

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-K
March 26, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011

Commission File Number 0-13898

Veramark Technologies, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	16-1192368 (IRS Employer Identification Number)
1565 Jefferson Road, Suite 120, Rochester, NY (Address of principal executive offices)	14623 (Zip Code)
(585) 381-6000	

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

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

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Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company.

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2011 was \$4,636,089.

The number of shares of Common Stock, \$.10 par value, outstanding on February 28, 2012 was 10,616,771.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

PART I - None

PART II - None

PART III - Item 10 Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, 56 under the headings Election of Directors and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Item 11 Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, 56 under the heading Executive Compensation.

Item 12 The tables contained in portions of the information under the headings of Election of Directors and Stock Options of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012.

Item 13 Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, 57 under the heading Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Item 14 Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, 58 under the heading Audit Fees and Services.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, certain sections of this Form 10-K may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act") that discuss the Company's beliefs, expectations or intentions or those pertaining to the Company's operations, markets, products, services, price and performance. Forward-looking statements and the success of the Company, generally involve numerous risks and uncertainties such as trends of the economy, including interest rates, income tax laws, governmental regulations, legislation and those risk factors discussed elsewhere in this report and the Company's filings under the Act. The Company cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be accurate, although the Company believes that it has been reasonable in its expectations and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are subject to the risks identified in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and are advised to review the risks identified in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. The Company has no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1 Business

Veramark is a global provider of innovative cost management solutions that help enterprises reduce operational expenses associated with their mobile and fixed communications networks and ensure that these networks are used appropriately. Veramark solutions for Telecom Expense Management (TEM), which include wireline and wireless call accounting solutions, help organizations drive down costs by addressing unused services, identifying billing errors, and optimizing programs for mobile, voice and data communications. Veramark solutions enable enterprises to spend less for the telecom services they need to support their business.

Veramark TEM solutions combine technology and services to meet the specific needs of each customer.

Our TEM Services range from hosting our VeraSMART TEM-enabling technology in support of a customer's internal procure-to-pay process, to the outsourcing to Veramark of a customer's entire telecom expense management program, including invoice and dispute, contracts and sourcing, usage and inventory, ordering and procurement, and help desk.

Our Professional Services experts evaluate telecom environments and design solutions based on industry benchmarks and best practices. They leverage proprietary technology and insight gained through years of experience to help customers negotiate better contracts, audit invoices, evaluate new technology, and improve procure-to-pay processes. Deliverables include recommendations for TEM lifecycle solutions that will enable permanent process improvements and enhance the bottom line.

VeraSMART, our integrated, scalable software platform, enables TEM lifecycle management of wireless and wireline usage (including call accounting), inventory, invoices and disputes, sourcing and contracts, and ordering and provisioning. VeraSMART improves the productivity of the team responsible for the procure-to-pay process and provides visibility to usage, charges, and contracts to maximize services and minimize expenses. VeraSMART powers all our TEM services.

Veramark solutions are available as on-premise software deployments, hosted Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), allowing customers to optimally utilize both in-house and Veramark resources to manage the expenses associated with their telecom services and infrastructure.

Veramark market position at a glance:

Managed Services for the entire procure-to-pay lifecycle, as well as help desk services, up to and including full Business Process Outsourcing.

VeraSMART, a highly configurable, full-featured platform for lifecycle management of telecom expenses and related business processes .

Thousands of active customers ranging from small businesses to global enterprises, US national commercial enterprises, educational institutions, and government agencies.

An on-shore (domestic) delivery and support model that delivers responsive, high quality customer service.

A Professional Services team that delivers high-value, one-time engagements including audit, sourcing, benchmarking, operational assessment and network optimization which gain the confidence of customers and create opportunities for multi-year TEM programs.

Continual investment in innovation and R&D has positioned VeraSMART as one of the market-leading platforms for enabling TEM processes

Extensive training, implementation, and customer support services, to provide comprehensive solutions for every deployment approach

One of the few public companies in TEM, offering customers internal controls, transparency, and financial stability.

Veramark software and services are developed and delivered by Veramark employees based in our Rochester, NY and Alpharetta, GA offices. Veramark sells and markets its products and services directly and through distribution channels, and maintains relationships with many top telecommunications service and equipment providers including: AT&T Inc., Avaya® and Cisco®.

Services and Products

TEM Services

Veramark's TEM Services include a range of programs for helping customers reduce expenses and manage procure-to-pay processes. Veramark customers may outsource to Veramark any or all of their TEM processes. Veramark will typically charge a monthly subscription fee and may include success fees for achieving agreed upon levels of savings. Customers gain access to our TEM expertise and the VeraSMART TEM software platform. Our TEM Service customers typically have Web access to their VeraSMART system to monitor performance, control process workflows, and generate reports as desired.

TEM processes that can be outsourced to Veramark include:

Invoice loading Veramark can consolidate the customer's wireless and wireline invoices, convert paper invoices to e-Bills, and load invoices into the VeraSMART system. Compared to manual methods, our invoice loading service can dramatically reduce labor costs and processing time.

Invoice processing Veramark can manage the entire invoice processing workflow for the customer utilizing the productivity enhancing features of VeraSMART. Wireless and wireline invoices can be validated or reported on as compared to inventory, contracted rates, personnel and cost centers. Veramark can facilitate the coding and approval process to reduce cycle times and mitigate the risk of incurring late payment fees. Veramark TEM experts may be engaged to analyze invoices to help find opportunities to optimize services and reduce expenses for the customer.

Bill payment Veramark can pay the customer's approved wireless and wireline invoices on their behalf and present the customer with a single consolidated monthly bill for the total amount. Veramark's bill payment service can provide prompt, accurate payment of approved charges. Labor costs and risks of payment errors (both underpayment and overpayment) and late payment (and resulting penalties) can be minimized.

Dispute management Veramark's Managed Services team may work directly with the customer's vendors to settle disputes rapidly. We vigorously pursue the recovery of identified and approved credits on the customer's behalf for potential carrier overcharges. Our dispute management service allows customers to leverage the expertise of our TEM experts, while keeping their staff focused on core capabilities and strategic objectives.

Ordering and provisioning Veramark's Ordering and Provision service can help customers reduce off-contract orders and meet their Minimum Annual Revenue Commitment (MARC) contract requirements. TEM Managed Services can manage orders using an automated workflow that optimizes transaction speed and accuracy.

Mobile device management Veramark offers a comprehensive suite of services to help customers manage their mobile devices and reduce wireless expenses. Our in-house mobile device management team will order, provision, and stage mobile devices; configure applications and set up email accounts; optimize service plans and pools; manage invoices, disputes, usage, and sourcing; and provide advanced help desk services.

Help desk Veramark offers help desk services for support of voice, data and wireless networks and equipment. Customers may outsource these services and have Veramark staff handle calls from users. Our U.S. based help desk team is trained to assist callers with a wide range of tasks and repairs associated with wireline and wireless communications. Help desk services can help customers reduce the costs associated with serving internal users.

Professional Services

Veramark Professional Services offer customers one-time programs for assessing, benchmarking and improving upon inefficiencies in their sourcing and bill processing environments. The Veramark Telecom Cost Elimination™ (TCE) Program bundles sourcing, contract negotiations, benchmarking and audit into a comprehensive program to identify opportunities to reduce costs, improve process and recover credits on past payments. The TCE Program can be an efficient approach, with programs typically completed within eight weeks from the start date.

Components of the TCE Program may be contracted individually and includes the following services:

Sourcing Assist customers with carrier selection, carrier contracts, and contract negotiations to help reduce contract rates

Benchmarking Utilize proprietary benchmark data to help customers compare their historical costs with market averages to help them negotiate fair rates and terms in carrier contracts

Network optimization Evaluate existing networks and services to identify opportunities to consolidate resources and apply new technology that could help reduce the operational expenses without sacrificing services

Operational assessments Assess the current environment and identify opportunities to improve the overall value received (costs as compared with quality of services)

VeraSMART TEM Software

VeraSMART is a key component of Veramark's TEM lifecycle solutions. VeraSMART provides support of transactional processes and creates visibility into telecom usage and spend. VeraSMART enables TEM best practices by automating many functions associated with enterprise telecom contract management, invoice processing and auditing, inventory and asset management, dispute management, call accounting, reporting, and data analytic dashboards. VeraSMART can be deployed as part of an outsourced, hosted or licensed solution. With unlimited scalability, VeraSMART can meet the TEM demands of the largest enterprises.

VeraSMART enables the full range of TEM lifecycle best practices:

Usage management captures call records (call accounting), invoice data, organizational structure (employees and cost centers), asset data (inventory) and carrier service data to provide a comprehensive view of your wireline and wireless telecom services and usage.

Invoice analysis and dispute management intelligently processes invoices and produces analytics that help highlight opportunities to reduce expenses and utilizes workflow automation to streamline invoice receipt, reconciliation, processing, approval, and payment.

Inventory management capture asset and service data to help clients manage non-extension inventory (wireless devices, laptops, servers, modems), assign inventory charges to personnel and cost centers, and track inventory status.

Sourcing and contract management captures contract data and provides customers reports and analytics creating visibility into contract and vendor performance data that can be applied to assist with contract negotiation and commitments.

Ordering and provisioning management provides capabilities to help customers reduce the effort required to manage, streamline and control the entire ordering and provisioning process.

Process automation VeraSMART's workflow engine can be configured to support our customers' unique TEM-related business process requirements to help to boost productivity, reduce errors, and reduce operating costs.

Analysis and reporting VeraSMART's management dashboards, reports, and exportable data views let our customers analyze, visualize, understand, and share their TEM data in ways that match their business needs.

VeraSMART Call Accounting Software

VeraSMART Call Accounting is part of the VeraSMART TEM Suite. Many Veramark customers utilize VeraSMART Call Accounting as a standalone solution to manage their telecom usage. Customers can seamlessly add other VeraSMART components to expand their capabilities as their business needs change and grow.

VeraSMART Call Accounting gives organizations visibility into managing their wireline usage and costs. Compatible with all current telecommunications technologies such as TDM, IP, and hybrid networks, VeraSMART Call Accounting makes it easy to analyze and report on call detail records (CDRs) collected from VOIP/PBX switches and other network sources, perform inbound and outbound traffic analysis, identify toll fraud and abuse, and calculate and assign charges to extensions, personnel, or other user-defined billing numbers. Configurable dashboards and reports enable customers to monitor usage at a glance and deliver information to individuals throughout the organization. VeraSMART Call Accounting scales easily to serve tens of thousands of extensions at hundreds of sites and offers a wide variety of optional capabilities to reduce spend and improve productivity.

Veramark has been the primary call accounting OEM provider to Avaya since 1984, and our eCAS brand is widely recognized in the Avaya market. We continue to use the eCAS brand on our Avaya OEM call accounting software to leverage the customer recognition and brand loyalty that we have established in the Avaya channel over the last 27 years. (Other than brand, VeraSMART Call Accounting and VeraSMART eCAS Call Accounting are identical software products.)

Veramark continues to develop complimentary distribution channels including resellers of CISCO and other telecommunications equipment and services. In addition, Veramark will sell direct to the customer if appropriate, particularly if the Call Accounting capabilities are being purchased in a bundle with other VeraSMART TEM capabilities and Veramark TEM services.

VeraSMART Wireless Call Accounting

With the explosion in the business use of smart phones, tablets, and other wireless devices, enterprises are under pressure to control wireless usage and improve service-to-cost performance. VeraSMART Wireless Call Accounting lets them bring that portion of their telecom expense under management.

VeraSMART Wireless Call Accounting can be used as a standalone application or easily added to VeraSMART Call Accounting (or VeraSMART eCAS Call Accounting) to provide a consolidated view of all wireless and wireline usage and spend.

VeraSMART Wireless Call Accounting features the same user-friendly interface and many of the same capabilities as VeraSMART Call Accounting, and also offers the following:

Savings analysis of every invoice Electronic invoices can be loaded directly into the system and automatically analyzed for potential savings. VeraSMART Wireless Call Accounting automatically performs 20 checks on each wireless invoice for savings opportunities.

Wireless expense chargeback VeraSMART's ability to model the organization structure makes it easy to assign wireless devices to personnel so their monthly charges can be charged back to the appropriate cost center.

Configurable usage and exception reports Includes reports to monitor specific types of calls, manage employee productivity, identify abuse and misuse. In combined wireless/wireline systems, reports can be configured to reflect both PBX and wireless activity.

Interactive analytics for instant access to data Dashboards provide instant access to data such as longest calls, usage trends for voice, data, texting, and wireless invoice costs, allowing users to drill down to the details.

Personal Call Identification

VeraSMART PCI can be added to a VeraSMART Call Accounting (wireless/wireline) system to track business vs. personal usage, classify costs, and help the organization avoid paying for calls that are not business-related. VeraSMART is easy to use; VeraSMART users simply log on to their PCI page and classify their calls as B for business or P for personal. The system tallies the cost of the personal calls as the employee identifies them.

VeraSMART PCI has a streamlined interface and easy-to-use features designed for end-user self-service:

Highlights all new phone numbers wireless and wireline that need to be classified

Links to the date, time and duration of all calls placed to or received from each number

Users can assign nicknames to numbers

Users can search the Web for information on numbers without ever leaving PCI

Includes administration tools for monitoring and reporting

Administrators can quickly identify all outstanding unclassified numbers and email reminder notifications to the responsible employees. They can also generate reports listing cost and duration of personal calls by employee and distribute these reports to specified cost centers.

Software Maintenance

Veramark provides software support and maintenance for an annual fee. Software support and maintenance includes post-warranty support via telephone or modem, as well as new software service pack releases. Initial annual fees for maintenance range from 15% - 20% of the original software license fee, depending upon the level of service defined in the customer Service level Agreement.

Marketing and Sales

Veramark has a multi-faceted distribution strategy that includes direct sales to customers and indirect sales through strategic partners and value-added-resellers (VARs). Products and services are delivered through these complimentary channels based on the complexity of the sale and the complexity of the product and service being sold.

This multi-channel approach helps create a portfolio of opportunities, extends the reach of our sales efforts, and reduces the total cost of sales as compared with a purely direct sales approach.

Marketing initiatives include a blend of cohesive online and offline programs. Veramark marketing manages new product marketing launch activities, public relations, webinars and seminars, reference programs, customer satisfaction programs, sponsorship of industry and channel conferences, advertising, newsletters, email and Web marketing programs, social marketing, social responsibility programs, channel marketing programs, and other programs. Veramark marketing actively seeks speaking engagements, develops customer case studies, and publishes white papers and by-lined articles.

Backlog

At December 31, 2011, Veramark had a backlog of approximately \$12.6 million of which approximately \$7.6 million is expected to be recognized as revenue during 2012. Backlog as of December 31, 2010 was \$9.6 million. The Company's policy is to accept orders only upon receipt of purchase orders, or the equivalent thereof.

Employees

As of February 28, 2012 Veramark employed 110 full-time personnel. Veramark's employees are not represented by any labor unions.

Item 1A Risk Factors

The following factors, among others discussed herein and in the Company's filings under the Act, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in this report: economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors, increased operating costs, failure to obtain necessary financing, risks related to natural disasters and financial market fluctuations. Such factors also include:

Intellectual Property Rights

Veramark regards its products as proprietary and attempts to protect them with a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret protections, employee and third-party non-disclosure agreements and other methods of protection. Despite those precautions, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy certain portions of Veramark's products, reverse engineer or obtain and use information that Veramark regards as proprietary. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect Veramark's proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Any misappropriation of Veramark's intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations. Furthermore, although Veramark takes steps to prevent unlawful infringement of other's intellectual property, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against Veramark in the future with respect to current or future products. Any such assertion could require Veramark to enter into royalty arrangements or result in costly litigation.

Existing Customer Base

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from multi-year Managed Service contracts. As a result, if we lose a major customer, or if a Managed Service contract is delayed, reduced, or cancelled, our revenues could be adversely affected. In addition, customers who have accounted for significant revenues in the past may not generate the same amount of revenues in future periods.

Product Development

Veramark has made significant investments in research, development and marketing for new products, services and technologies, including the VeraSMART software offering and its hosted or managed solutions. Significant revenue from new product and service investments may not be achieved for a number of years, if at all. Moreover, if such products or services are profitable, operating margins may not be as high as the margins historically experienced by Veramark. The development of software products is a complex and time-consuming process. New products and enhancements to existing products can require long development and testing periods. Significant delays in new product releases or significant problems in creating new products, particularly any delays in future releases of the VeraSMART suite of products or services, could adversely affect Veramark revenues.

Declines in Demand for Software

If overall market demands for software and computer devices generally, as well as call accounting software or enterprise level products and services specifically, declines, or corporate spending for such products declines, Veramark's revenue could be adversely affected. Additionally, Veramark's revenues could be unfavorably impacted if customers reduce their purchases of new software products or upgrades to existing products.

Competition

Veramark experiences intense competition across all markets for its products and services. Some competing firms have greater name recognition and more financial, marketing and technological resources than Veramark. These competitive pressures may result in decreased sales volumes, price reductions, and/or increased operating costs, such as for marketing and sales incentives, resulting in lower revenues, gross margins and operating income.

Marketing and Sales

Veramark's marketing and distribution strategy is founded on building mutually beneficial relationships with companies that have established distribution networks. Some sell privately labeled, customized products developed and manufactured by Veramark to their specific specifications, while others resell Veramark's products. Any loss of the continued availability of those relationships could have a material adverse effect on Veramark's business and results of operations.

Security and Privacy Breaches in our Systems May Damage Client Relations and Inhibit our Growth

The uninterrupted operation of our hosted solutions and the confidentiality of third party information that resides on our systems is critical to our business. We have what we believe to be sufficient security in place to prevent major interruptions in service and to prevent unauthorized access. Any failure in our security and privacy measures could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations.

Loss of Key Employees

Veramark's delivery of quality products and services requires the experience and knowledge of our staff. The loss of key employees could hinder our ability to deliver services, possibly resulting in loss of customers or loss of revenue. Any loss of key employees could have a material adverse effect on Veramark's business and results of operations.

Changing Market

Veramark serves the highly dynamic telecommunications market characterized by continuous technological enhancements and choices that affect the costs incurred versus benefit received by our customers. Veramark staff must remain current otherwise the quality and value of our services could be diminished and competition could offer better value. The failure to remain current could have a material adverse effect on Veramark's business and results of operations.

Access to Capital

Veramark may not have the access to the capital necessary to maintain a competitive software product, to hire the experienced staff, to fund growth or to fund acquisitions. This could cause Veramark to fall behind market growth rates and have an adverse effect on Veramark's business.

A Failure of our Information Technology systems could materially Adversely Affect our Business.

A failure or prolonged interruption in our information technology systems that compromises our ability to meet our customers' needs, or impairs our ability to record, process and report accurate information to the SEC could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

A Breach of our Cyber Security Systems Could Materially Adversely Affect Our Business.

A breach that compromises proprietary customer data, our ability to meet our customers' needs or impairs our ability to record, process and report accurate information could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Public Company

Veramark is one of only a few TEM companies that has a publicly traded stock. In addition, Veramark's revenue is small relative to most public companies and the cost of compliance is relatively high when compared with revenue and earnings. This reduces the capital available to run operations and to invest in innovation which could have an adverse effect on business.

Item 2 Properties

The Company's principal headquarters facility is located in a one-story building in Rochester, New York. Veramark presently leases approximately 24,000 square feet of the building, which was constructed in 2010. The Company began occupancy of this facility in September 2010. The term of the Rochester lease expires on March 31, 2018.

The Company has an office located in Alpharetta, Georgia, where it leases approximately 2,800 square feet of a one-story building. The Alpharetta lease expired on February 29, 2012. The Company intends to maintain a presence in Georgia, and will continue to lease the existing space on a quarter to quarter basis beyond the lease expiration date, as it explores alternatives.

Item 3 Legal Proceedings

On June 16, 2011 the Company entered into a Nonexclusive Patent License and settlement agreement relating to an action brought by Asentinel LLC, against Veramark, AnchorPoint a division of MTS, and CASS Information Systems, alleging infringement of two patents held by Asentinel concerning systems and methods for identifying and processing billing exceptions in telecommunications invoices.

Material terms of the agreement included:

Asentinel waived all claims for damages for prior infringement and agreed not to make claims for future infringement of its patents.

The Company agreed to pay Asentinel \$500,000. Of that amount \$250,000 was paid upon execution of the agreement and \$250,000 is payable, without interest on June 16, 2012, and is represented by the Company's promissory note

The lawsuit was dismissed against the Company.

As of the date of this report, there were no other legal proceedings.

Item 4 Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 5 Market for the Registrant's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters

Veramark Common Stock, \$0.10 par value (symbol: VERA), is an Over-The-Counter (OTC) equity security. Effective February 22, 2011, VERA was quoted on the OTCQB market tier. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices that do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

Quarters Ended

	September 30, 31-Mar		September 30, 30-Jun		September 30, 30-Sep		September 30, 31-Dec		September 30,	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
2011	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.37		
2010	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.51		

As of March 19, 2012, there were approximately 500 holders of record of the Company's Common Stock and approximately 1,200 additional beneficial holders.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis contains statements that are forward-looking. Such statements are identified by the use of words like plans, expects, intends, believes, seeks, attempts, will, anticipates, estimates and other words of similar meaning in conjunction with other things, discussions of future operations, financial performance, the Company's strategy for growth, product development, regulatory approvals, market position and expenditures. Forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations as of the date of this report. The Company cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will be accurate, although the Company believes that it has been reasonable in its expectations and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are subject to the risks identified in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements and are advised to review the risks identified in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report. The Company has no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

2011 Compared with 2010

Overview

Revenue of \$3,876,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2011 increased 8% from revenue of \$3,588,000 for the same quarter of 2010 and represented the highest fourth quarter revenues since 1999. Revenues for the full year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$13,938,000, an increase of 6% from revenues of \$13,165,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Two separate non-operational events impacted quarterly and annual reported net income for the year ended December 31, 2011.

A second quarter charge against income of \$863,000 for legal and settlement charges associated with a patent infringement lawsuit filed against the Company and two other defendants in 2010 by Asentinel LLC. The lawsuit alleged infringement of two patents dealing with systems and methods for identifying and processing billing exceptions in telecommunications invoices. As part of a settlement agreement reached with Asentinel in June 2011, the lawsuit was dismissed.

A non-cash fourth quarter charge against income of \$912,000 to reflect a change in accounting policy relating to the recognition of gains or losses associated with the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. This change in accounting treatment will record the effects of changes in discount rates and actuarial assumptions to our Statement of Operations in the year incurred or realized, rather than deferring portions of those gains or losses to future periods.

As a result of the change in accounting policy, we reported a net loss of \$687,000, or \$0.07 per share, for the fourth quarter of 2011 and a loss of \$1,220,000, or \$0.12 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2011. Absent those charges referenced above, we would have reported net income of \$224,000 for the fourth quarter of 2011 and net income of \$555,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011, or \$0.02 and \$0.05 per share respectively. In 2010, retrospectively applying the effects the change in accounting treatment for pension costs, we incurred a net loss of \$213,000 in the fourth quarter of 2010 and a net income of \$190,000, or \$0.02 per share, for the full year ended December 31, 2010.

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Orders received during the fourth quarter of 2011 totaled \$4.4 million, increasing total orders booked for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$17.3 million, an increase of 25% from orders received of \$13.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. As a result, our backlog of future recurring revenues entering 2012 increased 32% from \$9.6 million at December 31, 2010 to approximately \$12.6 million at December 31, 2011. Approximately \$7.6 million of that backlog is expected to be recognized as revenue during 2012.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (UNAUDITED)

The below chart removes the effect of the non-recurring charges referenced above on reported net income, operating expenses, net income and earnings (loss) per share.

For the year ended December 31, 2011

	September 30, Q-1 2011	September 30, Q-2 2011	September 30, Q-3 2011	September 30, Q-4 2011	September 30, Total 2011
GAAP Net Income (Loss)	53	(671)	86	(688)	(1,220)
Add: Legal Expenses	139	224	0	0	363
Add: Settlement Charges	0	500	0	0	500
Add: Change in Accounting Treatment	0	0	0	912	912
Adjusted Net Income (Non-GAAP)	192	53	86	224	555
Fully Diluted EPS (GAAP)	0.01	(0.07)	0.01	(0.07)	(0.12)
Fully Diluted EPS (Non-GAAP)	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05

For the Year ended December 31, 2010

	September 30, Q-1 2010	September 30, Q-2 2010	September 30, Q-3 2010	September 30, Q-4 2010	September 30, Total 2010
GAAP Net Income (Loss)	67	122	214	(213)	190
Add: Change in Accounting Treatment	0	0	0	421	421
Adjusted Net Income (Non-GAAP)	67	122	214	208	611
Fully Diluted EPS (GAAP)	0.01	0.01	0.02	(0.02)	0.02
Fully Diluted EPS (Non-GAAP)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06

Revenues

The Company earns its revenues providing Telecom Expense Management (TEM) products and services, including call accounting, through the direct sale of licensed software, or under multi-year managed service contracts offered by means of Software as a Service (SaaS). For the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2011 revenues from TEM managed service contracts, and related professional services, increased 10% and 24% respectively, from revenues for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2010. Revenues earned from the sale of licensed TEM software and associated services in the fourth quarter increased 6% from the same quarter of 2010, but decreased 4% for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 2010 results.

Cost of Revenues

Gross margin (revenues less cost of revenues) of \$2,673,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2011 increased 6% from gross margin of \$2,516,000 for the fourth quarter of 2010. For the full year ended December 31, 2011 gross margin of \$9,394,000, or 67% of revenues, decreased 1 % from gross margin of \$9,459,000, or 72% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in 2011 gross margins from the prior year reflects a higher mix of 2011 revenues being derived from multi-year managed service contracts than 2010. These contracts yield lower margins as a percentage of monthly revenues than those earned from the direct sale of licensed products, but generally return greater revenues and margin dollars over the life of the contract.

Engineering and Software Development Costs

Engineering and software development costs of \$323,000 for the fourth quarter of 2011, net of the capitalization of software development costs, increased 3% from net expense of \$314,000 the fourth quarter of 2010. For the full year ended December 31, 2011, engineering and software development costs decreased 17% from \$1,394,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$1,151,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The reduction in net expense reflects lower payroll and facility costs in 2011 as compared with 2010. The chart summarizes gross expenses for engineering and software development, development costs capitalized, and the net expense for engineering and software charged to the Company's Statements of Operations for years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Gross expenditures for engineering & software development	\$ 1,962,000	\$ 2,530,000
Less: Software development costs capitalized	(811,000)	(1,136,000)
Net expense for engineering and software development	\$ 1,151,000	\$ 1,394,000

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling general and administrative (SG&A) expenses totaled \$3,048,000 for the fourth quarter of 2011 and \$8,652,000 for the full year ended December 31, 2011. This represents increases of 26% and 9%, respectively from expenses level of \$2,417,000 for the fourth quarter of 2010 and \$7,925,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in SG&A expenses for 2011 versus 2010 includes \$427,000 of additional pension expense from the prior year, and an expansion of the Company's direct sales force which increased payroll, commission and travel costs by approximately \$360,000. Expenses for marketing, support and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$115,000 in total in 2011 as compared with the prior year.

Litigation Expense and Settlement Costs

On June 16, 2011 the Company settled a patent litigation complaint brought by Asentinel LLC, which also named CASS Information Systems and AnchorPoint, a division of MTS, as defendants, alleging the infringement of two telecom expense management (TEM) patents held by Asentinel. Under the terms of the settlement, the Company agreed to pay Asentinel \$500,000 in return for a waiver of all known claims for past infringement of the Asentinel patents, an agreement not to make claims for future infringement of those patents and dismissal of the lawsuit. Of the settlement amount, \$250,000 was paid on the date of settlement, with the remaining \$250,000 represented by a non-interest bearing note payable with a maturity date of June 16, 2012. The entire settlement amount of \$500,000 and legal fees of \$224,000 pertaining to this action were charged to the Statement of Operations for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Additionally the Company expensed \$139,000 of legal fees associated with this action in the first quarter of 2011.

2010 Compared with 2009

Overview

Revenues for the fourth quarter of 2010 of \$3,588,000 increased 36% from revenues of \$2,634,000 for the fourth quarter of 2009. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, revenues of \$13,165,000 increased \$3,019,000, or 30%, from revenues of \$10,146,000, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. The net loss for the fourth quarter of 2010 totaled \$213,000, or \$0.02 per share. For the same quarter of 2009, the Company recorded net income of \$462,000, or \$0.05 per diluted share. Net income of \$190,000, or \$0.02 per diluted share, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 represents an improvement of \$799,000 from the net loss of \$609,000 incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009.

Orders received during the fourth quarter of 2010 exceeded \$4.1 million, increasing total 2010 orders received to \$13.8 million, an increase of 21% from orders received of \$11.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. The backlog of recurring revenues at December 31, 2010, representing the values of orders received, for which the associated product or service will be provided in future periods, increased 28%, from \$7.5 million at December 31, 2009 to \$9.6 million at December 31, 2010.

Revenues

Revenues from the sale of licenses for TEM and call accounting products and services increased 25% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 from 2009 results. The increase includes a growth in revenues from our traditional Avaya master distribution channels, and additional revenues generated from new partner relationships developed within the past two years. Our larger customers have the option of having those same TEM and call accounting services provided under multi- year managed service contracts, in either a hosted, or Software as a Service (SaaS) environment. Revenues generated from managed service contracts increased 86% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, as compared with 2009.

Revenues earned from maintenance contracts on our installed base of software products increased 9% for the quarter ended December 31, 2010, and 5% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, compared with the same three and twelve month periods of 2009.

Cost of Revenues

As a result of the increase in revenues achieved in 2010 from the prior year, gross margins (defined as revenues less cost of sales) totaled \$9,459,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, an increase of 28%, from the gross margin of \$7,382,000 for 2009. Gross margin as a percent of revenues for 2010 was 72%, which compared with 73% of revenues for 2009.

Engineering and Software Development Expenses

Engineering and Software development expenses of \$1,394,000, net of the capitalization of software development costs for the year ended December 31, 2010, increased 21% from net engineering and development costs of \$1,150,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009, due to a reduction in the percentage of development costs capitalized in 2010 versus 2009. Gross expenses for engineering and software development, prior to the effects of capitalization, increased just 3% from the 2009 level. The below chart summarizes gross engineering and software development expenses, development costs capitalized and the resulting net engineering and software development expense include in the Company's statement of operations, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Net Expenditures for Engineering and Software Development	\$ 2,530,000	\$ 2,462,000
Less: Software Development Costs Capitalized	(1,136,000)	(1,312,000)
Net Expenditures for Engineering and Software Development	\$ 1,394,000	\$ 1,150,000

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses of \$7,925,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased \$1,069,000, or 16%, from SG&A expenses of \$6,856,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in SG&A expenses was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Source Loop in the second quarter of 2010, which added \$391,000 to expenses from the date of acquisition through the end of the year, and an increase of \$537,000 in pension expense resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our total cash position, consisting of cash in banks plus the value of short term investments, totaled \$841,000 at December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2010 our total cash position was \$1,502,000. The decrease in cash position results from \$613,000 of legal fees and partial settlement costs paid in connection with the patent litigation complaint filed against the Company in 2010 and ultimately settled in June 2011. Additional 2011 outlays included \$450,000 associated with the June 2010 acquisition of Source Loop and the repayment of \$180,000 outstanding on our line of credit agreement at December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2011 we have no outstanding balance on the line of credit agreement which provides for up to \$750,000 of working capital. The cash outflows discussed occurred primarily during the first half of 2011 and we have generated positive cash flows for the last two quarters of 2011.

Accounts receivable of \$1,711,000 at December 31, 2011 decreased 11% from the December 31, 2010 balance of \$1,912,000. There were no significant write-offs of customer accounts during 2011 and the reserve for bad debts has been increased only nominally, from \$33,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$35,000 at December 31, 2011.

Prepaid expenses increased from \$294,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$434,000 at December 31, 2011 due to an increase in prepaid commissions and business insurances.

The carrying value of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, at December 31, 2011 totaled \$568,000, which compared with net property and equipment of \$602,000 at December 31, 2010. During 2011 we purchased \$163,000 of capital equipment, down from \$482,000 of capital expenditures for 2010 when the Company relocated to its present location. Depreciation expense totaled \$197,000 for 2011, down from \$203,000 in 2010.

The value of software development costs capitalized and included on our balance sheet at December 31, 2011 of \$2,737,000 decreased 8% from the December 31, 2010 value of \$2,962,000. During 2011 we capitalized \$811,000 of development costs; down from \$1,136,000 for 2010. Amortization of previously capitalized costs totaled \$1,036,000 in 2011, which compared with amortization expense of \$1,081,000 for 2010. Amortization costs are charged to cost of revenues in the company's Statement of Operations.

Pension assets of \$3,320,000 at December 31, 2011 increased from \$3,108,000 at December 31, 2010. Pension assets represent the accumulated cash surrender values of company owned life insurance policies, which in conjunction with the death benefits associated with those policies are designed to reimburse the Company for past pension payments. The current death benefit attached to those policies, which are not included on the Company's balance sheet, total \$10.2 million.

At December 31, 2011 we have an intangible asset of \$563,000 reflecting the remaining unamortized portion of the fair market values assigned to the assets acquired from Source Loop in 2010. During 2011 we amortized \$241,000 of those assets which are charged to SG&A expense in the Statement of Operations. Those acquired assets, which are detailed in note 9 to the financial statements, continue to perform as expected.

Current liabilities of \$7,306,000 at December 31, 2011 decreased \$36,000 from the December 31, 2010 total of \$7,342,000 with accounts payable decreasing \$59,000 from a year ago and accrued compensation increasing by \$74,000. The increase in accrued compensation reflects primarily an increase in staffing level from a year ago.

Deferred revenues increased from \$4,251,000 at December 31, 2010 to \$4,276,000 at December 31, 2011. Deferred revenues form a component of the recurring revenues referred to in the overview section of this report, and represent the unrecognized portion of customer orders for services such as maintenance, training, consulting, and installation that will be performed in future periods and recognized as revenue at that time. A significant portion of the current deferred revenues will be recognized as revenue during 2012.

The contingent liability of \$141,000 at December 31, 2011 is the remaining cash consideration to be paid to the principals of Source Loop, acquired in June 2010, based upon revenue targets contained in the asset purchase agreement governing the transaction. That payment was made in February 2012.

Short-term debt of \$317,000 at December 31, 2011 consists of the current portion of our term loan with a local bank (\$66,667) and a note payable of \$250,000 due in June 2012 as the final installment of the settlement agreement of the patent litigation lawsuit.

Other current liabilities of \$992,000 at December 31, 2011 include \$854,000 of funds held on behalf of clients who have selected the bill-pay option of our TEM suite of services. This amount is offset by an identical balance in other current assets.

The long term debt at December 31, 2011 represents the long term portion of the term note referenced above (\$56,000) and the other long term liability consists of a prepaid rent liability of \$103,000. Accounting rules require that rent expense for operating leases with rent-free periods be accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term, including the related rent-free period. Our financial statements will therefore, include a lease liability during the term of our current facility lease, which at the end of each reporting period, will represent the difference between the amount of rent expense recognized, and the amount of rent paid through the reporting period.

Long term pension obligations at December 31, 2011 of \$5,535,000 increased 13% from December 31, 2010 due to changes in the underlying actuarial assumptions. In 2008 the Company suspended any future growth in pension benefits or participation in the plan. Future obligations are expected to be funded utilizing the accumulated cash surrender values and death benefits from a series of Company owned life insurance contracts. The current cash surrender values of those policies of \$3,320,000 are included in the Company's Balance Sheet under the caption Pension Assets. The corresponding death benefits attached to those policies of \$10.2 million are not included in the Company's Balance Sheet.

Stockholder's Equity of a negative \$493,000 at December 31, 2011 declined from \$442,000 a year ago due to the net loss incurred for 2011. During 2011, employees and former employees exercised approximately 399,000 stock options and purchased approximately 56,000 shares of common stock pursuant to our Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The Company received \$186,000 of proceeds from those employee transactions.

Management has reviewed the current cash and investment positions, access to other sources of capital, and current operating expense and capital requirements and is of the opinion that sufficient resources exist to fully fund operational and strategic initiatives for the next twelve months and beyond.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Pension Obligations The Company sponsors a non-qualified, unfunded, Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP), which provides certain current and former employees with a defined pension benefit. The SERP is not encumbered by the coverage and benefit restrictions imposed on qualified plans by the IRS. In addition, the Company generally is not required to comply with non-discrimination rules imposed on qualified plans under ERISA. In 2008, the Company suspended any future growth in pension benefits or participation in the plan.

Unfunded means that the Company is not required to set aside any particular assets to satisfy its SERP liabilities. Accordingly any assets the Company may have available to satisfy SERP liabilities are subject to claims by the Company's creditors.

Recovery of 100% of projected SERP costs is designed through a program of Company-owned life insurance (COLI). Recovery for the imputed time value of the money, plus all costs associated with the COLI premium payments, and benefit obligations, are included in this program. The Company currently owns 14 separate life insurance contracts on selected current and former employees, not all of whom will ultimately qualify for participation in the plan. The cumulative death benefit attached to these policies is \$10.2 million and is not included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011.

The cash surrender values of these policies at December 31, 2011 totaled approximately \$3,320,000 and are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets under the caption of Pension Assets.

The projected future pension benefits expected to be paid under this plan are as follows, assuming retirement at age 65 and life expectations governed by actuarial tables.

Year Ending December 31,	September 30,
2012	\$ 538,159
2013	558,660
2014	460,526
2015	418,926
2016 - 2020	2,401,241

The net present value of all projected pension obligations at December 31, 2011, totals \$6,072,000, and is included in the current and long-term liability section of the Company's balance sheet.

Lease Obligations The Company leases office facilities, at its Rochester, N.Y. location, under a lease that expires March 31, 2018. The Company also carries a lease obligation for its Alpharetta, Georgia location, which expired on February 29, 2012. The Company intends to maintain a presence in Georgia, and will continue to lease the existing space on a quarter to quarter basis beyond the lease expiration date, as it explores alternatives. Rent expense under all operating leases (exclusive of real estate taxes and other expenses payable under the leases) was approximately \$305,000, \$426,000, and \$410,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2011, minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	September 30,
2012	\$ 258,383
2013	232,212
2014	244,223
2015	248,226
2016 - 2018	567,660

ASC 840-20, *Operating Leases* stipulates that rent expense for operating leases with rent-free periods or scheduled increases, be accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term, including the related rent-free period. As a result, the Company's financial statements will include a lease liability during the term of the Rochester lease, which at the end of each reporting period, will represent the difference between the amount of rent expense recognized, and the amount of rent paid through the reporting period.

Purchase Commitments The Company has no purchase commitment contracts in place as of December 31, 2011.

Critical Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition The Company's revenue consists of revenues from the licensing of software to resellers and end user customers; fees for services rendered including installation, training, implementation, and customer maintenance contracts; and the outsourcing or hosting of services, commonly referred to as Software as a Service (SaaS).

The Company recognizes software license revenue under ASC 985-605, formerly Statement of Position No 97-2 *Software Revenue Recognition*, Statement of Position No. 98-9, *Software Revenue Recognition With Respect to Certain Transactions*, and under ASC 605-25, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*, and related interpretations, as amended.

Licensed software may be sold as a stand-alone element, with other software elements, or in conjunction with supplemental services. When an order consists of more than one element, it is considered to be a multiple element arrangement (MEA). When sold as a stand-alone element, the revenue is recognized upon shipment. When sold as part of a MEA, revenue from the licensed software is recognized when each element is activated at the customer site, via the entry of a software key-code. This typically occurs at the same time that installation occurs. Service revenues such as training, installation and implementation, are recognized when the service is complete, and acknowledged by the customer.

For either a single element transaction or a MEA, Veramark allocates consideration to all deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Amendments to ASC 605-25, which became effective January 1, 2011, establish a hierarchy to determine the stand-alone selling price as follows:

Vendor Specific Objective Evidence of the fair value (VSOE),

Third Party Evidence (TPE)

Best Estimate of the Selling Price (ESP)

Sales which constitute a MEA are accounted for by determining whether the elements can be accounted for as separate accounting units, and if so, by applying values to those units, per the hierarchy above. If VSOE is not available, management estimates the fair selling price using historical pricing for similar items, in conjunction with current pricing and discount policies.

Regardless of the form of sale, no revenue is recognized without persuasive evidence of an arrangement existing. Persuasive evidence is determined to be a signed purchase order received from the customer, or an equivalent form for those customers lacking a formalized purchase order system. Additionally, revenue is only recognized when a selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the receivable is deemed to be probable.

Fees charged to customers for post-contract Technical Support are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Costs related to maintenance obligations are expensed as incurred.

The Company's revenues generated through hosting solutions are recognized using the proportional performance method. Revenues are recognized in the month services are rendered and earned under service agreements with clients where service fees are fixed or determinable. Contracts can be terminated with 90 days written notice. All services provided by the Company through the date of cancellation are due and payable under the contract terms.

The Company believes its revenue recognition policies are appropriate, in all circumstances, and that its policies are reflective of complexities arising from customer arrangements involving such features as maintenance, warranty agreements, license agreements, and other normal course of business arrangements.

Capitalization of Software Development The Company capitalizes software development costs when technological feasibility has been established for the software in accordance with ASC 985-20, "Costs of software to be sold, leased, or marketed". Such capitalized costs are amortized on a product-by-product basis over their economic life or the ratio of current revenues to current and anticipated revenues from such software, whichever provides the greater amortization. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of capitalized software development costs and impairments are recognized in the results of operations when the expected future undiscounted operating cash flow derived from the capitalized software is less than its carrying value. Should the Company inaccurately determine when a product reaches technological feasibility or the economic life of a product, results could differ materially from those reported. Veramark uses what it believes are reasonable assumptions and where applicable, established valuation techniques in making its estimates.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the potential inability of its customers to make required payments. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable, historical bad debts, credit concentrations and customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Pension Liability The Company sponsors an unfunded Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (SERP), which is a nonqualified plan that provides certain employees a defined pension benefit. In order to properly record the net present value of future pension obligations a number of assumptions are required to be made by Company's management. These assumptions include years of service, life expectancies, and the determination of the proper long-term interest and liability discount rates to be applied to these future obligations.

Should the Company need to alter any of these assumptions, there is the potential for significant adjustments to projected pension liabilities.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, Veramark retrospectively changed its method of accounting for pension and other postretirement benefits. Historically, Veramark has recognized actuarial gains and losses as a component of equity in its consolidated balance sheets on an annual basis. These gains and losses were amortized into operating results generally over the following year. Veramark elected to immediately recognize actuarial gains and losses in its operating results in the year in which the gains and losses occur. This change is intended to improve the transparency of Veramark's operational performance by recognizing the effects of current economic and interest rate trends on plan assumptions, during the year in which they occur. Accordingly, the financial data for all periods presented has been adjusted to reflect the effect of this accounting change.

Goodwill and Intangibles Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized and as per ASC 350-20, is subject to an impairment test conducted on an annual basis, or more frequently if a change in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicates that potential impairment exists. Through December 2011, there has been no impairment of goodwill associated with the Source Loop acquisition.

In determining whether it is necessary to impair intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company follows the guidance provided under ASC 360-10, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. The Company considers factors such as, but not limited to, estimated useful life, amortization policies, and legal regulations related to the intangible asset. No impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010, or 2009.

Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which amends existing fair value disclosure pronouncements. This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that require new disclosures as follows:

1. Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers.
2. Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

This update also provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows:

1. Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities.
2. Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

This update also includes conforming amendments to the guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets (Subtopic 715-20). The conforming amendments to Subtopic 715-20 change the terminology from *major categories* of assets to *classes* of assets and provide a cross reference to the guidance of Subtopic 820-10 on how to determine appropriate classes to present fair value disclosures.

This update is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-13, topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which adds clarification that an employee share-based award with an exercise price denominated in the currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity's equity securities trades should not be considered to contain a condition that is not a market, performance, or service condition. Therefore, an entity would not classify such an award as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as an equity. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-17, topic 605, *Revenue Recognition - Milestone Method*, which provides guidance on the criteria that should be met for determining whether the milestone method of revenue recognition is appropriate. A vendor can recognize consideration that is contingent upon achievement of a milestone in its entirety as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved only if the milestone meets all criteria to be considered substantive. This update is effective on a prospective basis for milestones achieved in fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-20, topic 310, *Receivables*, which requires disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28, topic 350, *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts*. For those reporting units with zero or negative carrying value, step 2 of the impairment test is required to be performed, even if step 1 indicates it is not necessary. See below, Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* for additional guidance on this topic. These updates were adopted and incorporated into the current assessment.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-29, topic 805, *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations*, to clarify diversity in practice of applying this topic. Paragraph 805-10-50-2(h) requires a public entity to disclose pro forma information for business combinations that occurred in the current reporting period. The disclosures include pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period. If comparative financial statements are presented, the pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the comparable prior reporting period should be reported as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the current year had been as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. The Company properly reports such supplementary information in its filings.

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, to improve the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with United States GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. Some of the amendments clarify the Board's intent about the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. Specifically, the guidance requires additional disclosures for fair value measurements that are based on significant unobservable inputs. The updated guidance is to be applied prospectively and is effective for the Company's interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, topic 220, *Comprehensive Income*. The objective of this Update is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. To increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income and to facilitate convergence of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the FASB decided to eliminate the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, among other amendments in this Update.

The amendments require that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present total other comprehensive income, the components of other comprehensive income, and the total of comprehensive income. The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively, and are effective for the Company's interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect this update to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*, to simplify how entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011.

Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company generally invests its available cash in low risk securities such as bond funds or government issued securities.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010 the carrying value of investments approximated fair market value. Investments at December 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Bond Funds	\$ 40,640	\$ 65,875
US Government Securities	121,309	200,087
	\$ 161,949	\$ 265,962

Item 8 Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and

Stockholders of Veramark Technologies, Inc

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Veramark Technologies, Inc as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. Veramark Technologies, Inc's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Veramark Technologies, Inc as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has elected to change its method of accounting for pension and other post-retirement benefits. All periods have been retroactively restated for this accounting change.

/s/ EFP Rotenberg, LLP

EFP Rotenberg, LLP

Rochester, New York

March 26, 2012

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**BALANCE SHEETS****DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010**

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 679,405	\$ 1,236,375
Investments	161,949	265,962
Accounts receivable, trade (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$35,000 and \$33,000)	1,711,171	1,911,693
Prepaid expenses	434,357	294,090
Other current assets	873,975	290,762
Total current assets	3,860,857	3,998,882
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:		
Cost	2,601,535	2,512,162
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,033,766)	(1,909,965)
Property and equipment, net	567,769	602,197
OTHER ASSETS:		
Software development costs (net of accumulated amortization of \$1,892,938 and \$2,245,268)	2,736,572	2,961,617
Pension assets	3,320,073	3,107,952
Intangibles, net	563,000	804,000
Goodwill	336,219	336,219
Deposits and other assets	1,121,738	1,062,152
Total other assets	8,077,602	8,271,940
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 12,506,228	\$ 12,873,019

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2011 AND 2010

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 300,878	\$ 360,382
Accrued compensation	740,947	667,062
Deferred revenue	4,276,071	4,250,933
Current portion of pension obligation	538,159	502,059
Other contingent liability	140,828	899,400
Short term debt	316,667	246,667
Other accrued liabilities	992,052	415,459
Total current liabilities	7,305,602	7,341,962
Long-term debt	55,555	122,222
Long-term portion of pension obligation	5,534,531	4,914,757
Other long-term liabilities	103,237	52,333
Total liabilities	12,998,925	12,431,274
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):		
Common stock, par value, \$0.10: shares authorized, 40,000,000; 10,696,996 shares and 10,190,595 shares issued	1,069,699	1,019,059
Additional paid-in capital	22,906,932	22,661,405
Accumulated deficit	(24,091,174)	(22,871,644)
Treasury stock (80,225 shares at cost)	(385,757)	(385,757)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	7,603	18,682
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(492,697)	441,745
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 12,506,228	\$ 12,873,019

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009**

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
NET REVENUES			
Product Revenues	\$ 1,785,634	\$ 2,214,652	\$ 1,733,216
Service Revenues	12,152,068	10,950,557	8,413,064
Total Net Revenues	13,937,702	13,165,209	10,146,280
COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Cost of revenues	4,542,799	3,706,094	2,763,802
Engineering and software development	1,151,031	1,393,716	1,149,629
Selling, general and administrative	8,651,962	7,925,496	6,855,819
Litigation & settlement expenses	862,995	0	0
Total costs and operating expenses	15,208,787	13,025,306	10,769,250
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,271,085)	139,903	(622,970)
INTEREST INCOME (NET)	51,555	50,196	13,690
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(1,219,530)	190,099	(609,280)
INCOME TAXES	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (1,219,530)	\$ 190,099	\$ (609,280)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE			
Basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)
Diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (BASIC)	10,296,727	9,931,399	9,871,065
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (DILUTED)	10,296,727	10,057,844	9,871,065

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	Common Stock	Additional	Accumulated	Treasury	Comprehensive	Total		
	Shares	Paid in	Deficit	Stock	Income	Stockholders		
		Capital				Equity (Deficit)		
		Par Value						
BALANCE								
December 31, 2008	9,772,729	\$ 985,295	\$ 22,293,688	\$ (22,452,463)	\$ (385,757)	\$ 61,011	\$	501,774
Change in other comprehensive income						(11,564)		(11,564)
Net loss				(609,280)				(609,280)
Total comprehensive Income (loss)				(609,280)		49,447		(620,844)
Stock purchase plan	76,998	7,700	15,505					23,205
Issuance of restricted stock	99,000	9,900	69,376					79,276
Compensation expenses stock options			19,541					19,541
BALANCE								
December 31, 2009	9,948,727	\$ 1,002,895	\$ 22,398,110	\$ (23,061,743)	\$ (385,757)	\$ 49,447	\$	2,952
Change in other comprehensive income						(30,765)		(30,765)
Net income				190,099				190,099
Total comprehensive Income (loss)				190,099		(30,765)		159,334
Stock issued acquisition	200,000	20,000	101,000					121,000
Stock purchase plan	42,837	4,283	17,849					22,132
Cancellation of restricted stock	(81,194)	(8,119)	107,357					99,238
Compensation expenses stock options			37,089					37,089
BALANCE								
December 31, 2010	10,110,370	\$ 1,019,059	\$ 22,661,405	\$ (22,871,644)	\$ (385,757)	\$ 18,682	\$	441,745
Change in other comprehensive income						(11,079)		(11,079)
Net loss				(1,219,530)				(1,219,530)

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Total comprehensive Income (loss)			(1,219,530)		(11,079)		(1,230,609)
Stock issued acquisition	105,000	10,500	33,600				44,100
Stock purchase plan	56,180	5,618	20,058				25,675
Exercise of stock options	398,554	39,855	121,404				161,259
Cancellation of restricted stock	(53,333)	(5,333)	(12,007)				(17,340)
Compensation expenses stock options			82,473				82,473
BALANCE							
December 31, 2011	10,616,771	\$ 1,069,699	\$ 22,906,932	\$ (24,091,174)	\$ (385,757)	\$ 7,603	\$ (492,697)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (1,219,530)	\$ 190,099	\$ (609,280)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,474,486	1,472,822	1,408,569
Increase (decrease) in bad debt reserve	2,000	9,000	(6,000)
Change in acquisition liabilities	(264,472)	(20,780)	0
Compensation expense equity grants	65,133	136,327	98,817
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	316	2,692	1,432
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	198,522	(605,707)	(261,459)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(723,480)	327,515	(632,801)
Pension assets	(212,121)	(112,295)	164,982
Deposits and other assets	(59,586)	(43,563)	(90,005)
Accounts payable	(59,504)	35,178	54,362
Accrued compensation	73,885	209,730	(8,818)
Deferred revenue	25,138	460,077	44,368
Note Payable	250,000	0	0
Other accrued liabilities	576,593	(216,602)	537,107
Prepaid rent liability	50,904	52,333	0
Pension obligation	655,874	217,863	(309,939)
Net cash provided by operating activities	834,158	2,114,689	391,335
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition cash paid	(450,000)	(300,000)	0
Sale of investments	92,934	160,793	513,247
Additions to property and equipment	(162,980)	(482,435)	(141,303)
Capitalized software development costs	(811,349)	(1,136,074)	(1,312,772)
Net cash used in by investing activities	(1,331,395)	(1,757,716)	(940,828)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Bank borrowing (repayment) line of credit	(180,000)	180,000	0
Bank borrowing term loan	(66,667)	188,889	0
Exercise of stock options	161,259	0	0
Employee stock purchase plan	25,675	22,132	23,205
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(59,733)	391,021	23,205
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(556,970)	747,994	(526,288)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,236,375	488,381	1,014,669
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 679,405	\$ 1,236,375	\$ 488,381

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

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Cash Transactions:

Income taxes paid (refund)	\$	(8,306)	\$	(6,620)	\$	(6,391)
Interest paid	\$	11,991	\$	10,946	\$	1,253

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, 2010 AND 2009****1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Description of business Veramark Technologies, Inc., (the Company) is a leading provider of innovative enterprise solutions for Telecom Expense Management (TEM) and call accounting solutions. Veramark solutions help organizations reduce operational expenses associated with telecommunications and information technology by providing visibility into their usage and telecom spend and enable best practices for managing unified communications networks. The company operates in one segment.

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

Cash and cash equivalents The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximates carrying value, which, due to the relatively short maturities and variable interest rates of the instruments, approximates current market rates.

Investments The Company records its investments in accordance with ASC 320-10, Investments- Debt and Equity Securities. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has classified its portfolio as available-for-sale securities. These securities are recorded at fair value, based on quoted market prices in an active market, with net unrealized holding gains and losses reported in stockholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income. At December 31, 2011 and 2010 the carrying value of investments approximated fair market value, and are classified as Level 1 Assets as defined by ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

Investments at December 31, 2011 and 2010 consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Bond Funds	\$ 40,640	\$ 65,875
US Government Securities	121,309	200,087
	\$ 161,949	\$ 265,962

The contractual maturities of the Company's investments as of December 31, 2011 are primarily due within one year.

Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts The Company extends credit to its customers in the normal course of business and collateral is generally not required for trade receivables. Exposure to credit risk is controlled through the use of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company estimates the allowance based on its analysis of specific balances, taking into consideration the age of the past due account and anticipated collections resulting from legal issues. An account is considered past due after thirty (30) days from the invoice date. Based on these factors, there was an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$35,000 at December 31, 2011 and \$33,000 at December 31, 2010. Changes to the allowance for doubtful accounts are charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs, net of recoveries.

Concentrations of credit risk Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of investments and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash and investments with quality financial institutions and, by policy, limits the amount of investment exposure to any one financial institution. The Company has not experienced any significant losses to date on its invested cash and investments.

The Company's customers are not concentrated in any specific geographic region, nor in any specific industry. As of December 31, 2011, three customers accounted for approximately \$482,000 of the total accounts receivable balance. As of December 31, 2010, three customers accounted for approximately \$436,000 of the total accounts receivable balance. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers financial conditions but does not require collateral to support customer receivables. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information.

The Company maintains cash deposits with major banks, which may from time to time exceed federally insured limits. The Company periodically assesses the financial condition of the institutions and believes that the risk of any loss is minimal.

Prepaid Expenses consist of cash outlays made by the Company for economic benefits to be realized in future periods. These benefits typically include the unutilized portions of current business insurances, maintenance contracts on Company-owned equipment, and prepaid commissions. Prepaid expenses are generally expensed on a straight-line basis over the corresponding life of the underlying asset, with the exception of prepaid commissions which are expensed at the time the revenue that gave rise to the commission is recognized.

Other Current Assets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 included \$854,456 and \$276,163 of funds held by the Company on behalf of two customers for whom we provide bill payment services as a component of their BPO services agreement. This asset is offset by an identical balance in other accrued liabilities.

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis using the following useful lives:

	September 30,
Computer hardware and software	3-5 years
Machinery and equipment	4-7 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease or useful life

All maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation for property and equipment sold, retired, or otherwise disposed of are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gains or losses are reflected in earnings.

Long-lived assets In accordance with ASC 360-10, Property, Plant and Equipment the Company tests long-lived assets for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. No impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010, or 2009.

Software development costs meeting recoverability tests are capitalized, under ASC 985-20, Costs of software to be sold, leased, or marketed and amortized on a product-by-product basis over their economic life, ranging from three to five years, or the ratio of current revenues to current and anticipated revenues from such software, whichever provides the greater amortization in a particular period. The Company capitalized \$811,349, \$1,136,074 and \$1,312,772 of development costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The Company amortized \$1,036,394, \$1,080,962 and \$1,126,054 of development costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of capitalized software development costs and impairments are recognized in the results of operations when the expected future undiscounted operating cash flow derived from the capitalized software is less than its carrying value. No charges for impairment were required in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized and as per ASC 350-20, is subject to an impairment test conducted on an annual basis, or more frequently if a change in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicates that potential impairment exists. Through December 2011, there has been no impairment of goodwill associated with the Source Loop acquisition.

Intangible Asset Impairment In determining if it is necessary to impair intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company follows the guidance provided under ASC 360-10, Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company considers factors such as, but not limited to, estimated useful life, amortization policies, and legal regulations related to the intangible asset. No impairment charges were recorded in 2011, 2010, or 2009.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments ASC 825-10, Fair Value Option requires entities to disclose the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities recognized and not recognized on the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. ASC 825-10, Fair Value Option defines fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the carrying value of certain financial instruments (accounts receivable and accounts payable) approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments or interest rates, which are comparable with current rates.

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. The criterion that is set forth in ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements is applicable to fair value measurement where it is permitted or required under other accounting pronouncements.

ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements defines fair value as the exit price, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on inputs of observable and unobservable market data that a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability. The use of observable inputs is maximized where available and the use of unobservable inputs is minimized for fair value measurement. As a means to illustrate the inputs used, ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used for fair value measurement.

Level 1 consists of observable market data in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 consists of observable market data, other than that included in Level 1, that is either directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 consists of unobservable market data. The input may reflect the assumptions of the Company of what a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. If there is little available market data, then the Company's own assumptions are the best available information.

In the case of multiple inputs being used in a fair value measurement, the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement represents the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement is reported.

Revenue recognition The Company's revenue consists of revenues from the licensing of software to resellers and end user customers; fees for services rendered including installation, training, implementation, and customer maintenance contracts; and the outsourcing or hosting of services, commonly referred to as Software as a Service (SaaS).

The Company recognizes software license revenue under ASC 985-605, formerly Statement of Position No 97-2 Software Revenue Recognition, Statement of Position No. 98-9, Software Revenue Recognition With Respect to Certain Transactions, and under ASC 605-25, formerly Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, and related interpretations, as amended.

Licensed software may be sold as a stand-alone element, with other software elements, or in conjunction with supplemental services. When an order consists of more than one element, it is considered to be a multiple element arrangement (MEA). When sold as a stand-alone element, the revenue is recognized upon shipment. When sold as part of a MEA, revenue from the licensed software is recognized when each element is activated at the customer site, via the entry of a software key-code. This typically occurs at the same time that installation occurs. Service revenues such as training, installation and implementation, are recognized when the service is complete, and acknowledged by the customer.

For either a single element transaction or a MEA, Veramark allocates consideration to all deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Amendments to ASC 605-25, which became effective January 1, 2011, establish a hierarchy to determine the stand-alone selling price as follows:

Vendor Specific Objective Evidence of the fair value (VSOE),

Third Party Evidence (TPE)

Best Estimate of the Selling Price (ESP)

Sales which constitute a MEA are accounted for by determining if the elements can be accounted for as separate accounting units, and if so, by applying values to those units, per the hierarchy above. If VSOE is not available, management estimates the fair selling price using historical pricing for similar items, in conjunction with current pricing and discount policies.

Regardless of the form of sale, no revenue is recognized without persuasive evidence of an arrangement existing. Persuasive evidence is determined to be a signed purchase order received from the customer, or an equivalent form for those customers lacking a formalized purchase order system. Additionally, revenue is only recognized when a selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the receivable is deemed to be probable.

Fees charged to customers for post-contract Technical Support are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Costs related to maintenance obligations are expensed as incurred.

The Company's revenues generated through hosting solutions are recognized using the proportional performance method. Revenues are recognized in the month services are rendered and earned under service agreements with clients where service fees are fixed or determinable. Contracts can be terminated with 90 days written notice. All services provided by the Company through the date of cancellation are due and payable under the contract terms.

The Company believes its revenue recognition policies are appropriate, in all circumstances, and that its policies are reflective of complexities arising from customer arrangements involving such features as maintenance, warranty agreements, license agreements, and other normal course of business arrangements.

Lease Obligations The Company leases office facilities, at its Rochester, N.Y. location, under a lease that expires March 31, 2018. The Company also carries a lease obligation for its Alpharetta, Georgia location, which expired on February 29, 2012. Rent expense under all operating leases (exclusive of real estate taxes and other expenses payable under the leases) was approximately \$305,000, \$426,000, and \$410,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Income taxes are provided on the income earned in the financial statements. In accordance with ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes* the Company applies the liability method of accounting for income taxes, under which deferred income taxes are provided to reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by tax laws and regulations. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets unless it is more likely than not, that such assets will be realized.

Net income (or loss) per common share (EPS) is computed in accordance with the provisions of ASC 260-10, *Basic EPS* is computed by dividing net income (loss) by weighted average shares outstanding. Diluted EPS includes the dilutive effect of stock options issued. Included in diluted earnings per share in 2010 are 126,445 shares, representing the dilutive effect of stock options issued. There were no dilutive effects of stock options in 2011 or 2009 as the effect would have been anti-dilutive, due to the net loss incurred for those years.

Change in Accounting for Benefit Plans During the fourth quarter of 2011, Veramark retrospectively changed its method of accounting for pension and other postretirement benefits. Historically, Veramark has recognized actuarial gains and losses as a component of equity in its consolidated balance sheets on an annual basis. These gains and losses were amortized into operating results generally over the following year. Veramark has elected to immediately recognize actuarial gains and losses in its operating results in the year in which the gains and losses occur. This change is intended to improve the transparency of Veramark's operational performance by recognizing the effects of current economic and interest rate trends on plan assumptions, during the year in which they occur. Accordingly, the financial data for all periods presented has been adjusted to reflect the effect of these accounting changes. The effects of the change in accounting for pension and other post-retirement benefits on our statements of operations and balance sheets for the periods presented were as follows.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2009
	Recognized Under Previous Method	Recognized Under New Method	Previously Reported	Adjusted	Previously Reported	Adjusted
Income Statement Information						
Selling, General & Administrative Expense	\$ 7,740,495	\$ 8,651,962	\$ 7,504,698	\$ 7,925,496	\$ 7,386,680	\$ 6,855,819
Net Income (Loss)	(308,063)	(1,219,530)	610,897	190,099	(1,140,141)	(609,280)
Fully Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.06)

Balance Sheet Information

Other Comprehensive Income	\$ (303,204)	\$ 7,603	\$ (284,522)	\$ 18,682
Accumulated Deficit	\$ (23,179,707)	\$ (24,091,174)	\$ (22,568,440)	\$ (22,871,644)

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income includes all changes in stockholders' equity during the period except those resulting from investments by owners and distribution to owners. The Company's comprehensive income includes net loss or earnings and unrealized gains or losses on available for sale investments.

Engineering and Software Development Costs Engineering and development costs, other than certain software development costs previously disclosed in Note 1, are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, engineering and development costs expensed were \$1,151,031, \$1,393,716, and \$1,149,629, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company's primary type of share-based compensation consists of stock options and restricted stock. For the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company issued 425,375 stock options. During 2011, 53,333 restricted shares, granted previously, were cancelled.

The Company records its stock-based compensation expense in accordance with ASC 718-10, Compensation - Stock Compensation. In estimating the value of stock options issued, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table provides the range of assumptions used by the Company, at the time stock options were issued.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
	low	high	low	high
Risk Free Rate*	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.5%
Volatility	195%	196%	165%	194%
Dividend Yield	none		none	
Expected Life In Years	5		4	

* Based on US Treasury 5 Year Constant Maturities

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan as of December 31, 2011 is presented below:

	September 30, Shares	September 30, Weighted Average Exercise Price	September 30, Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value	September 30, Remaining Contractual Term (Yrs)	September 30, Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of December 31, 2010	1,557,768	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.58	4.1	\$ 79,154
Granted	425,375	0.63	0.61		0
Exercised	(398,554)	0.43			(31,914)
Canceled	(162,146)	0.61			(15,160)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2011	1,422,443	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.64	6.2	\$ 32,080
Options exercisable at December 31, 2011	943,818	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.66	4.7	\$ 32,080

As of December 31, 2011, there was \$171,353 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years. As of December 31, 2011, there was \$20,249 of unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock, the cost of which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.7 years.

Stock Purchase Plans Under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), employees can purchase Veramark stock at a 15% discount to market price at the ending date of the six-month periods ending approximately June 30th and December 31st. Employees may elect to make after-tax payroll deductions of 1% to 10% of compensation as defined by the Plan, to the extent that his or her rights to purchase stock under this Plan do not exceed Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) worth of stock (determined at the full market value of the shares at the time such purchase would occur), and only to the extent that, immediately after the purchase, such employee would not own stock or hold outstanding options to purchase stock, such that his or her combined voting power would exceed 5% of all classes of capital stock of the Company. Employee payroll deductions are for six-month periods beginning approximately each January 1 and July 1. Shares of the Company's common stock are purchased on or about June 30 or December 31, unless the participant has either elected to withdraw from the Plan or was terminated. Purchased shares are restricted for sale or transfer for a six-month period. All participants funds received prior to the ESPP purchase dates are held as Company liabilities without interest or other increment. No dividends are paid on employee contributions until shares are purchased. Plan participants purchased 56,180 shares at an average purchase price of \$0.46 in 2011, 42,837 shares at an average purchase price of \$0.52 in 2010 and 76,998 shares at an average purchase price of \$0.30 in 2009.

Reclassifications Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which amends existing fair value disclosure pronouncements. This update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that require new disclosures as follows:

3. Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers.
4. Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

This update also provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows:

3. Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities.
4. Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

This update also includes conforming amendments to the guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets (Subtopic 715-20). The conforming amendments to Subtopic 715-20 change the terminology from *major categories* of assets to *classes* of assets and provide a cross reference to the guidance of Subtopic 820-10 on how to determine appropriate classes to present fair value disclosures.

This update is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-13, topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which adds clarification that an employee share-based award with an exercise price denominated in the currency of a market in which a substantial portion of the entity's equity securities trades should not be considered to contain a condition that is not a market, performance, or service condition. Therefore, an entity would not classify such an award as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as an equity. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-17, topic 605, *Revenue Recognition - Milestone Method*, which provides guidance on the criteria that should be met for determining whether the milestone method of revenue recognition is appropriate. A vendor can recognize consideration that is contingent upon achievement of a milestone in its entirety as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved only if the milestone meets all criteria to be considered substantive. This update is effective on a prospective basis for milestones achieved in fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-20, topic 310, *Receivables*, which requires disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. This update does not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28, topic 350, *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts*. For those reporting units with zero or negative carrying value, step 2 of the impairment test is required to be performed, even if step 1 indicates it is not necessary. See below, Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* for additional guidance on this topic. These updates were adopted and incorporated into the current assessment.

In December 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-29, topic 805, *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations*, to clarify diversity in practice of applying this topic. Paragraph 805-10-50-2(h) requires a public entity to disclose pro forma information for business combinations that occurred in the current reporting period. The disclosures include pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the year had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period. If comparative financial statements are presented, the pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the comparable prior reporting period should be reported as though the acquisition date for all business combinations that occurred during the current year had been as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. The Company properly reports such supplementary information in its filings.

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*, to improve the comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with United States GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. Some of the amendments clarify the Board's intent about the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. Specifically, the guidance requires additional disclosures for fair value measurements that are based on significant unobservable inputs. The updated guidance is to be applied prospectively and is effective for the Company's interim and annual periods beginning January 1, 2012. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, topic 220, *Comprehensive Income*. The objective of this Update is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. To increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income and to facilitate convergence of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the FASB decided to eliminate the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, among other amendments in this Update.

The amendments require that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present total other comprehensive income, the components of other comprehensive income, and the total of comprehensive income. The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively, and are effective for the Company's interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect this update to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08, topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*, to simplify how entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011.

2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The major classifications of property and equipment as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Machinery and equipment	\$ 116,385	\$ 117,541
Computer hardware and software	1,301,043	1,216,120
Furniture and fixtures	1,184,107	1,178,501
	\$ 2,601,535	\$ 2,512,162

Depreciation expense was approximately \$197,000, \$203,000 and \$283,000 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

3. ENGINEERING AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Engineering and software development costs incurred during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were recorded as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Engineering and software development expenses included in the statements of operations	\$ 1,151,031	\$ 1,393,716	\$ 1,149,629
Amounts capitalized and included in the balance sheets	811,349	1,136,074	1,312,772
Total costs for engineering and software development	\$ 1,962,380	\$ 2,529,790	\$ 2,462,401

Additionally, the Company recorded amortization of capitalized software development costs of approximately \$1,036,394, \$1,080,962 and \$1,126,054 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Such amortization is included in cost of revenues in the statements of operations. Estimated aggregate minimum amortization expenses for each of the next five years is:

	September 30,
2012	820,616
2013	737,032
2014	619,042
2015	305,972
2016	83,748

4. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) for years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,219,530)	\$ 190,099	\$ (609,280)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(11,079)	(30,765)	(11,564)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,230,609)	\$ 159,334	\$ (620,844)

Accumulated comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Total comprehensive income	\$ 7,603	\$ 18,682	\$ 49,447

5. NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE (EPS)

ASC 260-10 Earnings Per Share requires the Company to calculate its net income (loss) per share based on basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, as defined. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The dilutive effect of outstanding options issued by the Company, are reflected in diluted EPS using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, options will generally have a dilutive effect when the average market price of common stock during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, Year Ended December 31, 2010	September 30, 2009
Basic			
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,219,530)	\$ 190,099	\$ (609,280)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	10,296,727	9,931,399	9,871,065
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)
Diluted			
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,219,530)	\$ 190,099	\$ (609,280)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	10,296,727	9,931,399	9,871,065
Additional dilutive effect of stock options and warrants after application of treasury stock method	0	126,445	0
Weighted average dilutive shares outstanding	10,296,727	10,057,844	9,871,065
Net income (loss) per common share assuming dilution	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.06)

There were no dilutive effects of stock options in 2011 or 2009, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive due to the net loss incurred for those years.

6. INDEMNIFICATION OF CUSTOMERS

The Company's agreements with customers generally require us to indemnify the customer against claims that its software infringes third party patent, copyright, trademark or other proprietary rights. Such indemnification obligations are generally limited in a variety of industry-standard respects, including our right to replace an infringing product. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had not experienced any material losses related to these indemnification obligations and no material claims with respect thereto were outstanding. The Company does not expect significant claims related to these indemnification obligations, and consequently, the Company has not established any related reserves.

7. BENEFIT PLANS

The Company sponsors an employee incentive savings plan under section 401(k) for all eligible employees. The Company's contributions to the plan are discretionary. The Company expects to contribute approximately \$25,000 to employee's 401(k) plans in 2012. The Company's contribution to employee's 401(k) plans was \$27,000 in 2011 and \$25,000 in 2010.

The Company also sponsors an unfunded Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (SERP), which is a nonqualified plan that provides certain key employees defined pension benefits. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 changes to the benefit obligation consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Benefit obligation-beginning of year	\$ 5,416,816	\$ 5,176,130
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	443,534	300,625
Actuarial loss	705,300	443,621
Benefits paid	(492,690)	(503,560)
Benefit obligation-end of year	\$ 6,072,960	\$ 5,416,816

A reconciliation of the SERP plan's funded status with amounts recognized in the Company's balance sheets is as follows:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation	\$ 6,072,690	\$ 5,416,816
Plan assets	0	0
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	\$ 6,072,690	\$ 5,416,816

The discount rate used in determining the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligation was 4.5% in 2011, 5.0% in 2010 and 5.5% in 2009.

Pension expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following.

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Interest costs	443,534	300,625	301,733
Actuarial costs	705,300	420,798	(117,594)
	1,148,834	721,423	184,139

The Company maintains life insurance covering certain key employees under its Supplemental Executive Retirement Program with the Company named as beneficiary. The Company intends to use the death benefits of these policies, as well as loans against the accumulating cash surrender value of the policies, to fund the pension obligation. The total death benefit associated with these policies is \$10.2 million, with an associated accumulated cash surrender value of approximately \$3,320,000 at December 31, 2011. The accumulated cash surrender values of these policies at December 31, 2010, was approximately \$3,108,000. All of the current accumulated cash surrender values are available to meet current pension obligations, or to fund current general operations of the Company in the event that should become necessary.

The projected future pension benefits under this plan are as follows, assuming a retirement age of 65 and life expectancies based on actuarial tables.

	Year Ending December 31,	September 30,
2012		\$ 538,159
2013		558,660
2014		460,526
2015		418,926
2016 - 2020		2,401,241

8. ACQUISITION

On June 18, 2010 we acquired the enterprise telecom expense management (TEM) consulting business of privately held Source Loop, LLC, based in Alpharetta, Georgia. The aggregate purchase price paid for those assets was up to \$1.5 million, plus the issuance of up to 500,000 shares of Veramark's common stock. At closing, \$300,000 in cash was paid and 100,000 shares of Veramark common stock issued to the principals of Source Loop. In addition, Source Loop retained \$300,000 in accounts receivable and cash on hand prior to the acquisition date, leaving potential contingent consideration of \$900,000 and 400,000 shares of Veramark common stock that could be earned, subject to attaining certain revenue and employee retention parameters through December 31, 2011.

Based on actual performance against the revenue and employee retention targets contained in the asset purchase agreement, of the potential contingent consideration, the Principals of Source Loop earned approximately \$591,000 in cash and an additional 205,000 shares of Veramark Common Stock. All of the common stock earned has been included in the Company's Balance Sheet at December 31, 2011. A final cash payment of approximately \$141,000 will be made during the first quarter of 2012.

The unaudited financial information in the table below summarizes the combined results of operations on a pro-forma basis, as if we had acquired Source Loop on January 1, 2009.

Unaudited (In 000s)

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Revenue	\$ 13,938	\$ 14,133	\$ 12,226
Income (Loss)	\$ (1,220)	\$ 130	\$ (712)
Earnings Per Share	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Under the purchase method of accounting, we allocated the fair value of the total consideration expected to be transferred, to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired from Source Loop based on their estimated fair values on the date of acquisition. The fair values assigned to the identifiable intangible assets were based on estimates and assumptions determined by management. See the table below.

Amortization of Intangible Assets Acquired in Source Loop Acquisition

(In 000s except for years)

Intangible Asset Class	September 30, Weighted Avg Life Years	September 30, FMV at Acquisition Date	September 30, Current Year Amortization	September 30, Accumulated Amortization at 12/31/11	September 30, Net Value by Asset Class at 12/31/11
Customer Contracts	3.1	526	112	190	336
Customer Relationships	2.6	260	73	123	137
Key Employee Agreements	1.4	177	46	96	81
Other	0.7	30	10	21	9
Sub-Total Intangibles					
Subject to Amortization	2.6	993	241	430	563
Goodwill		336			
Total Intangible Assets Acquired		1,329			

Expected Future Amortization

Intangible Asset Class	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2015
Customer Contracts	88	67	60	51
Customer Relationships	42	31	25	19
Key Employee Agreements	42	39		
Other	5	3	1	
Sub-Total Intangibles Subject to Amortization	177	140	86	70

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized and is subject to an impairment test conducted on an annual basis, or more frequently if a change in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicates that potential impairment exists. Through December 31, 2011, there has been no impairment of goodwill associated with the Source Loop acquisition.

10. STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

The Company has reserved 4,500,000 shares of its common stock for issuance under its 1998 Stock Option Plan. As of December 31, 2011, 1,159,876 shares of common stock were available for future grants. The plan provides for options, which may be issued as nonqualified stock options. All options granted are generally exercisable in increments of 20 100% per year beginning one year from the date of grant. All options granted to employees and directors have a ten year term.

A summary of stock option transactions for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is shown below:

	September 30, 2011		September 30, 2010		September 30, 2009	
	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE
Shares under option, beginning of year	1,557,768	\$ 0.62	1,740,793	\$ 0.94	1,899,583	\$ 1.28
Options granted	425,375	0.63	106,500	0.48	40,000	0.40
Options exercised	(398,554)	0.43				
Options canceled	(162,146)	0.61	(289,525)	2.45	(198,790)	4.11
Shares under option, end of year	1,422,443	\$ 0.68	1,557,768	\$ 0.62	1,740,793	\$ 0.94
Shares exercisable	943,818	\$ 0.71	1,431,893	\$ 0.63	1,618,043	\$ 0.97
Weighted average fair market value of options granted	\$ 0.61		\$ 0.32		\$ 0.34	
Exercise price of options outstanding	\$ 0.28-\$1.53		\$ 0.20-\$1.54		\$ 0.20-\$10.41	

The following table summarizes information relating to currently outstanding and exercisable stock options as of December 31, 2011:

Range of	September 30, Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	September 30, Options Outstanding	September 30, Weighted Average Exercise Price	September 30, Options Exercisable	September 30, Weighted Average Exercise Price
Exercise Prices \$0.28 \$0.99	6	1,372,443	\$ 0.65	893,818	\$ 0.67
\$1.00 \$1.53	2	50,000	1.45	50,000	1.45
	6	1,422,443	\$ 0.68	943,818	\$ 0.71

11. SALES INFORMATION

Sales to five customers were approximately \$3,798,198 or 27% of the Company's total sales in 2011. Sales to five customers were approximately \$3,311,000 or 25% of the Company's total sales in 2010.

12. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision includes the following:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Current income tax expense:			
Federal	\$	\$	\$
State			
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred income tax provision (benefit):			
Federal	\$ (612,258)	\$ 116,247	\$ (419,646)
State	(38,995)	18,797	(67,726)
Change in valuation allowance	651,253	(135,044)	487,372
	\$	\$	\$

The income tax provision differs from those computed using the statutory federal tax rate of 34%, due to the following:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Tax benefit at statutory federal rate	\$ (414,640)	\$ 196,504	\$ (387,648)
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(38,995)	22,757	(69,766)
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	651,253	(135,044)	487,372
Other		400	1
Nondeductible expenses	(27,299)	7,370	23,477
Deferred tax adjustment-net operating loss			
Deferred tax adjustment-general business credits	(170,319)	(91,987)	(53,436)
	\$	\$	\$

Deferred income taxes recorded in the balance sheets results from differences between financial statement and tax reporting of income and deductions. A summary of the composition of the deferred income tax assets (liabilities) follows:

	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
General business credits	\$ 1,741,565	\$ 1,596,818
Net operating losses	3,941,340	3,910,189
Deferred compensation	2,651,740	2,365,385
Stock options	312,448	259,198
Alternative minimum tax credits	332,822	332,822
Inventory	263	263
Accounts receivable	12,950	12,210
Capitalized software	(363,126)	(461,816)
Fixed assets	127,431	143,629
Other	162,835	110,318
New York State ITC	92,855	92,855
	9,013,123	8,361,871
Valuation allowance	(9,013,123)	(8,361,871)
New deferred asset (liability)	\$	\$

The Company has \$10,652,271 of net operating loss carryforwards available as of December 31, 2011. Of that total, \$682,000 is limited to a utilization of approximately \$100,000 annually. The carryforwards expire in varying amounts in 2012 through 2028. The valuation allowance increased by \$651,253 during the year ended December 31, 2011.

The Company's tax credit carry forwards as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Description	September 30, Amount	September 30, Expiration Dates
General business credits	1,741,565	2012 2028
New York State investment tax credits	92,855	2012 2024
Alternative minimum tax credits	332,822	No expiration date

Cash received for income taxes during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 totaled \$8,306, \$6,620, and \$6,391, respectively.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On June 16, 2011 the Company entered into a Nonexclusive Patent License and settlement agreement relating to an action brought by Asentinel LLC, against Veramark, AnchorPoint a division of MTS, and CASS Information Systems, alleging infringement of two patents held by Asentinel concerning systems and methods for identifying and processing billing exceptions in telecommunications invoices.

Material terms of the agreement included:

Asentinel waived all claims for damages for prior infringement and agreed not to make claims for future infringement of its patents.

The Company agreed to pay Asentinel \$500,000. Of that amount \$250,000 was paid upon execution of the agreement and \$250,000 is payable, without interest on June 16, 2012, and is represented by the Company's promissory note.

The lawsuit was dismissed against the Company.

14. REVOLVING DEMAND NOTE AGREEMENT

On October 31, 2008, Veramark Technologies, Inc. entered into a Revolving Demand Note Agreement (the Agreement), effective as of October 31, 2008, with Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company (the Bank) to provide working capital in the ordinary course of business. This agreement was amended in October 2010 increasing the amount available under the agreement from \$400,000 to \$750,000. At December 31, 2011, the Company's had no outstanding balance under this Agreement.

The material terms of the Agreement include:

The maximum outstanding principal balance under the Agreement is Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$750,000).

Veramark may borrow under the Agreement, from time to time, an amount less than or equal to, but not greater than the available balance.

The outstanding principal balance will bear interest at a per annum rate equal to LIBOR rate plus 3.5% with a minimum rate of 4.0%.

The Bank may demand payment of the outstanding principal balance at any time.

15. TERM NOTE AGREEMENT

On October 29, 2010 the Company entered into an agreement with Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company to provide a three year term note in the amount of \$200,000, the proceeds of which were used to purchase furnishings and fixtures for the Company's headquarters facility. The loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus 4.0%, with a minimum interest rate of 4.5%. At December 31, 2011 the remaining balance of the term loan was \$122,222.

16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Summarized quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	September 30, March 31	September 30, Three Months Ended June 30	September 30, September 30	September 30, December 31
2011				
Net sales	\$ 3,386,323	\$ 3,246,643	\$ 3,429,339	\$ 3,875,397
Gross profit	\$ 2,304,710	\$ 2,150,868	\$ 2,265,221	\$ 2,674,104
Net income (loss)	\$ 52,962	\$ (670,852)	\$ 85,541	\$ (687,181)
Net income (loss) per common share				
- Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)
- Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.07)
2010				
Net sales	\$ 2,781,729	\$ 3,167,191	\$ 3,628,327	\$ 3,587,962
Gross profit	\$ 2,045,671	\$ 2,275,103	\$ 2,622,689	\$ 2,515,652
Net income (loss)	\$ 66,511	\$ 122,344	\$ 213,818	\$ (212,574)
Net income (loss) per common share				
- Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.02)
- Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.02)

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon an evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Vice President of Finance (Chief Financial Officer) concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, that occurred during the period covered by this report, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that all deficiencies in design or operation of those control systems, or all instances of errors or fraud, will be prevented or detected. Those control systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the goals of those systems in light of the Company's resources and nature of the Company's business operations. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting remain subject to risks of human error and the risk that controls can be circumvented for wrongful purposes by one or more individuals in management or non-management positions.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Veramark Technologies, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These internal controls include policies and procedures that:

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

Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

Provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with the authorization of our management and directors; and

Provide reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of company assets that would have a material impact on financial statements will be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

PART III

Item 10 Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Information relating to the officers and directors of the Company and the Committees of the Company's Board of Directors is incorporated herein by reference to portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, under the headings Election of Directors and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

The following lists the names and ages of all executive officers and Directors of the Company as of the date of this report, all persons chosen to become executive officers, and all persons nominated or chosen to become directors.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Name	Age	Position
Ronald J. Casciano	58	Director
Seth J. Collins	45	Director
Charles A. Constantino	72	Director
Steve M. Dubnik	49	Director
John E. Gould	67	Director
Anthony C. Mazullo	54	President and Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board
Ronald C. Lundy	60	Vice President of Finance and CFO

All Directors hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors and serve at the discretion of the Board.

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for all principal executive officers, directors, and employees of the Company. A copy of this code is incorporated by reference to portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012. A copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available, without charge, upon written request to the Company's Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer at the Company's corporate offices.

Item 11 Executive Compensation

Information relating to executive compensation is incorporated by reference to portions of to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, under the heading Executive Compensation.

Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Information relating to the security holdings of more than five percent holders and directors and officers of the Company is incorporated herein by reference to portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, under the headings Executive Compensation and Stock Options.

Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information related to certain relationships and related transactions of the Company are incorporated herein by reference to portions of the Company's Proxy Statement, for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, under the heading Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

PART IV

Item 14 Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information relating to accounting fees and services incurred by and provided to the Company are incorporated herein by reference to portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 16, 2012, under the heading "Audit Fees and Services."

Item 15 Exhibits, Consolidated Financial Statement Schedule and Reports on Form 8-K

- (a) Financial Statements as set forth under Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K
 - (b) Exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-18 (File No. 2-96787) filed on March 22, 1985)
 - 3.2 Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on October 5, 1992)
 - 10.1* 2007 Management Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2007)
 - 10.2 Letter Agreement dated as of March 29, 2007 by and between the Company and David G. Mazzella (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2007)
 - 10.3 Letter Agreement dated as of July 30, 2007 by and between the Company and Martin LoBiondo (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 3, 2007)
 - 10.4* Amended and Restated Board of Directors Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 26, 2007)
 - 10.5 Consulting Agreement dated as of December 12, 2007 by and between the Company and David G. Mazzella (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 13, 2007)
 - 10.6* Employment Agreement dated as of December 17, 2007 by and between the Company and Anthony C. Mazzullo (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2007)
 - 10.7* Letter Agreement dated as of February 4, 2008 by and between the Company and Douglas F. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 4, 2008)
 - 10.8* Restricted Stock Award Agreement dated as of January 1, 2008 by and between the Company and Anthony C. Mazzullo (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 25, 2008)

- 10.9* 2008 Incentive Plan for Management and Key Employees (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2008)
- 10.10* 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit F to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 29, 2008)
- 10.11* Description of non-employee director compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 18, 2008)
- 10.12* Amended Salary Continuation Agreement dated as of October 10, 2008 by and between the Company and Ronald C. Lundy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 17, 2008)
- 10.13* Form of 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan Enrollment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-155286) filed on November 12, 2008)
- 14 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit E to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders filed on April 29, 2008)
- 18 Preferability Letter from Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Regarding Change in Accounting Principle
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

(c) Schedules required to be filed by Regulation S-X

(99) Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

SIGNATURES

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

VERAMARK TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Registrant

/s/ Anthony C. Mazzullo
Anthony C. Mazzullo, President and CEO

Dated: March 22, 2012

/s/ Ronald C. Lundy
Ronald C. Lundy, Vice President of Finance and CFO

Dated: March 22, 2012

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that this report be signed by the Company's principal executive officer(s), principal financial officer(s), controller or principal accounting officer and at least a majority of the members of the Company's Board of Directors, this report has been signed below, by the following persons, on behalf of the registrant, and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Capacity	Date
/s/ Ronald J. Casciano Ronald J. Casciano	Director	March 22, 2012
/s/ Seth J. Collins Seth J. Collins	Director	March 22, 2012
/s/ Charles A. Constantino Charles A. Constantino	Director	March 22, 2012
/s/ Steve M. Dubnik Steve M. Dubnik	Director	March 22, 2012
/s/ John E. Gould John E. Gould	Director	March 22, 2012