefits of processing on Passport in future periods. Included in processing and servicing expense was \$2.0 million of payroll processing costs in the six months ended June 30, 2008, which increased 51.1% from \$1.3 million recorded in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Customer acquisition costs increased 9.0% from \$21.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$23.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008. An increase in amortization of signing bonuses, mostly as a result of growth in new merchant accounts and our recent practice of paying newly hired Relationship Managers a higher signing bonus percentage in exchange for reduced future residual commissions, was primarily responsible for the increase in the customer acquisition costs. The increase in the accrued buyout liability for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was lower than the prior year six-month period due to lower same stores sales growth and higher merchant attrition, including merchants who have gone out of business. Customer acquisition costs for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 included the following components (in thousands of dollars):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Amortization of signing bonuses, net	\$ 18,535	\$ 14,623
Amortization of capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	7,338	6,630
Increase in accrued buyout liability	5,498	7,250
Capitalized customer deferred acquisition costs	(7,647)	(6,729)
Total Customer Acquisition Costs	\$ 23,724	\$ 21,774

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased 29.2%, from \$3.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$4.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily due

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to recording amortization of \$0.4 million on the intangible assets acquired in the Network Services purchase and depreciation expense recorded on information technology equipment to support the network and the continuing development of HPS Exchange and Passport. Additionally, we capitalized salaries and fringe benefits and other expenses incurred by employees that worked on internally developed software projects. Amortization does not begin on the internally developed software until the project is complete and placed in service, at which time we begin to amortize the asset over three to five years. The amount capitalized increased from \$2.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$2.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008. The total amount of capitalized costs for projects placed in service in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased 26.5%, from \$28.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$35.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase was primarily due to the addition of Network Services general and administrative expenses, adding personnel costs and marketing initiatives to continue building our corporate, information technology and marketing infrastructure, which are necessary to support our growth and our marketing and product development initiatives and legal expenses. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was 4.8%, compared to 4.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Our payroll operation's general and administrative expenses increased by 24.6%, from \$1.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$2.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Income from operations. For the reasons described above, our income from operations, which we also refer to as operating income, improved from \$27.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$33.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. Our operating margin, which is measured as operating income divided by net revenue, was 18.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Interest income. Interest income decreased from \$976,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$469,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2008, due primarily to the use of cash to acquire Network Services and CPOS, as well as lower interest rates. (see Liquidity and Capital Resources for more detail).

Interest expense. Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2008 of \$1.1 million increased from \$345,000 in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was due to higher payables to our sponsor banks and borrowings we incurred to fund the acquisition of Network Services. Most of our interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2008 resulted from our practice of having our sponsor banks advance interchange fees to most of our merchants. Until the second quarter of 2008, these advances to our merchants were funded first with our cash available for investment, then by incurring a payable to our sponsor banks when that cash has been expended. We pay the sponsor banks the prime rate on these payables. To fund the purchase price for Network Services, during the second quarter of 2008 we suspended using our available cash to fund merchant advances and borrowed \$75.0 million. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Credit Facility for more detail on the borrowings.

Income Tax. Income taxes for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were \$12.4 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 37.8%. This compares to an effective tax rate of 37.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2007, which resulted in income tax expense of \$10.2 million. The higher effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was due to increases in state income tax rates.

Net income. As a result of the above factors, net income increased from \$17.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$20.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

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	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
	(in thousands)	
Selected Balance Sheet Data		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,142	\$ 35,508
Funds held for payroll customers	22,651	24,201
Receivables, net	156,276	122,613
Current tax asset	4,739	5,449
Capitalized customer acquisition costs, net	76,376	70,498
Property and equipment, net	59,403	50,248
Goodwill	58,774	5,489
Intangible assets	34,352	481
Total assets	468,782	329,189
Due to sponsor banks	98,182	49,798
Accounts payable	26,138	20,495
Deposits held for payroll customers	22,651	24,201
Due under credit facility:		
Current portion	56,250	
Long term portion	18,750	
Accrued buyout liability:		
Current portion	11,006	11,521
Long term portion	29,015	26,252
Total liabilities	304,456	163,520
Total stockholders' equity	164,326	165,669

June 30, 2008 Compared to December 31, 2007

Total assets increased \$139.6 million, or 42.4%, to \$468.8 million at June 30, 2008 from \$329.2 million at December 31, 2007, primarily due to increases in goodwill, intangible assets, receivables, property and equipment and capitalized customer acquisition costs. Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$4.6 million or 13.1% (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for more detail).

The \$53.3 million increase in goodwill at June 30, 2008 and the \$33.9 million increase in intangible assets at June 30, 2008 were due to our May 31, 2008 acquisition of Network Services for a net cash payment of \$92.5 million and our March 3, 2008 acquisition of CPOS for a net cash payment of \$10.1 million. We recorded goodwill of \$43.8 million and intangible assets of \$33.4 million in the Network Services acquisition, and goodwill of \$9.4 million and intangible assets of \$1.1 million in the CPOS acquisition. The allocations of the Network Services and CPOS purchase prices are not final and are subject to the completion of appraisals of tangible and intangible assets and therefore may be adjusted in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations*, as more information becomes available.

Our receivables primarily are due from our bank card processing merchants and result from our practice of advancing interchange fees to most of our merchants during the processing month and collecting those fees from our merchants at the beginning of the following month, as well as from transaction fees we charge merchants for processing transactions. Until the second quarter of 2008, these advances to our merchants were funded first with our cash available for investment, then by incurring a payable to our sponsor banks when that cash has been expended. At June 30, 2008, we had not used any cash to fund merchant advances. At December 31, 2007, we used \$37.9 million of available cash to fund merchant advances. The amount due to sponsor banks for funding advances was \$98.2 million at June 30, 2008 and \$49.8 million at December 31, 2007. The payable to sponsor banks is repaid at the beginning of the following month out of the fees we collect from our merchants. Receivables from merchants also include receivables from the sale of point of sale terminal equipment and check processing terminals.

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Receivables also include amounts resulting from the sale, installation, training and repair of cashless payment system hardware and software for prepaid card and stored-value card payment systems and campus payment solutions.

Our total receivables increased \$33.7 million, or 27.5%, to \$156.3 million at June 30, 2008 from \$122.6 million at December 31, 2007 mostly due to receivables added by Network Services and higher monthly bank card processing volume in 2008. For the month of June 2008, our processing volume was \$5.2 billion excluding Network Services volume, compared to \$4.7 billion of processing volume in the month of December 2007.

Capitalized customer acquisition costs increased \$5.9 million, or 8.3%, from December 31, 2007 as a result of increases in the number of merchants we service.

Our borrowings at June 30, 2008 totaled \$75.0 million. On May 30, 2008, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and certain lenders who may become a party to the Credit Agreement from time to time. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$50 million (the Revolving Credit Facility) and a term credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$25 million (the Term Credit Facility). See Liquidity and Capital Resources Credit Facility for more information on the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

On May 30, 2008, we borrowed \$50 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million under the Term Credit Facility. We applied all of the proceeds from these borrowings to finance the acquisition of Network Services. At June 30, 2008, there was \$50 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million outstanding under the Term Credit Facility. Of the combined \$75 million outstanding, \$56.2 million was included in current borrowings and \$18.8 million was included in long-term borrowings at June 30, 2008. We had no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2007.

Total stockholders' equity decreased \$1.3 million from December 31, 2007 primarily due to repurchasing \$18.0 million of treasury shares and declaring \$6.7 million in dividends on our common stock. Our net income of \$20.4 million recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2008 partially offset these declines. On February 28, 2008, our Board of Directors resolved to retire all common shares repurchased and include the retired shares in our authorized and unissued shares. Until February 28, 2008, the final disposition of the repurchased shares had not been decided. The excess of the purchase price of the treasury stock over the stated value was allocated between additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. The pro rata portion of additional paid-in capital related to the treasury stock was not sufficient to fully absorb the cost of the treasury stock and the amount of the resulting charge to retained earnings resulted in an accumulated deficit as of June 30, 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. Liquidity and capital resource management is a process focused on providing the funding we need to meet our short and long-term cash and working capital needs. We have used our funding sources to build our merchant portfolio and our servicing technology platforms with the expectation that these investments will generate cash flows sufficient to cover our working capital needs and other anticipated needs for capital.

Our cash requirements include funding payments to salespersons for signing bonuses, residual commissions and residual buyouts, paying interest expense and other operating expenses, including taxes, constructing our new service center and investing in building our infrastructure. At times, we have used cash to repurchase our common stock. We could in the future use cash for other unspecified acquisitions of related businesses or assets.

As of May 31, 2008, we acquired the net assets of the Network Services Business unit of Alliance Data Network Services LLC (Alliance), for a cash payment of \$77.5 million plus the net working capital of Network Services on the closing date, for a total purchase price of \$92.5 million. The acquisition was financed through a combination of cash on hand and our credit facilities. We believe the acquisition will be

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non-dilutive to earnings in 2008 and accretive thereafter. Network Services provides processing of credit and debit cards to individual and national merchants, primarily in the petroleum industry. The Network Services acquisition will provide us with a substantial portfolio of merchants in the petroleum industry segment. Network Services settled 604 million transactions representing over \$17 billion of total annual Visa and MasterCard bank card processing volume in 2007. In addition to settling Visa and MasterCard transactions, Network Services processes a wide range of payment transactions for its predominantly petroleum customer base, including providing approximately 2.6 billion transaction authorizations through its front-end card processing systems (primarily for Visa and MasterCard) in 2007.

On March 3, 2008, we acquired a majority interest in Collective Point of Sale Solutions Ltd. (CPOS) for a net cash payment of \$10.1 million. CPOS is a Canadian provider of payment processing services and secure point-of-sale solutions. This acquisition provides us an entrée into the Canadian credit and debit card processing market. We are now able to service merchants that have locations in both the United States and Canada. We do not expect the acquisition of CPOS to have a material impact on our 2008 revenues or net income. On October 19, 2007, we acquired General Meters Corporation (General Meters) for a net cash payment of \$6.0 million. The General Meters acquisition provided us with a ready customer base of colleges and universities for our campus card product. General Meters was combined with our subsidiary Debitex Inc., which provides prepaid card and stored value solutions.

Other than borrowings to fund our acquisition of Network Services, our cash needs are funded primarily by cash flow from our operating activities and our agreement with our sponsor banks to fund merchant advances. We believe that our current cash and investment balances, cash generated from operations and our agreement with our sponsor banks to fund merchant advances will provide sufficient liquidity to meet our anticipated needs for capital for at least the next twelve months, and currently anticipate no liquidity challenges over a longer term. On June 30, 2008, our credit facilities, which total \$75.0 million, were fully borrowed. However, the credit facility provides for an increase of \$25 million upon the prior approval of the administrative agent. See Credit Facility for more details.

Our working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, was negative at June 30, 2008 due to financing the Network Services acquisition with cash and predominately current borrowings. Working capital was positive at December 31, 2007.

At June 30, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$40.1 million, compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$35.5 million at December 31, 2007.

Each funding source and use is described in more detail below.

Cash Flow Provided by Operating Activities. We reported net cash provided by operating activities of \$66.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$37.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007. The most significant contributor to the increase in cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was an increase in due to sponsor banks. The increase in the amounts due sponsor banks was mostly due to using available cash to fund the acquisitions of Network Services and CPOS, as well as treasury stock purchases during the six months ended June 30, 2008. Also contributing favorably to cash provided by operating activities was our net income for the six-month period as adjusted for depreciation and amortization, additions to loss reserves, provision for doubtful receivables, share-based compensation expense, and deferred taxes.

Other major determinants of operating cash flow are net signing bonus payments, which consume increasing amounts of operating cash as our new merchant installation activity rises, and payouts on the accrued buyout liability, which represent the costs of buying out residual commissions owned by our salespersons. See Critical Accounting Estimates Capitalized Customer Acquisition Costs and Critical Accounting Estimates Accrued Buyout liability for more information. Net signing bonuses of \$24.1 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, were paid in the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. In the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, we reduced the accrued buyout liability by making buyout payments of \$3.3 million and \$4.7 million, respectively.

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Contained within other changes in operating assets and liabilities are the changes in our receivables and due to sponsor banks. Until the second quarter of 2008, advances of interchange fees, which generate a receivable from our merchants, were funded first from our available cash, then by incurring a payable to our sponsor banks when that cash has been expended. The payable to the sponsor banks is repaid at the beginning of the following month out of the fees we collect from our merchants. At June 30, 2008, we had not used any cash to fund merchant advances. At December 31, 2007, we used \$37.9 million of available cash to fund merchant advances. The amount due to sponsor banks for funding advances was \$98.2 million at June 30, 2008 and \$49.8 million at December 31, 2007. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, our receivables, excluding Network Services, increased \$10.9 million, while we increased our payable to sponsor banks by \$48.3 million. The increase in the June 30, 2008 payable to sponsor banks was applied in funding the purchase prices to acquire Network Services and CPOS, and the \$18.0 million cost to repurchase treasury stock during the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Our reported cash flow from operating activities for both periods was impacted by the cash flow reporting requirements of SFAS No. 123R and SFAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flow*, as amended. These statements require the amount of tax benefits resulting from employees exercising non-qualified stock options and making disqualifying dispositions of shares acquired through their exercise of incentive stock options in excess of the amount of SFAS No. 123R compensation cost recognized (referred to as *excess tax benefits* in this document), to be classified as a cash inflow from financing activities on our Statement of Cash Flow and a cash outflow from operating activities. For the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, our operating cash flow was reduced by the classification of \$0.8 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits as cash inflow from financing activities.

Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$115.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$15.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. In May 2008, we acquired Network Services for a net cash payment of \$92.5 million and in March 2008, we acquired CPOS for a net cash payment of \$10.1 million. During each six-month period, we used cash to fund capital expenditures. Total capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2008 were \$12.4 million, compared to \$14.0 million invested in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Capital expenditures include costs related to construction of our new Service Center facility, which commenced in 2006 and completed Phase I in December 2007. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, we spent cash of \$4.2 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, on our new Service Center. See *Contractual Obligations* for more detail regarding cumulative cash outlays and expected future funding requirements related to our new Service Center. We also continued building our technology infrastructure, primarily for hardware and software needed for the expansion of HPS Exchange and Passport. We anticipate that these expenditures will continue near current levels as we further develop our technology.

Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$52.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, which compares to net cash used in financing activities of \$10.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Cash flow from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2008 was positive primarily due to proceeds from borrowings under our Credit Facility. See *Credit Facility* for more details on these borrowings and the application of funds borrowed. Cash flow from financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was negative primarily due to common stock repurchases. See *Common Stock Repurchases* for more information on our common stock repurchases authorization.

We used \$18.0 million of cash to repurchase 781,584 shares of our common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to \$15.3 million of cash to repurchase 606,500 shares of our common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2007. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, employees exercised stock options generating cash proceeds in the aggregate of \$1.8 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. Cash proceeds received from the exercise of employee stock options were applied to repurchase shares of our common stock.

Cash dividends paid in the six months ended June 30, 2008 were \$6.7 million, compared to dividends declared of \$3.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007. See *Dividends on Common Stock* for more information on our common stock dividends.

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Financing cash for both periods were favorably impacted by excess tax benefits which resulted from employees exercising non-qualified stock options and making disqualifying dispositions of shares acquired through their exercise of incentive stock options. During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, we reported as a financing cash inflow, \$0.8 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of excess tax benefits resulting from employees exercising stock options. See Cash Flow Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities for more detail.

Credit Facility. On May 30, 2008, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and certain lenders who may become a party to the Credit Agreement from time to time. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement amended and restated in its entirety the previous credit agreement entered into on September 5, 2007 between the same parties that are parties to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$50 million (the Revolving Credit Facility), of which up to \$5 million may be used for the issuance of letters of credit and up to \$5 million is available for swing line loans. Upon the prior approval of the administrative agent, we may increase the total commitments by \$25 million for a total commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility of \$75 million. The Revolving Credit Facility is available to us on a revolving basis commencing on May 30, 2008 and ending on September 4, 2012.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement also provides for a term credit facility in the aggregate amount of up to \$25 million (the Term Credit Facility). The Term Credit Facility requires amortizing payments in the amount of \$2,083,333 on the last business day of each fiscal quarter commencing March 31, 2009. All principal and interest not previously paid on the Term Credit Facility will mature and be due and payable on December 31, 2011. Amounts borrowed and repaid under the Term Credit Facility may not be re-borrowed.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains covenants, which include our maintenance of certain leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios, limitations on our indebtedness, liens on our properties and assets, our investments in, and loans to, other business units, our ability to enter into business combinations and asset sales, and certain other financial and non-financial covenants. These covenants also apply to our subsidiaries.

Under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, we may borrow, at our option, at interest rates equal to one, two, three or six month adjusted LIBOR rates or equal to the greatest of prime, the secondary market rate for three month certificates of deposits plus 1% and the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, in each case plus a margin determined by our current leverage ratio.

The Revolving Credit Facility may be used to finance future construction projects and acquisitions in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement and for our other working capital needs and general corporate purposes. On May 30, 2008, the Company borrowed \$50 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million under the Term Credit Facility. All of the proceeds of both such borrowings were applied to finance and pay expenses related to the acquisition of Network Services. At June 30, 2008, there was \$50 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$25 million outstanding under the Term Credit Facility.

Common Stock Repurchases. On January 13, 2006, our Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to the lesser of (a) 1,000,000 shares of our common stock or (b) \$25,000,000 worth of our common stock in the open market. On August 1, 2006, our Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to an additional 1,000,000 shares of our common stock in the open market using proceeds from the issuance of stock options. On May 3, 2007, the Board of Directors eliminated the restriction in the August 1, 2006 repurchase authorization which required management to use only proceeds from the issuance of stock options for repurchases, and increased the total remaining authorized number of shares to be repurchased to 2,000,000. The Board of Directors authorized management to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares at purchase prices within management's discretion. We intend to use these authorizations to repurchase shares opportunistically as a means of offsetting dilution from shares issued upon the exercise

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of options under employee benefit plans, and to use cash to take advantage of declines in the Company's stock price. We have no obligation to repurchase shares under the authorization, and the specific timing and amount of the stock repurchase will vary based on market conditions, securities law limitations and other factors. The stock repurchase will be executed utilizing general corporate funds.

Under these authorizations, we repurchased an aggregate of 2,574,284 shares of our common stock during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 and the six months ended June 30, 2008 at a cost of \$61.9 million, or average cost of \$24.04 per share. We did not make any purchases of our common stock for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

During the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, we repurchased 781,584 shares and 606,500 shares, respectively, of our common stock at average per share costs of \$23.02 and \$25.24. At June 30, 2008, we have remaining authorization to repurchase up to 525,716 additional shares of our common stock.

Dividends on Common Stock. The following table summarizes quarterly cash dividends declared and paid on our common stock during 2008 and 2007:

Date Declared	Record Date	Date paid	Amount Paid Per Common Share
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008:			
February 13, 2008	February 28, 2008	March 15, 2008	\$ 0.09
April 30, 2008	May 23, 2008	June 15, 2008	\$ 0.09
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007:			
February 12, 2007	February 23, 2007	March 15, 2007	\$ 0.05
May 3, 2007	May 25, 2007	June 15, 2007	\$ 0.05
July 30, 2007	August 24, 2007	September 15, 2007	\$ 0.075
October 31, 2007	November 23, 2007	December 15, 2007	\$ 0.075

On August 5, 2008, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.09 per share of common stock, payable on September 15, 2008 to stockholders of record as of August 22, 2008.

Contractual Obligations. The Visa and MasterCard networks generally allow chargebacks up to four months after the later of the date the transaction is processed or the delivery of the product or service to the cardholder. As the majority of our transactions involve the delivery of the product or service at the time of the transaction, a good estimate of our exposure to chargebacks is the last four months' processing volume on our portfolio, which was \$21.9 billion for the four months ended June 30, 2008 and \$17.9 billion for the four months ended December 31, 2007. However, for the four months ended June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, we were presented with \$11.8 million and \$10.5 million, respectively, of chargebacks by issuing banks. In the six months ended June 30, 2008 and the 2007 full year, we incurred bankcard merchant credit losses of \$2.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, on total dollar volume processed of \$30.3 billion and \$51.9 billion, respectively. These credit losses are included in processing and servicing expense in our consolidated statements of income.

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While the bulk of our cash and cash-equivalents are held in checking accounts or money market funds, we do hold certain fixed-income investments with maturities of up to three years. At June 30, 2008, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in short-term interest rates would result in an increase of approximately \$47,000 in annual pre-tax income from money market fund holdings, but a decrease in the value of fixed-rate investments of approximately \$39,000. A hypothetical 100 basis point decrease in short-term interest rates would result in a decrease of approximately \$47,000 in annual pre-tax income from money market funds, but an increase in the value of fixed-rate instruments of approximately \$39,000.

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Foreign Currency Risk. While substantially all of our business is conducted in U.S. dollars, our Canadian processing subsidiary, CPOS, conducts its operations in Canadian dollars. Consequently, a portion of CPOS revenues and expenses may be affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We are also affected by fluctuations in exchange rates on assets and liabilities related to our CPOS subsidiary. We have not hedged our translation risk on foreign currency exposure. For the six months ended June 30, 2008, foreign currency exposures had an immaterial impact on our revenues and our net income. At June 30, 2008, fluctuations in exchange rates on CPOS assets and liabilities reduced our Other Comprehensive Income by \$205,000, net of taxes.

We do not hold or engage in the trading of derivative financial, commodity or foreign exchange instruments.

Office Facilities

At June 30, 2008, we owned one facility and leased ten facilities, which we use for operational, sales and administrative purposes.

Our principal executive offices are located in approximately 9,300 square feet of leased office space on Nassau Street in Princeton, New Jersey. The Nassau Street lease expires in May 2013.

We own 35 acres of land in Jeffersonville, Indiana, on which we completed constructing 96,000 square feet of office space for the first phase of our new service center, which opened for operation in December 2007. We are currently building an additional 125,000 square feet of multi-use space on the site of our Jeffersonville service center.

We also lease the following facilities as of June 30, 2008:

Location	Square Feet	Expiration
Alpharetta, GA	3,008	November 30, 2010
Chattanooga, Tennessee	9,461	January 31, 2009
Cleveland, Ohio	15,940	June 30, 2012
Colorado Springs, Colorado	10,431	December 31, 2009
Frisco, Texas	18,456	October 31, 2008
Jeffersonville, Indiana	27,040	between June 30, 2009 and April 30, 2009
Johnson City, Tennessee	45,000	October 22, 2010
Phoenix, Arizona	1,284	March 31, 2010
Plano, Texas	42,336	May 31, 2015
West Windsor Township, New Jersey	5,288	May 2013

Each of these leases is renewable, except Frisco, Texas. The Frisco facility is being replaced by the Plano, Texas facility. The leased facility in Jeffersonville is being replaced by our new service center.

We believe that our facilities are suitable and adequate for our current business operations and, if necessary, could be replaced with little disruption to our company. We periodically review our space requirements and may acquire new space to meet our business needs or consolidate and dispose of or sublet facilities which are no longer required.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Company evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)). Based upon that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective and provided reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. In addition, the design of any control system is based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there is only reasonable assurance that the Company's controls will succeed in achieving their goals under all potential future conditions.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, there has been no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13 a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of our business, we are involved in lawsuits, claims, audits and investigations, including any arising out of services or products provided by or to our operations, personal injury claims and employment disputes, the outcome of which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes in our Risk Factors as previously reported in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Borrowings under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement could adversely affect our financial condition, and the related debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow and ability to invest in and grow our businesses.

We funded our acquisition of Network Services by borrowing under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The interest rates on this debt are floating based on the LIBOR rate; accordingly, if the LIBOR rate increases, our interest expense would be higher. We intend to fulfill our total debt service obligations primarily from cash generated by our operations. Such funds will not be available to use in future operations, or investing in our businesses. This may adversely impact our ability to expand our businesses or make other investments.

If we are unable to meet our debt obligations, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our obligations, to seek additional equity financing or to sell assets, which we may not be able to do on satisfactory terms or at all. As a result, we could default on those obligations and in the event of such default, our lenders could accelerate our debt or take other actions that could restrict our operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) None

(b) Not applicable

(c) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On January 13, 2006, our Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to the lesser of (a) 1,000,000 shares of our common stock or (b) \$25,000,000 worth of our common stock in the open market. On August 1, 2006, our Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock in the open market using the proceeds from the exercise of stock options. On May 3, 2007, the Board of Directors eliminated the restriction in the August 1, 2006 repurchase authorization which required management to use only proceeds from the issuance of stock options for repurchases, and increased the total remaining authorized number of shares to be repurchased to 2,000,000. As of June 30, 2008, we had remaining authorization to purchase 525,716 shares of our common stock. We intend to use these authorizations to repurchase shares opportunistically as a means of offsetting dilution from shares issued upon the exercise of options under employee benefit plans, and to use cash to take advantage of declines in the Company's stock price. We have no obligation to repurchase shares under the authorization, and the specific timing and amount of the stock repurchase will vary based on market conditions, securities law limitations and other factors. The stock repurchase will be executed utilizing general corporate funds.

We did not make any purchases of our common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2008. The cumulative number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans was 2,574,284 shares at an average price of \$24.04 per share.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

The following proposal was voted upon at the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 2, 2008:

- (a) To elect eight Directors to the Company's Board of Directors for terms expiring at the 2009 Annual Meeting, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified as provided in the Company's By-Laws.

The election of all eight Directors was approved at the annual meeting. The voting results were as follows:

Election of Directors:	Shares Voted For	Shares Withheld
Robert O. Carr	33,994,153	68,574
Scott L. Bok	34,009,224	53,503
Mitchell L. Hollin	32,255,225	1,807,502
Robert H. Niehaus	31,816,582	2,246,145
Marc J. Ostro, Ph.D.	34,009,424	53,303
Jonathan J. Palmer	31,948,120	2,114,607
George F. Raymond	34,008,624	54,103
Richard W. Vague	33,999,179	63,548

- (b) To approve the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan to replace the Second Amended and Restated 2000 Equity Incentive Plan.

The 2008 Equity Incentive Plan was approved at the annual meeting as 26,417,400 shares voted to approve the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan, 4,149,802 shares voted against approval of the 2008 Equity Incentive Plan and 3,495,525 shares abstained.

- (c) To ratify the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

The selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 was ratified as 34,023,017 shares voted for the ratification, 19,590 shares voted against the ratification and 20,120 shares abstained.

Item 5. Other Information**Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. 2008 Equity Incentive Plan**

At the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of our Stockholders held on May 2, 2008, the Company's stockholders approved the Company's 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan").

The following is a brief summary of the principal features of the Plan, which is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Plan, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 10.1 and incorporated herein by reference.

Eligibility. Employees (including executive officers), members of the our Board of Directors, and consultants of the Company and our affiliates may participate in the Plan as designated by the Administrator (as defined below). Incentive stock options may be granted only to employees of the Company or our subsidiaries. The amounts of awards that may be allocated to participants under the Plan will be determined at the discretion of the Administrator and are not presently determinable.

Types of Awards. The types of stock awards that will be available for grant under the Plan are: incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock bonus awards, stock appreciation rights, phantom stock units, restricted stock units, performance share bonus awards, performance share units, and performance cash bonuses.

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Share Reserve. A total of 7,250,000 shares of our common stock are proposed to be reserved for issuance under the Plan, minus (x) one (1) share for every one (1) share that was subject to outstanding options or stock appreciation rights under the 2000 Plan granted after December 31, 2007, and (y) two and seven tenths (2.7) shares for every one (1) share that was subject to outstanding restricted stock or other stock awards payable in shares of common stock other than stock options and stock appreciation rights under the 2000 Plan granted after December 31, 2007. Not more than 7,250,000 shares of Common Stock may be issued under the Plan pursuant to incentive stock options (the *ISO Limit*).

Administration of the Plan. The Board of Directors, the Compensation Committee of the Board or a committee of officers or directors appointed by the Board (collectively, the *Administrator*) administers the Plan. The Administrator has the authority to perform the following actions: designate participants under the Plan, determine the type(s), number, terms and conditions of awards, as well as the timing and manner of grant, subject to the terms of the Plan, interpret the Plan and establish, adopt or revise any rules and procedures to administer the Plan, adopt such sub-plans and/or make such amendments to the terms of stock awards under the Plan as necessary or desirable for awards made to participants outside of the United States, and make all other decisions and determinations that may be required under the Plan.

Options. The Plan provides that options shall have an exercise price that is at least equal to 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date the option is granted (with the exception of such adjustments as may be required or desirable under foreign law); provided that the exercise price of an incentive stock option granted to an employee who holds more than 10% of our voting stock may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date the option is granted. However, we may grant options with exercise prices equal to less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant in connection with an acquisition by us of another company, or otherwise if done in a manner that satisfies the provisions of Section 424 of the Internal Revenue Code, of 1986, as amended (the *Code*). To the extent permitted by law and as determined by the Administrator, an option holder may exercise an option by payment of the exercise price in a number of different manners, including (1) in cash or by check or wire transfer, (2) pursuant to a *same day sale* program, (3) by the surrender of shares of common stock already owned by the option holder, (4) through a *cashless net exercise* arrangement, or (5) such other form of consideration permitted by applicable law as determined by the administrator. Options awarded under the Plan may be granted for terms of up to five (5) years. Unless the option holder's option agreement provides otherwise, in the event of the option holder's termination of service, the option holder (or in the event of death, the holder's beneficiary or successor) will have up to one month in the case of a voluntary termination, or three months in the case of an involuntary termination (other than for cause, and six months on account of disability or twelve months or death) to exercise vested options. No option may be exercised after the expiration of its term.

Restricted Stock Bonuses and Performance Share Bonuses. Restricted stock bonus awards and performance share bonus awards are grants of common stock not requiring any monetary consideration (other than payment of the par value of the shares of common stock to the extent required by law), but subject to restrictions, as determined by the Administrator. Generally, unless the participant's award agreement provides otherwise, the participant may not sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the shares issued in the participant's name at the time of grant until those conditions are met. The vesting of restricted stock bonus awards will generally be based on the participant's continuous service; the vesting of performance share bonus awards will be based on the achievement of certain performance criteria, as determined by the Administrator. In the event a participant's continuous service terminates or a participant fails to meet service and/or performance criteria, all unvested shares as of the date of termination automatically will be reacquired by us at no cost to us.

Stock Appreciation Rights. The Administrator may grant stock appreciation rights independently of or in connection with an option grant. The base price per share of a stock appreciation right shall be at least 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. However, we may grant stock appreciation rights with exercise prices equal to less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant in connection with an acquisition by us of another company, or otherwise if done in a manner

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that satisfies the provisions of Section 424 of the Code. Each stock appreciation right will entitle a participant upon exercise and redemption to an amount equal to (a) the excess of (1) the fair market value on the exercise or redemption date of one share of common stock over (2) the exercise or base price, times (b) the number of shares of common stock covered by the stock appreciation right being exercised or redeemed. Payment shall be made in shares of common stock or in cash, or a combination of both, as determined by the Administrator. No stock appreciation right will be exercisable or redeemable after five (5) years from the date of grant, and any stock appreciation rights granted in connection with an option will automatically have the same exercise price and associated term until expiration of the associated option.

Phantom Stock Units. A phantom stock unit entitles the participant to receive the value of one share of common stock, redeemable upon terms and conditions set by the Administrator. Distributions upon redemption of phantom stock units may be in shares of common stock valued at fair market value on the date of redemption or in cash, or a combination of both, as determined by the Administrator.

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Share Units. The Administrator may also award restricted stock units or performance share units, both of which entitle the participant to receive one share of common stock at the time the unit vests. For restricted stock units, vesting will generally be based on the participant's continuous service; for performance share units, vesting will be based on the achievement of certain performance criteria, as determined by the Administrator. In the event a participant's continuous service terminates or a participant fails to meet the predetermined performance criteria, all unvested shares of common stock subject to these awards as of the date of termination will be forfeited.

Performance Based Awards. In connection with performance-based awards (other than stock options or stock appreciation rights) that are intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 162(m), each eligible participant's stock or cash award will be based on one or more pre-established performance targets which, in the discretion of the Administrator, will be based on one or more of the following objective business criteria: (a) pre-tax income; (b) revenue or sales; (c) operating income; (d) operating profit; (e) net earnings; (f) net income; (g) cash flow; (h) earnings per share or book value per share; (i) return on equity; (j) return on invested capital or assets; (k) cost reductions or savings or expense management; (l) funds from operations; (m) improvements in capital structure; (n) maintenance or improvement of profit margins; (o) market share; (p) working capital; (q) stock price; (r) consolidated earnings before any one or more of the following items: interest, taxes, depreciation or amortization; (s) implementation of our targets, critical processes and/or projects; (t) gross margins; (u) specified product sales; (v) inventory turns; (w) distributor, executive distributor and/or preferred customer numbers, (x) product subscription numbers; or (y) distributor and customer retention rates. However, the Administrator shall have the discretion to appropriately adjust its evaluation of performance against predetermined targets to account for, among other things, the effects of currency fluctuations and other extraordinary items.

No Repricing. The Plan prohibits the repricing of stock options or stock appreciation rights awarded under the Plan, which includes reduction in exercise price, base price, or replacement of underwater options or stock appreciation rights with any other form of equity award or with cash.

Forfeiture of Awards. To the extent set forth in an award agreement and in the discretion of the Administrator, in the event that a participant has engaged in harmful conduct (defined below) at any time during participant's service with the Company or following termination, or participant's service is terminated for cause, all outstanding stock awards generally will be immediately forfeited. In addition, the Administrator retains the discretion to require the participant to repay to us the amount of certain gains that the participant realized from stock awards granted under the Plan, or forfeit and return to us unvested shares. Harmful conduct as defined in the Plan means a breach in any material respect of an agreement not to reveal confidential information regarding our business operations, or to refrain from solicitation of our customers, suppliers or employees.

Transferability. Unless otherwise determined by the Administrator or provided for in a written agreement evidencing an award, options and stock appreciation rights granted under the Plan will not be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

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Change of Control. In the event of a change of control, as defined in the Plan, other than dissolution, the Administrator may provide for the (1) assumption or continuation of any stock awards outstanding under the Plan, (2) issuance of substitute awards that will substantially preserve the terms of any awards, (3) payment in exchange for the cancellation or redemption of an award or (4) any combination of the foregoing. Furthermore, at any time the Administrator may provide for the acceleration of exercisability and/or vesting of an award.

Acceleration of Vesting on Death or Disability. In the case of death or disability of an employee, or death of a member of the Board, any unvested awards (excluding performance-based awards) shall immediately become vested and exercisable (as applicable) in full.

Amendment or Termination. The Administrator may amend, suspend, or terminate the Plan in any respect at any time, subject to stockholder approval where such approval is required by applicable law or stock exchange rules. The Administrator may not amend the Plan to permit the repricing of options or stock appreciation rights or to grant optionholders or holders of stock appreciation rights additional rights to transfer their awards without prior stockholder approval. Further, no amendment to the Plan may materially impair any of the rights of a participant under any awards previously granted without his or her written consent.

Term. Unless earlier terminated by the Administrator, the Plan will expire on the tenth anniversary of the latest date our stockholders approve the plan, including any subsequent amendment or restatement. No awards will be granted under the Plan after that date.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. 2008 Equity Incentive Plan
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: August 8, 2008

HEARTLAND PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Robert O. Carr
Robert O. Carr
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Robert H.B. Baldwin, Jr.
Robert H.B. Baldwin, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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