

HEALTHCARE SERVICES GROUP INC

Form 10-K

February 18, 2011

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

Form 10-K

- þ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010**
- o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission file number: 0-12015

HEALTHCARE SERVICES GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporated or organization)*
3220 Tillman Drive, Suite 300,
Bensalem, PA
(Address of principal executive offices)

23-2018365
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

19020
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(215) 639-4274

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the 1934 Act:

Common Stock (\$.01 par value)
Title of Class

The NASDAQ Global Select Market
Name of each exchange on which
securities registered

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

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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 (1) 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 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 the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a 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 (Common Stock, \$.01 par value) held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of the close of business on June 30, 2010 was approximately \$814,000,000 based on closing sale price of the Common Stock on the NASDAQ National Global Select on that date. The Registrant does not have any non-voting common equity authorized or outstanding.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock (Common Stock, \$.01 par value) as of the latest practicable date (February 16, 2011). 66,214,000

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 24, 2011 have been incorporated by reference into Parts II and III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Part I

References made herein to we, our, us, or the Company include Healthcare Services Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries Huntingdon Holdings, Inc. and HCSG Supply, Inc. (which was sold on March 1, 2009).

Item I. Business.

(a) General

The Company is a Pennsylvania corporation, incorporated on November 22, 1976. We provide housekeeping, laundry, linen, facility maintenance and dietary services to the health care industry, including nursing homes, retirement complexes, rehabilitation centers and hospitals located throughout the United States. Based on the nature and similarities of the services provided, our business operations consist of two business segments (Housekeeping and Dietary). We believe that we are the largest provider of our services to the long-term care industry in the United States, rendering such services to approximately 2,500 facilities in 47 states as of December 31, 2010. We provide our Housekeeping services to essentially all the approximately 2,500 facilities and provide Dietary services to approximately 380 of such facilities. Although we do not directly participate in any government reimbursement programs, our clients' reimbursements are subject to government regulation. Therefore, they are directly affected by any legislation relating to Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement programs.

As of December 31, 2010, we operate one wholly-owned subsidiary, Huntingdon Holdings, Inc. (Huntingdon). Huntingdon invests our cash and cash equivalents as well as managing our portfolio of marketable securities. On March 1, 2009, we sold our wholly-owned subsidiary HCSG Supply, Inc. (Supply) for approximately \$1,100,000, financed principally through our acceptance of a secured promissory note which is recorded in our notes receivable in the accompanying December 31, 2010 and 2009 balance sheet. On May 1, 2009, we acquired essentially all of the assets of Contract Environmental Services, Inc. (CES), a South Carolina based corporation which is a provider of professional housekeeping, laundry and dietary services to long-term care and related facilities. We believe the acquisition of CES expands and complements our position of being the largest provider of such services to long-term care and related facilities in the United States.

(b) Segment Information

The information called for herein is discussed below in Description of Services, and within Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

(c) Description of Services

General

We provide management, administrative and operating expertise and services to the housekeeping, laundry, linen, facility maintenance and dietary service departments of the health care industry.

We are organized into, and provide our services through two reportable segments: housekeeping, laundry, linen and other services (Housekeeping), and dietary department services (Dietary). The Company's corporate headquarters provides centralized financial management and administrative services to the Housekeeping and Dietary business segments.

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Housekeeping consists of the managing of the client's housekeeping department which is principally responsible for the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing of patient rooms and common areas of a client's facility, as well as the laundering and processing of the personal clothing belonging to the facility's patients. Also within the scope of this segment's service is the responsibility for laundering and processing of the bed linens, uniforms and other assorted linen items utilized by a client facility.

Dietary consists of managing the client's dietary department which is principally responsible for food purchasing, meal preparation and providing dietician consulting professional services, which includes the development of a menu that meets the patient's dietary needs. We began Dietary operations in 1997.

Both segments provide our services primarily pursuant to full service agreements with our clients. In such agreements, we are responsible for the management and hourly employees located at our clients' facilities. We also provide services on the basis of a management-only agreement for a very limited number of clients. Our agreements with clients typically provide for renewable one year service terms, cancelable by either party upon 30 to 90 days' notice after the initial 90-day period.

Our labor force is interchangeable with respect to each of the services within Housekeeping. Our labor force with respect to Dietary is specific to it. There are many similarities in the nature of the services performed by each segment. However, there are some significant differences in the specialized expertise required of the professional management personnel responsible for delivering the services of the respective segments. We believe the services of each segment provide opportunity for growth.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, revenue from GGNHC Holdings LLC (doing business as Golden Horizons), our major client (Major Client), accounted for approximately 11% of our total revenues. In 2010, we derived approximately 11% and 9% of Housekeeping and Dietary revenues, respectively, from such client. At December 31, 2010, amounts due from such client represented less than 1% of our accounts receivable balance. Although we expect to continue the relationship with this client, there can be no assurance thereof. The loss of such client, or a significant reduction in the revenues we receive from this client, would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of our two operating segments. In addition, if such client changes its payment terms it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

An overview of each of our segments follows:

Housekeeping

Housekeeping services. Housekeeping services is our largest service sector, representing approximately 52% or \$399,031,000 of consolidated revenues in 2010. This service involves the management of the Client's housekeeping department which is principally responsible for the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing resident areas in our clients' facilities. In providing services to any given client facility, we typically hire and train the hourly employees employed by such facility prior to our engagement. We normally assign two on-site managers to each facility to supervise and train hourly personnel and coordinate housekeeping services with other facility support functions in accordance with the direction provided by the Client facility's administrator. Such management personnel also oversee the execution of a variety of quality and cost-control procedures including continuous training and employee evaluation and on-site testing for infection control. The on-site management team also assists the facility in complying with federal, state and local regulations.

Laundry and linen services. Laundry and linen services represent approximately 25% or \$194,258,000 of consolidated revenues in 2010. Laundry services are under the responsibilities of the housekeeping department and involve the laundering and processing of the residents' personal clothing. We provide laundry services to all of our

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housekeeping clients. Linen services involve providing, laundering and processing of the sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, uniforms and assorted linen items used by our clients' facilities. At some facilities that utilize our laundry and linen services, we install our own equipment. Such installation generally requires an initial capital outlay by us ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 depending on the size of the facility, installation and construction costs, and the cost of equipment required. We could incur relocation or other costs in the event of the cancellation of a linen service agreement where there was an investment by us in a corresponding laundry installation. The hiring, training and supervision of the hourly employees who perform laundry and linen services are similar to, and performed by the same management personnel who oversee the housekeeping services hourly employees located at the respective client facility. In some instances we own linen supplies utilized at our clients' facilities and therefore, maintain a sufficient inventory of linen supplies to ensure their availability.

Maintenance and other services. Maintenance services consist of repair and maintenance of laundry equipment, plumbing and electrical systems, as well as carpentry and painting. This service sector's total revenues of \$2,396,000 represent less than 1% of consolidated revenues.

Laundry installation sales. We (as a distributor of laundry equipment) sell laundry installations to our clients, which typically represents the construction and installation of a turn-key operation. We generally offer payment terms, ranging from 36 to 60 months. During the years 2008 through 2010, laundry installation sales were not material to our operating results as we prefer to own such laundry installations in connection with performance of our service agreements.

Housekeeping operating performance is significantly impacted by our management of our costs of labor. Such costs of labor account for approximately 80%, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, of operating costs incurred at a facility service location. Changes in wage rates resulting from legislative or other actions, anticipated staffing levels, and other unforeseen variations in our use of labor at a client service location will result in volatility of these costs. Additionally, the costs of supplies consumed in performing Housekeeping services, including linen costs, are affected by product specific market conditions and therefore subject to price volatility. Generally, this volatility is influenced by factors outside of our control and is unpredictable. Where possible, we try to obtain fixed pricing from vendors for an extended period of time on certain supplies to mitigate such pricing volatility. Although we endeavor to pass on such increases in our costs of labor and supplies to our clients, the inability to attain such increases may negatively impact Housekeeping's profit margins.

Dietary

Dietary services. We began providing dietary services in 1997. Dietary services represented 23% or \$178,271,000 of consolidated revenues in 2010. Dietary consists of managing the client's dietary department which is principally responsible for food purchasing, meal preparation and providing dietician consulting professional services, which includes the development of a menu that meets the patient's dietary needs. On-site management is responsible for all daily dietary department activities, with regular support being provided by a district manager specializing in dietary services, as well as a registered dietitian. We also offer consulting services to facilities to assist them in cost containment and to promote improvement in their dietary department service operations.

Dietary operating performance, although to different extents, is also impacted by price volatility in costs of labor and supplies resulting from similar factors discussed above in Housekeeping. The primary difference in impact on Dietary operations from price volatility in costs of labor and food-related supplies is that such costs represent approximately 50% and 40%, respectively, of food costs, as a percentage of Dietary revenues. This is compared to Housekeeping operations where labor is approximately 80% a percentage of Housekeeping revenue.

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Operational Management Structure

By applying our professional management techniques, we generally can contain or control certain housekeeping, laundry, linen, facility maintenance and dietary service costs on a continuing basis. We manage and provide our services through a network of management personnel, as illustrated below.

Each facility is managed by an on-site Facility Manager, an Assistant Facility Manager, and if necessary, additional supervisory personnel. Districts, typically consisting of eight to twelve facilities, are supported by a District Manager and a Training Manager. District Managers bear overall responsibility for the facilities within their districts. They are generally based in close proximity to each facility. These managers provide active support to clients in addition to the support provided by our on-site management team. Training Managers are responsible for the recruitment, training and development of Facility Managers. A division consists of a number of regions within a specific geographical area. Divisional Vice Presidents manage each division. At December 31, 2010 we maintained 57 regions within 8 divisions. Each region is headed by a Regional Vice President/Manager. Most regions also have a Regional Director who assumes primary responsibility for marketing our services within the respective region. Regional Vice Presidents/Managers and Regional Directors provide management support to a number of districts within a specific geographical area. Regional Vice Presidents/Managers and Regional Directors report to Divisional Vice Presidents who in turn report to the Senior Vice Presidents and the Executive Vice President. We believe that our divisional, regional and district organizational structure facilitates our ability to best serve, and/or sell additional services to, our existing clients, as well as obtain new clients.

Market

The market for our services consists of a large number of facilities involved in various aspects of the health care industry, including nursing homes, retirement complexes, rehabilitation centers and hospitals. Such facilities may be specialized or general, privately owned or public, profit or not-for-profit, and may serve patients on a long-term or short-term basis. The market for our services is expected to continue to grow as the elderly population increases as a percentage of the United States population and as government reimbursement policies require increased cost control or containment by the constituents that comprise our targeted market.

The American Health Care Association estimates that there are approximately 16,300 nursing homes in the United States with about 1.78 million beds and 1.45 million residents. The facilities primarily range in size from small private facilities with 65 beds to facilities with over 500 beds. We generally market our services to facilities

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with 100 or more beds. We believe that approximately 16% of our target market, long-term care facilities, currently use outside providers of housekeeping and laundry services.

Marketing and Sales

Our services are marketed at four levels of our organization: at the corporate level by the Chief Executive Officer, President, Executive Vice President and the Senior Vice Presidents; at the divisional level by Divisional Vice Presidents; at the regional level by the Regional Vice Presidents/Managers and Regional Directors; and at the district level by District Managers. We provide incentive compensation to our operational personnel based on achieving financial and non-financial goals and objectives which are aligned with the key elements the Company believes are necessary for it to achieve overall improvement in its financial results and increase business development. Regional Directors receive incentive compensation based on achieving budgeted earnings and new business revenues.

Our services are marketed primarily through referrals and in-person solicitation of target facilities. We also utilize direct mail campaigns and participate in industry trade shows, health care trade associations and healthcare support services seminars that are offered in conjunction with state or local health authorities in many of the states in which we conduct our business. Our programs have been approved for continuing education credits by state nursing home licensing boards in certain states, and are typically attended by facility owners, administrators and supervisory personnel, thus presenting marketing opportunities for us. Indications of interest in our services arising from initial marketing efforts are followed up with a presentation regarding our services and a survey of the service requirements of the facility. Thereafter, a formal proposal, including operational recommendations and recommendations for proposed savings, is submitted to the prospective client. Once the prospective client accepts the proposal and signs the service agreement, we can set up our operations on-site within days.

Government Regulation of Clients

Our clients are subject to government regulation. Congress has enacted a number of major laws during the past years that have significantly altered or will alter government reimbursement for nursing home services, including the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA), the Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA), the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (together the Act).

As a result of the BBA s repeal of the Boren Amendment federal payment standard for Medicaid payments to nursing facilities, there is ongoing risk that budget constraints or other factors will cause states to reduce Medicaid reimbursements to nursing homes or fail to make payments to nursing homes on a timely basis. BIPA enacted a multi-year phase-out of certain governmental transfers that had boosted Medicaid payment rates, and these reduced federal payments have impacted the aggregate funds available to our clients.

The DRA s stated goal of reducing federal Medicaid spending has financial implications for nursing homes, as do the incentives it put in place for the use of community-based services, since increased use of home and community-based services and the corollary rebalancing of long term care funding towards a more non-institutional approach will likely put downward pressure on nursing home rate increases. In addition, changes to Medicaid asset transfer rules made in the DRA could exacerbate the nursing home Medicaid under-funding problem by increasing the incidence of uncompensated care. Most recently, there is significant federal pressure to reduce the maximum provider tax that states have been increasingly relying on to fund nursing home reimbursement.

Although all of these laws directly affect how clients are paid for certain services, we do not directly participate in any government reimbursement programs. Accordingly, all of our contractual relationships with our clients

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continue to determine the clients' payment obligations to us. However, because clients' revenues are generally highly reliant on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates, the overall effect of these laws and trends in the long term care industry have affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. (See "Liquidity and Capital Resources")

The prospects for legislative action, both on the federal and state level (particularly in light of current economic environment affecting government budgets), regarding funding for nursing homes are uncertain. We are unable to predict or to estimate the ultimate impact of any further changes in reimbursement programs affecting our clients' future results of operations and/or their impact on our cash flows and operations.

Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to various federal, state and/or local laws concerning emissions into the air, discharges into the waterways and the generation, handling and disposal of waste and hazardous substances. The Company's past expenditures relating to environmental compliance have not had a material effect on the Company and are included in normal operating expenses. These laws and regulations are constantly evolving, and it is impossible to predict accurately the effect they may have upon the capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position of the Company in the future. Based upon information currently available, management believes that expenditures relating to environmental compliance will not have a material impact on the financial position of the Company.

Service Agreements/Collections

We provide our services primarily pursuant to full service agreements with our clients. In such agreements, we are responsible for our management and hourly employees located at clients' facilities. We provide services on the basis of a management agreement for a very limited number of clients. In such agreements, our services are comprised of providing on-site management personnel, while the hourly and staff personnel remain employees of the respective client.

We typically adopt and follow the client's employee wage structure, including its policy of wage rate increases, and pass through to the client any labor cost increases associated with wage rate adjustments. Under a management agreement, we provide management and supervisory services while the client facility retains payroll responsibility for its hourly employees. Substantially all of our agreements are full service agreements. These agreements typically provide for renewable one year terms, cancelable by either party upon 30 to 90 days' notice after the initial 90-day period. As of December 31, 2010, we provided services to approximately 2,500 client facilities.

Although the service agreements are cancelable on short notice, we have historically had a favorable client retention rate and expect to continue to maintain satisfactory relationships with our clients. The risks associated with short-term service agreements have not materially affected either our linen and laundry services, which may from time-to-time require a capital investment, or our laundry installation sales, which may require us to finance the sales price. Such risks are often mitigated by certain provisions set forth in the agreements entered into with our clients.

As a result of the current economic crisis, many states have significant budget deficits. State Medicaid programs are experiencing increased demand, and with lower revenues than projected, they have fewer resources to support their Medicaid programs. In addition, Federal health reform legislation has been enacted that would significantly expand state Medicaid programs. As a result, some state Medicaid programs are reconsidering previously approved increases in nursing home reimbursement or are considering delaying those increases. A few states have indicated it is possible they will run out of cash to pay Medicaid providers, including nursing homes. Any of these changes would adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us as agreed upon.

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In 2009 and 2010, Federal economic stimulus legislation was enacted to counter the impact of the economic crisis on state budgets. The legislation included the temporary provision of additional federal matching funds to help states maintain their Medicaid programs. This legislation to provide states with an extension of this fiscal relief was extended through June 2011, but at a reduced reimbursement rate. It is uncertain whether additional federal funding will be provided in the future or if it will be provided in the form of matching funds. In addition, certain states have proposed legislation to provide additional funding for nursing home providers. Even if federal or state legislation is enacted that provides additional funding to Medicaid providers, given the volatility of the economic environment, it is difficult to predict the impact of this legislation on our clients' liquidity and their ability to make payments to us as agreed.

We have had varying collection experience with respect to our accounts and notes receivable. When contractual terms are not met, we generally encounter difficulty in collecting amounts due from certain of our clients. Therefore, we have sometimes been required to extend the period of payment for certain clients beyond contractual terms. These clients include those who have terminated service agreements and slow payers experiencing financial difficulties. In order to provide for these collection problems and the general risk associated with the granting of credit terms, we have recorded bad debt provisions (in an Allowance for Doubtful Accounts) of \$2,200,000, \$2,404,000 and \$4,234,000 in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively (See Schedule II-Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, for year-end balances). These provisions represent .3%, .3% and .7%, as a percentage of total revenues, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In making our credit evaluations, in addition to analyzing and anticipating, where possible, the specific cases described above, we consider the general collection risk associated with trends in the long-term care industry. We also establish credit limits, perform ongoing credit evaluation and monitor accounts to minimize the risk of loss. Notwithstanding our efforts to minimize credit risk exposure, our clients could be adversely affected if future industry trends change in such a manner as to negatively impact their cash flows, as discussed in **Government Regulation of Clients** and **Risk Factors** of this report. If our clients experience a negative impact in their cash flows, it would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Competition

We compete primarily with the in-house support service departments of our potential clients. Most healthcare facilities perform their own support service functions without relying upon outside management firms. In addition, a number of local firms compete with us in the regional markets in which we conduct business. Several national service firms are larger and have greater financial and marketing resources than us, although historically, such firms have concentrated their marketing efforts on hospitals rather than the long-term care facilities typically serviced by us. Although the competition to provide service to health care facilities is strong, we believe that we compete effectively for new agreements, as well as renewals of existing agreements, based upon the quality and dependability of our services and the cost savings we believe we can usually implement for existing and new clients.

Employees

At December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 5,400 management, office support and supervisory personnel. Of these employees, approximately 400 held executive, regional/district management and office support positions, and approximately 5,000 of these employees were on-site management personnel. On such date, we employed approximately 26,000 hourly employees. Many of our hourly employees were previously support employees of our clients. We manage, for a very limited number of our client facilities, the hourly employees who remain employed by those clients.

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Approximately 18% of our hourly employees are unionized. The majority of these employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements that are negotiated by individual client facilities and are assented to us, so as to bind us as an employer under the agreements. We may be adversely affected by relations between our client facilities and the employee unions. We are also a direct party to negotiated collective bargaining agreements covering a limited number of employees at a few facilities serviced by us. We believe our employee relations are satisfactory.

(d) Financial Information about Geographic Areas

Our Housekeeping segment provides services in Canada, although essentially all of its revenues and net income, 99% in each category, are earned in one geographic area, the United States. The Dietary segment provides services only in the United States.

(e) Available Information

Healthcare Services Group, Inc. is a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission or SEC). The public may read and copy any of our filings at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. Additionally, because we make filings to the Commission electronically, you may access this information at the Commission's internet site: www.sec.gov. This site contains reports, proxies and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission.

Website Access

Our website address is www.hcsgcorp.com. Our filings with the Commission, as well as other pertinent financial and Company information are available at no cost on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after the filing of such reports with the Commission.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We make forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in this report and documents incorporated by reference into this report, other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in our press releases. Such forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and industry, our beliefs and assumptions. Generally they may include statements on: projections of revenues, net income, earnings per share, cash flows and other financial data. Additionally, we may make forward-looking statements relating to business objectives of management and evaluations of the market we serve. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or objectives to differ materially from those projected. The inclusion of forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by us that any of our plans will be achieved. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

We have described below what we believe are our most significant risk factors, which may be beyond our control and could cause results to differ significantly from our projections.

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We have one client, a nursing home chain, which due to its significant contribution to our total revenues, we consider a Major Client.

Our Major Client accounted for 11% of our 2010 total consolidated revenues, consisting of 11% and 9% of our Housekeeping and Dietary revenues, respectively. At December 31, 2010, amounts due from such client represented less than 1% of our accounts receivable balance. Although we expect to continue the relationship with this client, there can be no assurance thereof. The loss of such client, or a significant reduction in the revenues we receive from such client, would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of our two operating segments. In addition, if such client changes its payment terms it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

Although we expect our acquisition of Contract Environmental Services, Inc. will result in benefits to our Company, those benefits may not occur, or may be delayed, because of integration and other challenges associated with the acquisition.

On May 1, 2009, we acquired essentially all of the assets of Contract Environmental Services, Inc. (CES), a South Carolina based corporation which is a provider of professional housekeeping, laundry and dietary department services to long-term care and related facilities. Achieving the benefits we expect from the acquisition of CES depends in part on our ability to integrate CES and our operations and personnel in a timely and efficient manner. Although this integration has largely occurred, there remain aspects of the integration, known and unknown, which will take time to fully accomplish. Such integration challenges include, but are not limited to:

- potential loss of key employees and management;
- integration of acquired personnel into our culture and philosophies;
- diversion of management focus and attention;
- assumption of liabilities and potentially unknown liabilities including past failures to comply with healthcare or other authorities' regulations;
- potential loss of clients acquired through the acquisition if there were changes in management of CES or if our operations do not meet the financial or service expectations of such clients.

Our clients are concentrated in the health care industry which is currently undergoing considerable legislative proposals to reform it.

We provide our services primarily to providers of long-term care. In March 2010, the U.S. Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and is considering legislation to reform healthcare in the United States which could significantly impact our clients. We cannot predict what efforts, and to what extent, such legislation and proposals to contain healthcare costs will ultimately impact our clients' revenues through government reimbursements. Congress has enacted a number of major laws during the past decade that have significantly altered, or may alter, overall government reimbursement for nursing home services. Because our clients' revenues are generally highly reliant on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates and mechanisms, the overall effect of these laws and trends in the long term care industry have affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. These factors, in addition to delays in payments from clients have resulted in, and could continue to result in, significant additional bad debts in the future.

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Federal health care reform legislation's eventual impact, including requiring most individuals to have health insurance and establish new regulation on health plans, may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The Act includes a large number of health-related provisions that become effective over the next four years, including requiring most individuals to have health insurance and establishing new regulations on health plans. While much of the cost of the recent healthcare legislation enacted will occur on or after 2014 due to provisions of the legislation being phased in over time, changes to our healthcare cost structure could have an impact on our business and operating costs. Providing such additional health insurance benefits to our employees or the payment of penalties if such coverage is not provided, would increase our expense. If we are unable to pass-through these charges to our clients to cover this expense, such increases in expense could adversely impact our business and operating costs.

We have clients located in many states which have had and may continue to experience significant budget deficits and such deficits may result in reduction of reimbursements to nursing homes.

Many states, in which our clients are located, have significant budget deficits as a result of lower than projected revenue collections and increased demand for the funding of entitlements. As a result of these and other adverse economic factors, state Medicaid programs are reconsidering previously approved increases in nursing home reimbursement or are considering delaying those increases. Some states have over the past year indicated it is possible they may be unable to make entitlement payments, including Medicaid payments to nursing homes. Any disruption or delay in the distribution of Medicaid and related payments to our clients will adversely affect their liquidity and impact their ability to pay us as agreed upon for the services provided.

The Company has substantial investment in the credit worthiness and financial condition of our customers.

The largest current asset on the Company's balance sheet on a net basis is our accounts and notes receivable balances from our customers. We grant credit to substantially all of our customers. A decline in financial condition across a significant component of our customer base could hinder our ability to collect amounts from our customers. The potential causes of such decline include national or local economic downturns, customers' dependence on continued Medicare and Medicaid funding and the impact of additional regulatory actions. When contractual terms are not met, we generally encounter difficulty in collecting amounts due from certain of our clients. Therefore, we have sometimes been required to extend the period of payment for certain clients beyond contractual terms. These clients include those who have terminated service agreements and slow payers experiencing financial difficulties. In making our credit evaluations, in addition to analyzing and anticipating, where possible, the specific cases described above, we consider the general collection risk associated with trends in the long-term care industry. We also establish credit limits, perform ongoing credit evaluation and monitor accounts to minimize the risk of loss. Notwithstanding our efforts to minimize credit risk exposure, our clients could be adversely affected if future industry trends change in such a manner as to negatively impact their cash flows. If our clients experience a negative impact in their cash flows, it would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We have a Paid Loss Retrospective Insurance Plan for general liability and workers' compensation insurance.

Under our insurance plans for general liability and workers' compensation, predetermined loss limits are arranged with our insurance company to limit both our per occurrence cash outlay and annual insurance plan cost. We

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regularly evaluate our claims pay-out experience, present value factor and other factors related to the nature of specific claims in arriving at the basis for our accrued insurance claims estimate. Our evaluation is based primarily on current information derived from reviewing our claims experience and industry trends. In the event that our claims experience and/or industry trends result in an unfavorable change, it would have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We provide services in 47 states and are subject to numerous local taxing jurisdictions within those states.

The taxability of our services is subject to various interpretations within the taxing jurisdictions of our markets. Consequently, in the ordinary course of business, a jurisdiction may contest our reporting positions with respect to the application of its tax code to our services. A jurisdiction's conflicting position on the taxability of our services could result in additional tax liabilities which we may not be able to pass on to our clients or could negatively impact our competitive position in the respective location. Additionally, if we or one of our employees fail to comply with applicable tax laws and regulations we could suffer civil or criminal penalties in addition to the delinquent tax assessment. In the taxing jurisdictions where our services have been determined to be subject to tax, the jurisdiction may increase the tax rate assessed on such services. We endeavor to pass-through to our clients such tax increases. In the event we are not able to pass-through any portion of the tax increase, it may have an adverse impact on our gross margin.

Our business and financial results could be adversely affected by unfavorable results of material litigation or governmental inquiries.

We may from time to time become the subject in the ordinary course of business to material legal action related to, among other things, general liability, payroll or employee-related matters, as well as inquiries from governmental agencies. Legal actions could result in substantial monetary damages as well as adversely affect our reputation and business status with our clients. As a result of the risks and consequences of legal actions, our results of operations and financial position could be adversely affected.

We primarily provide our services pursuant to agreements which have a one year term, cancelable by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice after the initial 90-day service agreement period.

We do not enter into long-term contractual agreements with our clients for the rendering of our services. Consequently, our clients can unilaterally decrease the amount of services we provide or terminate all services pursuant to the terms of our service agreements. Any loss of a significant number of clients during the first year of providing services, for which we have incurred significant start-up costs or invested in an equipment installation, could in the aggregate materially adversely affect our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

We are dependent on the management experience of our key personnel.

We manage and provide our services through a network of management personnel, from the on-site facility manager up to the executive officers of our Company. Therefore, we believe that our ability to recruit and sustain the internal development of managerial personnel is an important factor impacting future operating results and our ability to successfully execute projected growth strategies. Our professional management personnel are the key personnel in maintaining and selling additional services to current clients and obtaining new clients.

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We may be adversely affected by inflationary or market fluctuations in the cost of products consumed in providing our services or our cost of labor. Additionally, we rely on certain vendors for certain housekeeping, laundry and dietary supplies.

The prices we pay for the principal items we consume in performing our services are dependent primarily on current market prices. Additionally, our cost of labor may be influenced by unanticipated factors in certain market areas or increases in collective bargaining agreements of our clients, to which we assent. We have consolidated certain supply purchases with national vendors through agreements containing negotiated prospective pricing. In the event such vendors are not able to comply with their obligations under the agreements and we are required to seek alternative suppliers, we may incur increased costs of supplies. Additionally we may experience increased pricing upon the renegotiation of our contracted agreements. Although we endeavor to pass on such increased costs to our clients, any inability or delay in passing on such increases in costs could negatively impact our profitability.

Our investments represent a significant amount of our assets that may be subject to fluctuating and even negative returns depending upon interest rate movements and financial market conditions.

Although management believes we have a prudent investment policy, we are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates and in the market values of our investment portfolio which could adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. Our marketable securities are primarily invested in municipal bonds. We believe that our investment criteria which includes reducing our exposure to individual states, requiring certain credit ratings and limiting our investments' duration period, reduces our exposure related to the financial duress and budget shortfalls that many state and local governments currently face.

Market expectations are high and rely greatly on execution of our growth strategy and related increases in financial performance.

Management believes the historical price increases of our Common Stock reflect high market expectations for our future operating results. In particular, our ability to attract new clients, through organic growth or acquisitions, has enabled us to execute our growth strategy and increase market share. If, in the event we are not able to continue historical client and revenue growth rates, our operating performance may be adversely affected and the high expectations for our market performance may not be met. Any failure to meet the market's high expectations for our revenue and operating results may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Common Stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We lease our corporate offices, located at 3220 Tillman Drive, Suite 300, Bensalem, Pennsylvania 19020. We also lease office space at other locations in Pennsylvania, Colorado, South Carolina, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, California, and New Jersey. These locations serve as divisional or regional offices providing management and administrative services to both of our operating segments in their respective geographical areas.

We are also provided with office and storage space at each of our client facilities.

Management does not foresee any difficulties with regard to the continued utilization of all of the aforementioned premises. We also believe that such properties are sufficient for our current operations.

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We presently own laundry equipment, office furniture and equipment, housekeeping equipment and vehicles. Such office furniture and equipment, and vehicles are primarily located at our corporate office, warehouse, and divisional and regional offices. We have housekeeping equipment at all client facilities where we provide services under a full service housekeeping agreement. Generally, the aggregate cost of housekeeping equipment located at each client facility is less than \$2,500. Additionally, we have laundry installations at approximately 90 client facilities. Our cost of such laundry installations ranges between \$5,000 and \$100,000. We believe that such laundry equipment, office furniture and equipment, housekeeping equipment and vehicles are sufficient for our current operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

As of December 31, 2010, there were no material pending legal proceedings to which we were a party, or as to which any of our property was subject, other than routine litigation, claims and/or proceedings believed to be adequately covered by insurance or which could be satisfied by us through monetary payments of non-material amounts.

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

(Removed and Reserved)

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****(a) Market Information**

Our common stock, \$.01 par value (the "Common Stock"), is traded under the symbol "HCSG" on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. On February 16, 2011, there were approximately 66,214,000 shares of Common Stock outstanding and held by non-affiliates.

The high and low sales price quotations for our Common Stock during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 ranged as follows (adjusted where applicable, to reflect the 3 for 2 stock split in the form of a 50% common stock dividend on November 12, 2010):

Quarter	2010	
	High	Low
First	\$ 15.19	\$ 13.67
Second	\$ 15.57	\$ 12.47
Third	\$ 15.79	\$ 12.27
Fourth	\$ 17.05	\$ 15.10
	2009	
	High	Low
First	\$ 10.96	\$ 9.21
Second	\$ 13.15	\$ 9.55
Third	\$ 12.95	\$ 11.39
Fourth	\$ 14.67	\$ 11.92

Holder

We have been advised by our transfer agent, American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, that we had 850 holders of record of our Common Stock as of February 16, 2011. Based on reports of security position listings compiled for the 2010 annual meeting of shareholders, we believe we may have approximately 5,100 beneficial owners of our Common Stock.

(b) Dividends

We have paid regular quarterly cash dividends since the second quarter of 2003. During 2010, we paid regular quarterly cash dividends totaling approximately \$39,285,000, as follows (adjusted where applicable, to reflect the 3 for 2 stock split in the form of a 50% common stock dividend on November 12, 2010):

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Cash dividend per common share	\$.1400	\$.1467	\$.1533	\$.1550
Total cash dividends paid	\$9,224,000	\$9,677,000	\$10,124,000	\$10,260,000
Record date	February 12	April 23	July 23	October 22
Payment date	March 5	May 14	August 6	November 5

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Additionally, on January 25, 2011, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$.15625 per common share, which will be paid on March 4, 2011 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on February 11, 2011.

On October 12, 2010, our Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% common stock dividend which was paid on November 12, 2010 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 8, 2010. All fractional shares were rounded up. The effect of the stock dividend was to increase Common Shares outstanding by approximately 22,000,000 shares.

Our Board of Directors reviews our dividend policy on a quarterly basis. Although there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends or as to the amount of the dividend, we expect to continue to pay a regular quarterly cash dividend. In connection with the establishment of our dividend policy, we adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan in 2003.

(c) Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth for the Company's equity compensation plans, on an aggregated basis, the number of shares of its Common Stock subject to outstanding options, the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, and the number of shares remaining available for future award grants as of December 31, 2010.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,002,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9.14	5,468,000 ⁽²⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	3,002,000	\$ 9.14	5,468,000

⁽¹⁾ Represents shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options granted under the 2002 Stock Option Plan, the 1996 Non-employee Director's Stock Option Plan, or the 1995 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the Stock Option Plans).

⁽²⁾

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Includes options to purchase 2,265,000 shares available for future grant under the Company's Stock Option Plans. Also includes 2,691,000 and 512,000 shares available for issuance under the Company's 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and 1999 Deferred Compensation Plan, respectively (collectively, the 1999 Plans). Treasury shares may be issued under the 1999 Plans.

Table of Contents**(d) Performance Graph**

The graph below matches Healthcare Services Group, Inc.'s cumulative 5-year total shareholder return on common stock with the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 index and the S&P Health Care Distributors index. The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in our common stock and in each of the indexes (with the reinvestment of all dividends) from 12/31/2005 to 12/31/2010.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Healthcare Services Group, Inc., the S&P 500 Index
and the S&P Health Care Distributors Index

*\$100 invested on 12/31/05 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10
Healthcare Services Group, Inc.	100.00	142.74	159.92	124.53	174.77	206.85
S&P 500	100.00	115.80	122.16	76.96	97.33	111.99
S&P Health Care Distributors	100.00	98.64	102.74	64.51	93.90	112.15

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected condensed consolidated financial data has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, included elsewhere in this report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.

(in thousands except for per share data)

Years Ended December 31

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Selected Operating Results					
Revenues	\$ 773,956	\$ 692,695	\$ 602,718	\$ 577,721	\$ 511,631
Net income	\$ 34,441	\$ 30,342	\$ 26,614	\$ 29,578	\$ 25,452
Basic earnings per Common Share	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per Common Share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.39
Selected Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 277,934	\$ 265,892	\$ 248,561	\$ 243,368	\$ 215,556
Stockholders' equity	\$ 213,079	\$ 208,774	\$ 201,682	\$ 194,718	\$ 165,477
Selected Other Financial Data					
Working capital	\$ 181,244	\$ 177,453	\$ 177,573	\$ 167,217	\$ 140,627
Cash dividends per common share	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic EPS	65,917	65,376	64,697	63,429	61,764
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for diluted EPS	67,008	66,429	66,038	65,771	64,721

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.**Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements**

This report and documents incorporated by reference into this report contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), as amended, which are not historical facts but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and industry, our beliefs and assumptions. Words such as believes, anticipates, plans, expects, will, goal, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The inclusion of forward-looking statements should not be regarded as a representation by us that any of our plans will be achieved. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Such forward looking information is also subject to various risks and uncertainties. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks arising from our providing services exclusively to the health care industry, primarily providers of long-term care; proposed and enacted legislation and/or regulations to reform the U.S. healthcare system in an effort to contain healthcare costs; credit and collection risks associated with this industry; one client accounting for approximately 11.0% of revenues in 2010 (see notes 1 and 12, Major Client in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements); our claims experience related to

workers' compensation and general liability insurance; the effects of changes in, or interpretations of laws and regulations governing the industry, including state and local regulations pertaining to the taxability of our services; and the risk factors described in Part I in this report under "Government Regulation of

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Clients , Competition , Service Agreements/Collections , and under Item IA, Risk Factors . Many of our clients' revenues are highly contingent on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates, which Congress has affected through the enactment of a number of major laws during the past decade, most recently the March 2010 enactment of the Act. Currently, the U.S. Congress is considering further changes or revising legislation relating to health care in the United States which, among other initiatives, may impose cost containment measures impacting our clients. These enacted and proposed laws have significantly altered, or threaten to alter, overall government reimbursement funding rates and mechanisms. In addition, the current economic crises could adversely affect such funding. The overall effect of these laws and trends in the long-term care industry has affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. These factors, in addition to delays in payments from clients, have resulted in, and could continue to result in, significant additional bad debts in the near future. Additionally, our operating results would be adversely affected if unexpected increases in the costs of labor and labor related costs, materials, supplies and equipment used in performing services could not be passed on to our clients.

In addition, we believe that to improve our financial performance we must continue to obtain service agreements with new clients, provide new services to existing clients, achieve modest price increases on current service agreements with existing clients and maintain internal cost reduction strategies at our various operational levels. Furthermore, we believe that our ability to sustain the internal development of managerial personnel is an important factor impacting future operating results and successfully executing projected growth strategies.

Results of Operations

The following discussion is intended to provide the reader with information that will be helpful in understanding our financial statements including the changes in certain key items in comparing financial statements period to period. We also intend to provide the primary factors that accounted for those changes, as well as a summary of how certain accounting principles affect our financial statements. In addition, we are providing information about the financial results of our two operating segments to further assist in understanding how these segments and their results affect our consolidated results of operations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and the year then ended and the notes accompanying those financial statements contained herein under Item 8.

As disclosed in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, CES was acquired May 1, 2009. The CES results of operations, for the period May 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 are included in our 2009 consolidated results of operations and financial information presented below. Such impact, when material and quantifiable, is discussed where we believe it would contribute to the reader's understanding of our financial statements.

Overview

We provide management, administrative and operating expertise and services to the housekeeping, laundry, linen, facility maintenance and dietary service departments of the health care industry, including nursing homes, retirement complexes, rehabilitation centers and hospitals located throughout the United States. We believe that we are the largest provider of housekeeping and laundry management services to the long-term care industry in the United States, rendering such services to approximately 2,500 facilities in 47 states as of December 31, 2010. Although we do not directly participate in any government reimbursement programs, our clients' reimbursements are subject to government regulation. Therefore, they are directly affected by any legislation relating to Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement programs.

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We provide our services primarily pursuant to full service agreements with our clients. In such agreements, we are responsible for the day to day management of the department managers and hourly employees located at our clients facilities. We also provide services on the basis of a management-only agreement for a very limited number of clients. Our agreements with clients typically provide for renewable one year service terms, cancelable by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice after the initial 90-day period.

We are organized into two reportable segments; housekeeping, laundry, linen and other services (Housekeeping), and dietary department services (Dietary). At December 31, 2010, Housekeeping is being provided at essentially all of our approximately 2,500 client facilities, generating approximating 77% or \$595,685,000 of 2010 total revenues. Dietary is being provided to approximately 380 client facilities at December 31, 2010 and contributed approximately 23% or \$178,271,000 of 2010 total revenues.

Housekeeping consists of the managing of the client s housekeeping department which is principally responsible for the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing of patient rooms and common areas of a client s facility, as well as the laundering and processing of the personal clothing belonging to the facility s patients. Also within the scope of this segment s service is the responsibility for laundering and processing of the bed linens, uniforms and other assorted linen items utilized by a client facility.

Dietary consists of managing the client s dietary department which is principally responsible for food purchasing, meal preparation and providing dietician consulting professional services, which includes the development of a menu that meets the patient s dietary needs.

Our ability to acquire new clients and increase revenues is affected by many factors. Competitive factors consist primarily of competing with the potential client utilizing an in-house support staff to provide services similar to ours, as well as local companies which provide services similar to ours. We do not believe that there are any other companies, on a national or local level, which have a significant presence or impact on our procurement of new clients in our market. We believe the primary revenue drivers of our business are our ability to obtain new clients and to pass through, by means of service billing increases, increases in our cost of providing the services. In addition to the recoupment of costs increases, we endeavor to obtain modest annual revenue increases from our existing clients to preserve current profit margins at the facility level. The primary economic factor in acquiring new clients is our ability to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of our services. This is because many of our clients revenues are generally highly reliant on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates and mechanisms. Therefore, their economic decision-making process in engaging us is driven significantly by their reimbursement funding rate structure in relation to how their costs are currently being reimbursed and the financial impact on their reimbursement as a result of engaging us for the respective services. Another factor is our ability to demonstrate to potential clients the benefit of being relieved of the administrative and operational challenges related to the day-to-day management of their respective department services for which they contract with us. In addition, we must be able to assure new clients that we will be able to improve the quality of service which they are providing to their patients and residents. We believe the factors discussed above are equally applicable to each of our segments with respect to acquiring new clients and increasing revenues.

Primarily, our costs of services provided can experience volatility and impact our operating performance in two key cost indicators. They are costs of labor, and costs of supplies, although the volatility of these costs impacts each segment somewhat differently due to the respective costs as a percentage of that segment s revenues. Housekeeping is more significantly impacted than Dietary as a consequence of our management of our costs of labor. Such costs of labor can account for approximately 80%, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues. Dietary costs of labor account for approximately 50%, as a percentage of Dietary revenues. Changes in wage rates as a result of legislative or collective bargaining actions, anticipated staffing levels, and other unforeseen variations in our use of labor at a

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client service location or in management labor costs will result in volatility of these costs. In contrast, supplies consumed in performing our services is more significant for Dietary, accounting for approximately 40%, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, of total operating costs incurred at a Dietary facility service location. Housekeeping supplies, including linen products, account for approximately 7%, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, of total operating costs incurred at a Housekeeping facility service location. Generally, the volatility of these expenses is influenced by factors outside of our control and is unpredictable. This is because Housekeeping and Dietary supplies are principally commodity products and affected by market conditions specific to the respective products. Although we endeavor to pass on such increases in labor and supplies costs to our clients, the inability or delay in procuring service billing increases to reflect these additional costs would negatively impact our profit margins.

As a result of the current economic crisis, many states have significant budget deficits. State Medicaid programs are experiencing increased demand, and with lower revenues than projected, they have fewer resources to support their Medicaid programs. In addition, Federal health reform legislation has been enacted that would significantly expand state Medicaid programs and their related costs. As a result, some state Medicaid programs are reconsidering previously approved increases in nursing home reimbursement or are considering delaying those increases. A few states have indicated it is possible they will run out of cash to pay Medicaid providers, including nursing homes. Any of these changes would adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us as agreed upon.

In 2009 and 2010, Federal economic stimulus legislation was enacted to counter the impact of the economic crisis on state budgets. The legislation includes the temporary provision of additional federal matching funds to help states maintain their Medicaid programs. The legislation passed in 2010 extended the benefits until June 2011, albeit at a reduced reimbursement rate. It is uncertain whether additional federal funding will be provided in the future or if it will be provided in the form of matching funds. In addition, certain states have proposed legislation to provide additional funding for nursing home providers. Even if federal or state legislation is enacted that provides additional funding to Medicaid providers, given the volatility of the economic environment, it is difficult to predict the impact of this legislation on our clients' liquidity and their ability to make payments to us as agreed.

We currently operate one wholly-owned subsidiary, Huntingdon Holdings, Inc. (Huntingdon). Huntingdon invests our cash and cash equivalents, as well as managing our portfolio of available-for-sale marketable securities. On March 1, 2009, we sold our wholly-owned subsidiary HCSG Supply, Inc. (Supply) for approximately \$1,100,000 financed principally through our acceptance of a secured promissory note which is recorded in our notes receivable in the accompanying December 31, 2010 and 2009 balance sheet. As a result of the Supply sale, we recorded an immaterial gain in our 2009 consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Operations**

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the percentage which certain items bear to consolidated revenues:

	Relation to Consolidated Revenues Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Operating costs and expenses:			
Costs of services provided	85.9%	86.3%	86.5%
Selling, general and administrative	7.4%	7.3%	6.5%
Investment and interest	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Income before income taxes	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%
Income taxes	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%
Net income	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%

Subject to the factors noted in the Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements included in this report, we anticipate, although there can be no assurance thereof, our financial performance in 2011 may be comparable to the 2010 percentages presented in the above table as they relate to consolidated revenues.

Housekeeping is our largest and core reportable segment, representing approximately 77% of 2010 consolidated revenues. Dietary revenues represented approximately 23% of 2010 consolidated revenues.

Although there can be no assurance thereof, we believe that in 2011 each of Housekeeping's and Dietary's revenues, as a percentage of consolidated revenues, will remain approximately the same as their respective 2010 percentages noted above. Furthermore, we expect the sources of growth in 2011 for the respective operating segments will be primarily the same as historically experienced. Accordingly, although there can be no assurance thereof, the growth in Dietary is expected to come from our current Housekeeping client base, while growth in Housekeeping will primarily come from obtaining new clients.

2010 Compared with 2009

The following table sets forth 2010 income statement key components that we use to evaluate our financial performance on a consolidated and reportable segment basis, as well as the percentage increases of each compared to 2009 amounts. The differences between the reportable segments' operating results and other disclosed data and our consolidated financial statements relate primarily to corporate level transactions and recording of transactions at the reportable segment level which use methods other than generally accepted accounting principles.

	Reportable Segments						
	Consolidated	% inc./ (dec.)	Corporate and Eliminations	Housekeeping		Dietary	
				Amount	% inc.	Amount	% inc.
Revenues	\$ 773,956,000	11.7%	\$ (29,000)	\$ 595,924,000	11.9%	\$ 178,061,000	11.4%
Cost of services provided	665,149,000	11.3	(45,165,000)	539,837,000	12.4	170,477,000	12.1
Selling, general and administrative	57,310,000	14.0	57,310,000				
Investment and interest income	2,622,000	(43.3)	2,622,000				
Income before income taxes	\$ 54,119,000	9.7%	\$ (9,552,000)	\$ 56,087,000	7.1%	\$ 7,584,000	(2.5)%

Table of Contents***Revenues*****Consolidated**

Consolidated revenues increased 11.7% to \$773,956,000 in 2010 compared to \$692,695,000 in 2009 as a result of the factors discussed below under Reportable Segments.

We have one client, a nursing home chain (Major Client), which in 2010 and 2009 accounted for 11% and 12%, respectively, of consolidated revenues. At both December 31, 2010 and 2009 amounts due from such client represented less than 1% of our accounts receivable balance. Although we expect to continue the relationship with this client, there can be no assurance thereof, and the loss of such client, or a significant reduction in the revenues we receive from this client, would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of our two operating segments. In addition, if such client changes its payment terms it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

Reportable Segments

Housekeeping s 11.9% net growth in reportable segment revenues resulted primarily from an increase in revenues attributable to service agreements entered into with new clients. Excluding revenue from CES operations, Housekeeping segment revenue would have increased 11.0%.

Dietary s 11.4% net growth in reportable segment revenues is primarily a result of providing this service to an increasing number of existing Housekeeping clients. Excluding revenue from CES operations, Dietary segment revenue would have increased 6.2%.

We derived 11% and 9%, respectively, of Housekeeping and Dietary s 2010 revenues from our Major Client.

Costs of services provided**Consolidated**

As a percentage of consolidated revenues, cost of services decreased to 85.9% in 2010 from 86.3% in 2009. The following table provides a comparison of the primary cost of services provided-key indicators that we manage on a consolidated basis in evaluating our financial performance.

Cost of Services Provided-Key Indicators	2010%	2009%	Decr%
Bad debt provision	.3	.3	
Workers compensation and general liability insurance	3.6	3.9	(.3)

The bad debt expense remained consistent as a percentage of revenue as there was not an increase in expense recorded related to amounts due from clients which we evaluate as being subject to recovery uncertainty. In the period when we evaluate that there is an uncertainty associated with the collectability of amounts due from a client, we record a bad debt provision based upon our initial estimate of ultimate collectability. We revise such provision as additional information is available which we believe enables us to have a more accurate estimate of the collectability of an account. Some of our clients may experience liquidity problems because of governmental funding or operational issues. Such liquidity problems may cause them to not pay us as agreed upon or necessitate them filing for bankruptcy

protection. In the event of additional clients filing for bankruptcy protection, we would increase our bad debt provision during the reporting period when such filing occurs. Therefore, if more clients file for bankruptcy protection or if we have to increase our current provision related to existing bankruptcies, our bad debt provision may increase from our last two years' average of .3%, as a percentage of consolidated revenues.

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The workers' compensation and general liability insurance expense decrease is primarily the result of favorable claims experience during the year as compared to the overall increase in revenue for the year.

Reportable Segments

Cost of services provided for Housekeeping, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, for 2010 increased to 90.6% compared to 90.2% in 2009. Cost of services provided for Dietary, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, increased for 2010 to 95.7% from 95.1% in 2009.

The following table provides a comparison of the primary cost of services provided-key indicators, as a percentage of the respective segment's revenues that we manage on a reportable segment basis in evaluating our financial performance:

Cost of Services Provided-Key Indicators	2010%	2009%	Incr (Decr)%
Housekeeping labor and other labor costs	81.1	81.3	(.2)
Housekeeping supplies	6.9	6.4	.5
Dietary labor and other labor costs	53.5	52.5	1.0
Dietary supplies	39.4	40.0	(.6)

The decrease in Housekeeping labor and other labor costs, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, resulted primarily from efficiencies recognized in managing labor at the facility level. We can realize volatility in Housekeeping labor and other labor costs from time to time as a result of inefficient management of labor in respect to adhering to established labor and other labor costs benchmarks at various operational levels, or the timing of passing through to clients, changes in wage rates as a result of legislative or collective bargaining actions. Although we believe these factors were controlled effectively in 2010 in comparison to 2009, ineffective control of these factors in the future would result in unfavorable volatility in our labor and other labor costs. The increase in Housekeeping supplies, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, resulted primarily from an increase in linen supplies due to the growth in laundry and linen revenue. We do realize volatility in the costs of supplies utilized in providing our Housekeeping services but we work to mitigate any vendor price increases through efficiencies in managing such costs. Our supplies' costs are impacted by commodity pricing factors, which in many cases are unpredictable and outside of our control. Although we endeavor to pass on to clients such increased costs, from time to time, sporadic unanticipated increases in the costs of certain supply items due to economic conditions may result in a timing delay in obtaining such increases from our clients. Additionally, if the increase is a result of a temporary market condition or change in availability of the specific commodity, and trends indicate it will not continue, we may not be able to pass such temporary increase on to our clients until the time of our next scheduled annual service billing review.

The increase in Dietary labor and other labor costs, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, resulted from inefficiencies in managing these costs at the facility level. As noted above in the Housekeeping labor and other labor costs discussion, our ability to control volatility in labor and other labor costs is directly related to our efficient management of labor at the various Dietary operational levels in respect to established staffing benchmarks, as well as procuring on a timely basis increases from clients to reflect increased labor and other labor costs. We believe Dietary's increase in labor and other labor costs can be reduced in future periods by addressing such volatility factors effectively.

The decrease in Dietary supplies, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, is a result of improved management of these costs and more favorable vendor prices obtained through further consolidation of dietary supply vendors. Dietary

supplies, to a much greater extent than Housekeeping supplies, are impacted by commodity pricing factors, which in many cases are unpredictable and outside of our control. Although we endeavor to pass on to clients such

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increased costs, from time to time, sporadic unanticipated increases in the costs of certain supply items due to market economic conditions may result in a timing delay in passing on such increases to our clients. It is this type of spike in Dietary supplies costs that could most adversely affect Dietary's operating performance. The adverse effect would be realized if we delay in passing on such costs to our clients or in instances where we may not be able to pass such increase on to our clients until the time of our next scheduled service billing review. We endeavor to mitigate the impact of unanticipated increase in such supplies costs through consolidation of vendors, which increases our ability to obtain reduced pricing.

Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative Expense

		Years Ended December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	% Inc./(Dec.)
Selling, general and administrative expense w/o deferred compensation change	(a)	\$ 55,985,000	\$ 48,472,000	15.5%
Gain deferred compensation fund		1,325,000	1,797,000	(26.3)%
Consolidated selling, general and administrative expense	(b)	\$ 57,310,000	\$ 50,269,000	14.0%

(a) Selling, general and administrative expense excluding the gain of the deferred compensation fund.

(b) Consolidated selling, general and administrative expense reported for the period presented.

Although our growth in consolidated revenues was 11.7% for the year ended December 31, 2010, selling, general and administrative expenses excluding gain of deferred compensation fund increased 15.5% or \$7,513,000 compared to the 2009 comparable period. Consequently for the year ended December 31, 2010, selling, general and administrative expenses (excluding impact of deferred compensation fund), as a percentage of consolidated revenues, increased to 7.2% of consolidated revenues as compared to 7.0% in the 2009 comparable period. This percentage increase resulted primarily from an increase in our payroll and payroll related expenses which grew in advance of the new business that was obtained during the course of the year. We expect to maintain selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated revenues consistent with historical levels in 2011.

The increase in consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses was partially attributable to an increase in compensation expense (reported in this financial statement item) reflecting the increase in our Deferred Compensation liability due to an increase in the market value of the investments held in our Deferred Compensation Fund as noted below in Consolidated Investment and Interest Income discussion. Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$7,041,000 or 14.0%.

Consolidated Investment and Interest Income

Investment and interest income, as a percentage of consolidated revenues, decreased to 0.3% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 0.7% for the comparable period in 2009. The decrease in investment and interest income was primarily attributable to the decrease in interest earned, and realized and unrealized net gains on our marketable securities portfolio during this period. Additionally, we recognized a lower increase in the market value of the investments held in our Deferred Compensation Fund compared to the prior year. The decrease in interest income

derived from our marketable securities resulted partially from a reduction in the amount of change in our marketable securities portfolio during 2010. From time to time in 2010, we sold securities to increase cash and cash equivalents to fund our revenue growth. Additionally, we realized lower rate of returns on our marketable securities and on cash and cash equivalents during the year.

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Income before Income Taxes

Consolidated

As a result of the discussion above related to revenues and expenses, consolidated income before income taxes for 2010 decreased slightly to 7.0%, as a percentage of consolidated revenues, compared to 7.1% in 2009.

Reportable Segments

Housekeeping's 7.1% increase in income before income taxes is primarily attributable to the gross profit earned on the 11.9% increase in organic reportable segment revenues.

Dietary's income before income taxes decrease of 2.5% on a reportable segment basis is primarily attributable to factors discussed in Dietary's cost of services key indicators, which was offset by the gross profit earned on the 11.4% increase in reportable segment revenues and the 16.7% CES contribution to Dietary's 2010 increase in income before income taxes.

Consolidated Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was 36.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 38.5% for 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily the result of tax credits realized upon the filing, in the third quarter of 2010, of the 2009 income tax return compared to estimated tax credits for previous fiscal periods. Additionally, there was a slight decrease in the effective tax rate resulting from changes in the apportionment of our income among the states within which we do business that have positively impacted our combined state income taxes.

Absent any significant change in federal, or state and local tax laws, we expect our effective tax rate for 2011 to approximate a rate between our 2010 rate of 36.4% and our historical rate of 38.5%. Our actual 2011 rate will be impacted by our ability to obtain available 2011 tax credits related to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE Act) that was enacted in March 2010. However, due to the requirements of the realization of this credit, the effect cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Our effective tax rate differs from the federal income tax statutory rate principally because of the effect of state and local income taxes.

Consolidated Net Income

As a result of the matters discussed above, consolidated net income as a percentage of revenue for 2010 slightly increased to 4.5% compared to 4.4% for 2009.

2009 Compared with 2008

The following table sets forth 2009 income statement key components that we use to evaluate our financial performance on a consolidated and reportable segment basis, as well as the percentage increases of each compared to 2008 amounts. The differences between the reportable segments' operating results and other disclosed data and our consolidated financial statements relate primarily to corporate level transactions and recording of transactions at the reportable segment level which use methods other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Reportable Segments

Housekeeping

Dietary

	Consolidated	% inc.	Corporate and Eliminations	Amount	% inc.	Amount	% inc.
Revenues	\$ 692,695,000	14.9%	\$ 127,000	\$ 532,723,000	9.0%	\$ 159,845,000	38.5%
Cost of services provided	597,715,000	14.7	(34,696,000)	480,348,000	8.6	152,063,000	35.6
Selling, general and administrative	50,269,000	27.2	50,269,000				
Investment and interest income	4,624,000	242.8	4,624,000				
Income before income taxes	\$ 49,335,000	14.0%	\$ (10,822,000)	\$ 52,375,000	12.4%	\$ 7,782,000	137.9%

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Table of Contents***Revenues*****Consolidated**

Consolidated revenues increased 14.9% to \$692,695,000 in 2009 compared to \$602,718,000 in 2008 as a result of the factors discussed below under Reportable Segments.

Our Major Client in 2009 and 2008 accounted for 12% and 15%, respectively, of consolidated revenues. At both December 31, 2009 and 2008 amounts due from such client represented less than 1% of our accounts receivable balance. Although we expect to continue the relationship with this client, there can be no assurance thereof, and the loss of such client, or a significant reduction in the revenues we receive from this client, would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of our two operating segments. In addition, if such client changes its payment terms it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

Reportable Segments

Housekeeping s 9.0% net growth in reportable segment revenues resulted primarily from an increase in revenues attributable to service agreements entered into with new clients. CES accounted for approximately 3% of the increase in housekeeping segment revenue.

Dietary s 38.5% net growth in reportable segment revenues is primarily a result of providing this service to an increasing number of existing Housekeeping clients. CES accounted for approximately 15% of the increase in Dietary segment revenue.

We derived 13% and 11%, respectively, of Housekeeping and Dietary s 2009 revenues from our Major Client.

Costs of services provided**Consolidated**

As a percentage of consolidated revenues, cost of services decreased slightly to 86.3% in 2009 compared to 86.5% in 2008. The following table provides a comparison of the primary cost of services provided-key indicators that we manage on a consolidated basis in evaluating our financial performance.

Cost of Services Provided-Key Indicators	2009%	2008%	Inc/(Decr)%
Bad debt provision	.3	.7	(.4)
Workers' compensation and general liability insurance	3.9	3.4	.5

The decrease in bad debt provision is primarily a result of less expense recorded related to certain nursing homes filing for bankruptcy. In the period when a client files for bankruptcy, we record a bad debt provision based upon our initial estimate of ultimate collectability. We revise such provision as additional information is available which we believe enables us to have a more accurate estimate of the collectability of an account. Some of our clients may experience liquidity problems because of governmental funding or operational issues. Such liquidity problems may cause them to not pay us as agreed upon or necessitate them filing for bankruptcy protection. In the event of additional clients filing for bankruptcy protection, we would increase our bad debt provision during our reporting period of such

filing. Therefore, if more clients file for bankruptcy protection or if we have to increase our current provision related to existing bankruptcies, our bad debt provision may increase from our last two years' average of .5%, as a percentage of consolidated revenues.

The workers' compensation and general liability insurance expense increase is primarily a result of unfavorable claims experience during the year.

Table of Contents**Reportable Segments**

Cost of services provided for Housekeeping, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, for 2009 decreased to 90.2% compared to 90.5% in 2008. Cost of services provided for Dietary, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, decreased for 2009 to 95.1% from 97.2% in 2008.

The following table provides a comparison of the primary cost of services provided-key indicators, as a percentage of the respective segment's revenues that we manage on a reportable segment basis in evaluating our financial performance:

Cost of Services Provided-Key Indicators	2009%	2008%	Inc/(Decr)%
Housekeeping labor and other labor costs	81.3	81.4	(.1)
Housekeeping supplies	6.4	6.2	.2
Dietary labor and other labor costs	52.5	53.2	(.7)
Dietary supplies	40.0	40.1	(.1)

Housekeeping labor and other labor costs, as a percentage of Housekeeping revenues, remained essentially unchanged in comparison to the prior year. We can realize volatility in Housekeeping labor and other labor costs from time to time as a result of inefficient management of labor in respect to adhering to established labor and other labor costs benchmarks at various operational levels, or the timing of passing through to clients' changes in wage rates as a result of legislative or collective bargaining actions. Although we believe these factors were controlled effectively in 2009 in comparison to 2008, ineffective control of these factors in the future would result in unfavorable volatility in our labor and other labor costs. Housekeeping supplies increased slightly in comparison to prior year. We do realize volatility in the costs of supplies utilized in providing our Housekeeping services but we were able to mitigate any vendor price increases thru efficiencies in managing such costs. Our supplies' costs are impacted by commodity pricing factors, which in many cases are unpredictable and outside of our control. Although we endeavor to pass on to clients such increased costs, from time to time, sporadic unanticipated increases in the costs of certain supply items due to economic conditions may result in a timing delay in obtaining such increases from our clients. Additionally, if the increase is a result of a temporary market condition or change in availability of the specific commodity, and trends indicate it will not continue, we may not be able to pass such temporary increase on to our clients until the time of our next scheduled annual service billing review.

The decrease in Dietary labor and other labor costs, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, resulted primarily from efficiencies in managing these costs as compared to prior periods. Additionally, such costs, as a percentage of Dietary revenues, recognized a net favorable effect as a result of CES operations, realizing lower Dietary labor and other labor costs, as a percentage of its Dietary revenues, than historically realized by Healthcare. As noted above in the Housekeeping labor and other labor costs discussion, our ability to control volatility in labor and other labor costs is directly related to our efficient management of labor at the various Dietary operational levels in respect to established staffing benchmarks, as well as procuring on a timely basis increases from clients to reflect increased labor and other labor costs. We believe Dietary's improvement in labor and other labor costs is a result of addressing such volatility factors effectively.

The slight decrease in Dietary supplies, as a percentage of Dietary segment revenues, is a result of better management of these supplies at the facility level and improved vendor prices resulting from increases in our purchasing volume of Dietary supplies. Dietary supplies, to a much greater extent than Housekeeping supplies, are impacted by commodity pricing factors, which in many cases are unpredictable and outside of our control. Although we endeavor to pass on to

clients such increased costs, from time to time, sporadic unanticipated increases in the costs of certain supply items due to market economic conditions may result in a timing delay in passing on such increases to our clients. Additionally in 2008, Dietary supply costs increased as the result of the

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impact of temporary market conditions on the specific commodity, which we did not anticipate and were unable to predict the extent of the upward trend in such supply costs. It is this type of spike in Dietary supplies costs that could most adversely affect Dietary's operating performance. The adverse effect would be realized if we delay in passing on such costs to our clients or in instances where we may not be able to pass such increase on to our clients until the time of our next scheduled service billing review.

Consolidated Selling, General and Administrative Expense

		December 31, 2009	Years Ended December 31, 2008	% Inc.
Selling, general and administrative expense w/o deferred compensation change	(a)	\$ 48,472,000	\$ 41,912,000	15.7%
Gain/(loss) deferred compensation fund		1,797,000	(2,389,000)	24.8%
Consolidated selling, general and administrative expense	(b)	\$ 50,269,000	\$ 39,523,000	27.2%

(a) Selling, general and administrative expense excluding the gain of the deferred compensation fund.

(b) Consolidated selling, general and administrative expense reported for the period presented.

Although consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses increased in 2009 by \$10,746,000 or 27.2% over 2008, the increase resulted primarily from the effect of recording an increase to compensation expense reflecting the increase in our Deferred Compensation liability resulting from an increase in market value of the investments held in our Deferred Compensation Fund as noted below in Consolidated Investment and Interest Income discussion. Absent the effect of market value change in both 2009 and 2008 in our Deferred Compensation Fund, consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$6,560,000 or 15.7%, which is consistent with our 14.9% growth in revenues. Additionally selling, general and administrative expenses year-to-year comparison is unfavorably affected by increased professional and legal fees incurred in 2009 associated with the CES acquisition and settlements of employment related matters.

Consolidated Investment and Interest Income

Investment and interest income in 2009 increased \$3,275,000 or 243% over 2008 reported amounts. The net increase is primarily attributable to an increase in market value of the investments held in our Deferred Compensation Fund. Such net increase in consolidated investment and interest income was somewhat offset by reduced rates of return on cash and cash equivalents recognized during the year.

Income before Income Taxes**Consolidated**

As a result of the discussion above related to revenues and expenses, consolidated income before income taxes for 2009 decreased slightly to 7.1%, as a percentage of consolidated revenues, compared to 7.2% in 2008.

Reportable Segments

Housekeeping's 12.4% increase in income before income taxes is attributable approximately equally between the gross profit earned on the 9.0% increase in organic reportable segment revenues and the gross profit earned on Housekeeping revenues from the service agreements acquired in the CES acquisition.

Dietary's income before income taxes increase of 137.9% on a reportable segment basis is primarily attributable to the gross profit earned on the 23.5% increase in organic reportable segment revenues, as well as the improvement in

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gross profit earned at certain existing clients' facilities derived primarily from the factors discussed in Dietary's cost of services key indicators. Additionally, CES contributed approximately 42.8% of Dietary's 2009 increase in income before income taxes.

Consolidated Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was 38.5% in each of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. Our 38.5% effective tax rate differs from the federal income tax statutory rate principally because of the effect of state and local income taxes.

Consolidated Net Income

As a result of the matters discussed above, consolidated net income for 2009 and 2008 remained consistent at 4.4%, as a percentage of consolidated revenues.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

We consider the three policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements because their application places the most significant demands on our judgment. Therefore, it should be noted that financial reporting results rely on estimating the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Specific risks for these critical accounting policies and estimates are described in the following paragraphs. For these estimates, we caution that future events rarely develop exactly as forecasted, and the best estimates routinely require adjustment. Any such adjustments or revisions to estimates could result in material differences to previously reported amounts.

The three policies discussed are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by accounting standards generally accepted in the United States, with no need for our judgment in their application. There are also areas in which our judgment in selecting another available alternative would not produce a materially different result. See our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto which are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which contain accounting policies and other disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Allowance for Doubtful Accounts (the Allowance) is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for bad debts charged to earnings. The Allowance is evaluated based on our periodic review of accounts and notes receivable and is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

We have had varying collection experience with respect to our accounts and notes receivable. When contractual terms are not met, we generally encounter difficulty in collecting amounts due from certain of our clients. Therefore, we have sometimes been required to extend the period of payment for certain clients beyond contractual terms. These clients include those who have terminated service agreements and slow payers experiencing financial difficulties. In making credit evaluations, in addition to analyzing and anticipating, where possible, the specific cases described above, we consider the general collection risks associated with trends in the long-term care industry. We also establish

credit limits, perform ongoing credit evaluations, and monitor accounts to minimize the risk of loss.

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In accordance with the risk of extending credit, we regularly evaluate our accounts and notes receivable for impairment or loss of value and when appropriate, will provide in our Allowance for such receivables. We generally follow a policy of reserving for receivables due from clients in bankruptcy, clients with which we are in litigation for collection and other slow paying clients. The reserve is based upon our estimates of ultimate collectability. Correspondingly, once our recovery of a receivable is determined through litigation, bankruptcy proceedings or negotiation to be less than the recorded amount on our balance sheet, we will charge-off the applicable amount to the Allowance.

Our methodology for the Allowance is based upon a risk-based evaluation of accounts and notes receivable associated with a client's ability to make payments. Such Allowance generally consists of an initial amount established based upon criteria generally applied if and when a client account files bankruptcy, is placed for collection/litigation and/or is considered to be pending collection/litigation.

The initial Allowance is adjusted either higher or lower when additional information is available to permit a more accurate estimate of the collectability of an account.

Summarized below for the years 2008 through 2010 are the aggregate account balances for the three Allowance criteria noted above, net write-offs of client accounts, bad debt provision and allowance for doubtful accounts.

Year Ending	Aggregate Account Balances of Clients in Bankruptcy or in/or Pending Collection/Litigation	Net Write-Offs of Client Accounts	Bad Debt Provision	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
2008	\$ 8,417,000	\$ 5,304,000	\$ 4,234,000	\$ 3,214,000
2009	\$ 9,874,000	\$ 978,000	\$ 2,404,000	\$ 4,640,000
2010	\$ 8,550,000	\$ 2,771,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 4,069,000

At December 31, 2010, we identified accounts totaling \$8,550,000 that require an Allowance based on potential impairment or loss of value. An Allowance totaling \$4,069,000 was provided for these accounts at such date. Actual collections of these accounts could differ from that which we currently estimate. If our actual collection experience is 5% less than our estimate, the related increase to our Allowance would decrease net income by approximately \$148,000.

Notwithstanding our efforts to minimize credit risk exposure, our clients could be adversely affected if future industry trends, as more fully discussed under Liquidity and Capital Resources below, and as further described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in Part I under Risk Factors, Government Regulation of Clients and Service Agreements/Collections, change in such a manner as to negatively impact the cash flows of our clients. If our clients experience a negative impact in their cash flows, it would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Accrued Insurance Claims

We currently have a Paid Loss Retrospective Insurance Plan for general liability and workers' compensation insurance, which comprise approximately 26% of our liabilities at December 31, 2010. Our accounting for this plan is affected

by various uncertainties because we must make assumptions and apply judgment to estimate the ultimate cost to settle reported claims and claims incurred but not reported as of the balance sheet date. We address these uncertainties by regularly evaluating our claims pay-out experience, present value factor and other factors related to the nature of specific claims in arriving at the basis for our accrued insurance claims estimate. Our evaluations are based primarily on current information derived from reviewing our claims experience and industry

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trends. In the event that our claims experience and/or industry trends result in an unfavorable change, it would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. Under these plans, predetermined loss limits are arranged with an insurance company to limit both our per-occurrence cash outlay and annual insurance plan cost.

For workers' compensation, we record a reserve based on the present value of future payments, including an estimate of claims incurred but not reported, that are developed as a result of a review of our historical data and open claims. The present value of the payout is determined by applying an 8% discount factor against the estimated value of the claims over the estimated remaining pay-out period. Reducing the discount factor by 1% would reduce net income by approximately \$86,000. Additionally, reducing the estimated payout period by six months would result in an approximate \$145,000 reduction in net income.

For general liability, we record a reserve for the estimated ultimate amounts to be paid for known claims. The estimated ultimate reserve amount recorded is derived from the estimated claim reserves provided by our insurance carrier reduced by an historical experience factor.

Asset Valuations and Review for Potential Impairment

We review our fixed assets, deferred income taxes, goodwill and other intangible assets at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. This review requires that we make assumptions regarding the value of these assets and the changes in circumstances that would affect the carrying value of these assets. If such analysis indicates that a possible impairment may exist, we are then required to estimate the fair value of the asset and, as deemed appropriate, expense all or a portion of the asset. The determination of fair value includes numerous uncertainties, such as the impact of competition on future value. We believe that we have made reasonable estimates and judgments in determining whether our long-term assets have been impaired; however, if there is a material change in the assumptions used in our determination of fair value or if there is a material change in economic conditions or circumstances influencing fair value, we could be required to recognize certain impairment charges in the future. As a result of our most recent reviews, no changes in asset values were required.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents, and marketable securities of \$83,129,000 and working capital of \$181,244,000 compared to December 31, 2009 cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$83,949,000 and working capital of \$177,453,000. We view our cash and cash equivalents, and marketable securities as our principal measure of liquidity. Our current ratio at December 31, 2010 decreased to 5.5 to 1 from 6.1 to 1 at December 31, 2009. This decrease resulted primarily from increases in accrued payroll, withheld payroll taxes primarily resulting from the timing of such payments and accrued insurance claims expense. Additionally, the decrease was impacted by the slight decline in our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at December 31, 2010 from December 31, 2009. While our revenue and net income increased in 2010, our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities did not experience a similar increase due to the investment required to support our 2010 revenue growth and the payment of dividends to shareholders. The current ratio decrease was favorably impacted by the increase in accounts and notes receivable resulting from our 11.7% increase in revenues. On an historical basis, our operations have generally produced consistent cash flow and have required limited capital resources. We believe our current and near term cash flow positions will enable us to fund our continued anticipated growth.

Table of Contents**Operating Activities**

The net cash provided by our operating activities was \$37,747,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The principal sources of net cash flows from operating activities for 2010 were net income, and non-cash charges to operations for bad debt provisions, depreciation and amortization. Additionally, operating activities cash flows increased by \$9,221,000 as a result of the increase in accounts payable and other accrued expenses (\$1,306,000), accrued payroll and payroll taxes (\$4,437,000), accrued insurance claims (\$775,000), and deferred compensation liability (\$1,697,000) and decrease in prepaid expense and other assets (\$1,006,000). The operating activities that used the largest amount of cash during 2010 was a net increase of \$10,341,000 in accounts and notes receivable (\$6,270,000), long-term notes receivable (\$432,000), and an increase of prepaid income taxes (\$4,014,000) due to the timing of payments and inventory (\$3,639,000) resulting primarily from the 11.7% growth in the Company's revenues for 2010.

Investing Activities

Our principal source of cash in investing activities for 2010 was \$7,210,000 for the net sales and maturities of marketable securities. The net sales and maturities of marketable securities enabled us to increase cash and cash equivalents to support the increase in client facilities in 2010 and dividend payments. Additionally, we expended \$4,174,000 for the purchase of housekeeping equipment, computer software and equipment, and laundry equipment installations. See Capital Expenditures below.

Financing Activities

We have paid regular quarterly cash dividends since the second quarter of 2003. During 2010, we paid to shareholders regular quarterly cash dividends totaling \$39,285,000 as follows.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Cash dividend per common share	\$.1400	\$.1467	\$.1533	\$.1550
Total cash dividends paid	\$9,224,000	\$9,677,000	\$10,124,000	\$10,260,000
Record date	February 12	April 23	July 23	October 22
Payment date	March 5	May 14	August 6	November 5

Additionally, on January 25, 2011, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$.15625 per common share, which will be paid on March 4, 2011 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on February 11, 2011.

Our Board of Directors reviews our dividend policy on a quarterly basis. Although there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends or the amount of the dividend, we expect to continue to pay a regular quarterly cash dividend. In connection with the establishment of our dividend policy, we adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan in 2003.

During the year ended December 31, 2010 we elected not to purchase any of our common stock but we remain authorized to purchase 1,698,000 of our common stock pursuant to previous Board of Directors' approvals.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received proceeds of \$4,790,000 from the exercise of stock options by employees and directors. Additionally, as a result of deductions derived from the stock option exercises, we

recognized an income tax benefit of \$1,938,000.

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Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

Our future contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2010 consist of the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating lease expense	\$ 1,158,000	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 1,205,000

Line of Credit

We have a \$36,000,000 (increased to \$42,000,000 on January 1, 2011) bank line of credit on which we may draw to meet short-term liquidity requirements in excess of internally generated cash flow. Amounts drawn under the line of credit are payable upon demand. At December 31, 2010, there were no borrowings under the line of credit. However, at such date, we had outstanding a \$35,420,000 (increased to \$40,420,000 on January 1, 2011) irrevocable standby letter of credit which relates to payment obligations under our insurance programs. As a result of the letter of credit issued, the amount available under the line of credit was reduced by \$35,420,000 at December 31, 2010.

The line of credit requires us to satisfy two financial covenants. Such covenants and their respective status at December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Covenant Description and Requirement	Status at December 31, 2010
Commitment coverage ratio: cash and cash equivalents plus marketable securities must equal or exceed outstanding obligations under the line by a multiple of 2.0	2.3
Tangible net worth: must exceed \$185,000,000	\$188,862,000

As noted above, we complied with both financial covenants at December 31, 2010 and expect to continue to remain in compliance with all such financial covenants. As of January 1, 2011, the commitment coverage rate has been modified so that cash and cash equivalents plus marketable securities must equal or exceed outstanding obligations under the line by a multiple of 1.25 (versus the multiple of 2.0 as of December 31, 2010). This line of credit expires on June 30, 2012. We believe the line of credit will be renewed at that time.

Accounts and Notes Receivable

We expend considerable effort to collect the amounts due for our services on the terms agreed upon with our clients. Many of our clients participate in programs funded by federal and state governmental agencies which historically have encountered delays in making payments to its program participants. Congress has enacted a number of laws during the past decade that have significantly altered, or may alter, overall government reimbursement for nursing home services. Because our clients' revenues are generally dependent on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates and mechanisms, the overall effect of these laws and trends in the long term care industry have affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. These factors, in addition to delays in payments from clients, have resulted in and could continue to result in

significant additional bad debts in the near future. Whenever possible, when a client falls behind in making agreed-upon payments, we convert the unpaid accounts receivable to interest bearing promissory notes. The promissory notes receivable provide a means by which to further evidence the amounts owed and provide a definitive repayment plan and therefore may ultimately enhance our ability to collect the amounts due. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had \$9,269,000 and \$9,257,000, net of reserves, respectively, of such promissory notes outstanding. Additionally, we consider restructuring service agreements from full service to management-only service in the case of certain clients experiencing financial difficulties. We

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believe that such restructurings may provide us with a means to maintain a relationship with the client while at the same time minimizing collection exposure.

As a result of the current economic crisis, many states have significant budget deficits. State Medicaid programs are experiencing increased demand, and with lower revenues than projected, they have fewer resources to support their Medicaid programs. In addition, in March 2010, comprehensive health care reform legislation was signed into law. The Act will significantly impact the governmental healthcare programs our clients participate in, and reimbursements received there under from governmental or third-party payors. Furthermore, in the coming year, new proposals or additional changes in existing regulations could be made under the Act which could directly impact the governmental reimbursement programs in which our clients participate. As a result, some state Medicaid programs are reconsidering previously approved increases in nursing home reimbursement or are considering delaying those increases. A few states have indicated they may run out of cash to pay Medicaid providers, including nursing homes. Any negative changes in our clients' reimbursements would negatively impact our results of operations. Although we are currently evaluating the Act's effect on our client base, we may not know the full effect until such a time as these laws are fully implemented and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other agencies issue applicable regulations or guidance.

We have had varying collection experience with respect to our accounts and notes receivable. When contractual terms are not met, we generally encounter difficulty in collecting amounts due from certain of our clients. Therefore, we have sometimes been required to extend the period of payment for certain clients beyond contractual terms. These clients include those who have terminated service agreements and slow payers experiencing financial difficulties. In order to provide for these collection problems and the general risk associated with the granting of credit terms, we have recorded bad debt provisions (in an Allowance for Doubtful Accounts) of \$2,200,000, \$2,404,000 and \$4,234,000 in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These provisions represent approximately .3%, .3% and .7%, as a percentage of total revenues for such respective periods. In making our credit evaluations, in addition to analyzing and anticipating, where possible, the specific cases described above, we consider the general collection risk associated with trends in the long-term care industry. We also establish credit limits, perform ongoing credit evaluation and monitor accounts to minimize the risk of loss. Notwithstanding our efforts to minimize credit risk exposure, our clients could be adversely affected if future industry trends change in such a manner as to negatively impact their cash flows. If our clients experience a negative impact in their cash flows, it would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

At December 31, 2010, amounts due from our Major Client represented less than 1% of our accounts receivable balance. If such client changes its payment terms, it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

Insurance Programs

We have a Paid Loss Retrospective Insurance Plan for general liability and workers' compensation insurance. Under these plans, pre-determined loss limits are arranged with an insurance company to limit both our per-occurrence cash outlay and annual insurance plan cost.

For workers' compensation, we record a reserve based on the present value of future payments, including an estimate of claims incurred but not reported, that are developed as a result of a review of our historical data and open claims. The present value of the payout is determined by applying an 8% discount factor against the estimated value of the claims over the estimated remaining pay-out period.

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For general liability, we record a reserve for the estimated ultimate amounts to be paid for known claims. The estimated ultimate reserve amount recorded is derived from the estimated claim reserves provided by our insurance carrier reduced by an historical experience factor.

We regularly evaluate our claims pay-out experience, present value factor and other factors related to the nature of specific claims in arriving at the basis for our accrued insurance claims estimate. Our evaluation is based primarily on current information derived from reviewing our claims experience and industry trends. In the event that our claims experience and/or industry trends result in an unfavorable change, it would have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Capital Expenditures

The level of capital expenditures is generally dependent on the number of new clients obtained. Such capital expenditures primarily consist of housekeeping equipment purchases, laundry and linen equipment installations, and computer hardware and software. Although we have no specific material commitments for capital expenditures through the end of calendar year 2011, we estimate that for the period we will have capital expenditures of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in connection with housekeeping equipment purchases and laundry and linen equipment installations in our clients facilities, as well as expenditures relating to internal data processing hardware and software requirements. We believe that our cash from operations, existing cash and cash equivalents balance and credit line will be adequate for the foreseeable future to satisfy the needs of our operations and to fund our anticipated growth. However, should these sources not be sufficient, we would, if necessary, seek to obtain necessary working capital from such sources as long-term debt or equity financing.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements, other than our irrevocable standby letter of credit previously discussed.

Effects of Inflation

Although there can be no assurance thereof, we believe that in most instances we will be able to recover increases in costs attributable to inflation by passing through such cost increases to our clients.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

At December 31, 2010, we had \$83,129,000 in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the fair value of all of our cash equivalents and marketable securities is determined based on Level 2 inputs, which consist of quoted prices whose value is based upon quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market. We place our cash investments in instruments that meet credit quality standards, as specified in our investment policy guidelines.

Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate investments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their market value adversely impacted due to an increase in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or if there is a decline in the fair value of our investments.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Healthcare Services Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Healthcare Services Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) (a Pennsylvania Corporation) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Healthcare Services Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Healthcare Services Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 18, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Edison, New Jersey
February 18, 2011

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Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Healthcare Services Group, Inc. ("Healthcare" or the "Company"), is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, as prescribed above, for the period covered by this report. Based on our evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 is effective as a whole.

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

The Company's independent auditors have audited, and reported on, the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. This report appears on page 39.

Daniel P. McCartney
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
February 18, 2011

Richard W. Hudson
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
February 18, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Healthcare Services Group, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

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We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, and our report dated February 18, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Edison, New Jersey
February 18, 2011

Table of Contents**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,692,000	\$ 31,301,000
Marketable securities, at fair value	43,437,000	52,648,000
Accounts and notes receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,069,000 in 2010 and \$4,640,000 in 2009	108,426,000	104,356,000
Inventories and supplies	20,614,000	16,974,000
Deferred income taxes		115,000
Prepaid income taxes	3,978,000	
Prepaid expenses and other	5,628,000	6,776,000
Total current assets	221,775,000	212,170,000
Property and equipment:		
Laundry and linen equipment installations	1,886,000	1,695,000
Housekeeping equipment and office furniture	20,111,000	16,905,000
Autos and trucks	284,000	278,000
	22,281,000	18,878,000
Less accumulated depreciation	15,625,000	14,487,000
	6,656,000	4,391,000
GOODWILL	16,955,000	17,087,000
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS , less accumulated amortization of \$5,938,000 in 2010 and \$4,038,000 in 2009	7,262,000	8,862,000
NOTES RECEIVABLE long term portion, net of discount	5,055,000	4,623,000
DEFERRED COMPENSATION FUNDING , at fair value	12,080,000	10,783,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES long term portion	8,109,000	7,907,000
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS	42,000	69,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 277,934,000	\$ 265,892,000
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,434,000	\$ 9,134,000
Accrued payroll, accrued and withheld payroll taxes	21,429,000	17,647,000
Other accrued expenses	1,988,000	3,057,000

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Income taxes payable		35,000
Deferred income taxes	604,000	
Accrued insurance claims	5,076,000	4,844,000
Total current liabilities	40,531,000	34,717,000
ACCRUED INSURANCE CLAIMS long term portion	11,845,000	11,302,000
DEFERRED COMPENSATION LIABILITY	12,479,000	11,099,000
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 69,315,000 shares issued in 2010 and 68,729,000 shares in 2009	693,000	687,000
Additional paid-in capital	100,138,000	92,110,000
Retained earnings	130,993,000	135,837,000
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes	(78,000)	
Common stock in treasury, at cost, 3,139,000 shares in 2010 and 3,316,000 shares in 2009	(18,667,000)	(19,860,000)
Total stockholders equity	213,079,000	208,774,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 277,934,000	\$ 265,892,000

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Income**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 773,956,000	\$ 692,695,000	\$ 602,718,000
Operating costs and expenses:			
Costs of services provided	665,149,000	597,715,000	521,269,000
Selling, general and administrative	57,310,000	50,269,000	39,523,000
Other income:			
Investment and interest	2,622,000	4,624,000	1,349,000
Income before income taxes	54,119,000	49,335,000	43,275,000
Income taxes	19,678,000	18,993,000	16,661,000
Net income	\$ 34,441,000	\$ 30,342,000	\$ 26,614,000
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40
Cash dividends per common share	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.39
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	65,917,000	65,376,000	64,697,000
Diluted	67,008,000	66,429,000	66,038,000

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 34,441,000	\$ 30,342,000	\$ 26,614,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,764,000	3,229,000	2,852,000
Bad debt provision	2,200,000	2,404,000	4,234,000
Deferred income tax (benefits)	517,000	(2,390,000)	1,182,000
Stock-based compensation expense	1,332,000	1,074,000	563,000
Amortization of premium on marketable securities	840,000	956,000	174,000
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities	1,083,000	(505,000)	(1,146,000)
Unrealized (gain) loss on deferred compensation fund investments	(1,325,000)	(1,797,000)	2,389,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts and notes receivable	(6,270,000)	(10,202,000)	(17,841,000)
Prepaid income taxes	(4,014,000)	2,838,000	(2,838,000)
Inventories and supplies	(3,639,000)	(620,000)	(963,000)
Notes receivable - long term	(432,000)	(1,422,000)	2,856,000
Deferred compensation funding	29,000	(700,000)	(315,000)
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	1,306,000	1,934,000	(85,000)
Accrued payroll, accrued and withheld payroll taxes	4,437,000	2,800,000	3,753,000
Accrued insurance claims	775,000	3,002,000	(1,195,000)
Deferred compensation liability	1,697,000	2,817,000	(1,725,000)
Income taxes payable		35,000	(1,726,000)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,006,000	4,512,000	(121,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	37,747,000	38,307,000	16,662,000
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Disposals of fixed assets	44,000	220,000	157,000
Additions to property and equipment	(4,174,000)	(2,154,000)	(1,577,000)
Purchases of marketable securities, net	(38,873,000)	(3,686,000)	(48,442,000)
Sales of marketable securities, net	46,083,000		
Cash paid for acquisition		(4,613,000)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,080,000	(10,233,000)	(49,862,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:			

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Acquisition of treasury stock			(4,652,000)
Dividends paid	(39,285,000)	(32,246,000)	(24,983,000)
Repayment of debt assumed in acquisition		(4,718,000)	
Reissuance of treasury stock pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan	121,000	88,000	61,000
Tax benefit from equity compensation plans	1,938,000	722,000	4,267,000
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	4,790,000	1,880,000	3,547,000
Net cash used in financing activities	(32,436,000)	(34,274,000)	(21,760,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8,391,000	(6,200,000)	(54,960,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	31,301,000	37,501,000	92,461,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 39,692,000	\$ 31,301,000	\$ 37,501,000
Supplementary Cash Flow Information:			
Issuance of 99,000 shares of Common Stock related to acquisition in 2009	\$	\$ 4,494,000	\$
Issuance of 73,000, 73,000 and 92,000 shares of Common Stock in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, pursuant to Employee Stock Plans	\$ 1,047,000	\$ 777,000	\$ 1,293,000

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity****Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Stockholders Equity
Balance, December 31, 2007	67,113,000	\$ 671,000	\$ 74,840,000	\$	\$ 136,110,000	\$ (16,903,000)	\$ 194,718,000
Net income for the year					26,614,000		26,614,000
Exercise of stock options and other stock-based compensation, net of 11,000 shares tendered for payment	1,272,000	13,000	3,534,000				3,547,000
Tax benefit arising from stock option transactions			4,267,000				4,267,000
Purchase of common stock for treasury (444,000 shares)						(4,652,000)	(4,652,000)
Share-based compensation expense stock options			447,000				447,000
Treasury shares issued for Deferred Compensation Plan funding and redemptions (53,000 shares)			269,000			101,000	370,000
Shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Plans (92,000 shares)			806,000			487,000	1,293,000
					(24,983,000)		(24,983,000)

Cash dividends \$.39 per common share Shares issued pursuant to Dividend Reinvestment Plan (6,000 shares)			30,000		31,000	61,000
Balance, December 31, 2008	68,385,000	684,000	84,193,000	137,741,000	(20,936,000)	\$ 201,682,000
Net income for the year				30,342,000		30,342,000
Exercise of stock options and other stock-based compensation, net of 14,000 shares tendered for payment	344,000	3,000	1,889,000		(12,000)	1,880,000
Tax benefit arising from stock option transactions			722,000			722,000
Purchase of common stock for treasury Share-based compensation expense stock options			681,000			681,000
Treasury shares issued for Deferred Compensation Plan funding and redemptions (5,000 shares)			328,000		26,000	354,000
Shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Plans (73,000 shares)			351,000		426,000	777,000

Table of Contents**Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Stockholder Equity
Common dividends \$0.49 per common share					(32,246,000)		(32,246,000)
Shares issued pursuant to dividend Reinvestment Plan (8,000 shares)			43,000			45,000	88,000
Shares issued pursuant to acquisition (3,000 shares)			3,903,000			591,000	4,494,000
Balance, December 31, 2009	68,729,000	687,000	92,110,000		135,837,000	(19,860,000)	208,774,000
Comprehensive income:							
Net income for the period					34,441,000		34,441,000
Realized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes				(78,000)			(78,000)
Comprehensive income							34,363,000
Exercise of stock options							
Other stock-based compensation, net of (1,000 shares) tendered	586,000	6,000	4,167,000			617,000	4,790,000
Benefit from equity compensation plans			1,938,000				1,938,000
Share-based compensation expense			1,015,000				1,015,000
Treasury shares issued							
Deferred Compensation Plan							
Issuance and redemptions (1,000 shares)			226,000			90,000	316,000
Shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Plans (1,000 shares)			609,000			438,000	1,047,000
Common dividends \$0.60 per common share					(39,285,000)		(39,285,000)

Shares issued pursuant to
 Dividend Reinvestment
 Plan (8,000 shares)

73,000

48,000

121,000

Balance, December 31,

2019 \$ 69,315,000 2018 \$ 693,000 2017 \$ 100,138,000 2016 \$ (78,000) 2015 \$ 130,993,000 2014 \$ (18,667,000) 2013 \$ 213,079,000

See accompanying notes.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

We provide management, administrative and operating expertise and services to the housekeeping, laundry, linen, facility maintenance and dietary service departments of the health care industry, including nursing homes, retirement complexes, rehabilitation centers and hospitals located throughout the United States. We believe that we are the largest provider of housekeeping and laundry departmental management services to the long-term care industry in the United States rendering such services to approximately 2,500 facilities in 47 states as of December 31, 2010. Although we do not directly participate in any government reimbursement programs, our clients' reimbursements are subject to government regulation. Therefore, they are directly affected by any legislation relating to Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement programs.

We provide our services primarily pursuant to full service agreements with our clients. In such agreements, we are responsible for the day to day management of the managers and hourly employees located at our clients' facilities. We also provide services on the basis of a management-only agreement for a very limited number of clients. Our agreements with clients typically provide for a one year service term, cancelable by either party upon 30 to 90 days notice after the initial 90-day period.

On May 1, 2009, we acquired essentially all of the assets of Contract Environmental Services, Inc. (CES), a South Carolina based corporation which is a provider of professional housekeeping, laundry and dietary services to long-term care and related facilities. The CES results of operations for the period May 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 are included in our consolidated results of operations and financial information presented. Effective January 1, 2010, CES' operations were fully integrated with our operations.

We are organized into two reportable segments; housekeeping, laundry, linen and other services (Housekeeping), and dietary department services (Dietary).

Housekeeping consists of the managing of the client's housekeeping department which is principally responsible for the cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizing of patient rooms and common areas of a client's facility, as well as the laundering and processing of the personal clothing belonging to the facility's patients. Also within the scope of this segment's service is the responsibility for laundering and processing of the bed linens, uniforms and other assorted linen items utilized by a client facility.

Dietary consists of managing the client's dietary department which is principally responsible for food purchasing, meal preparation and providing dietician consulting professional services, which includes the development of a menu that meets the patient's dietary needs. We began the Dietary operations in 1997.

As of December 31, 2010, we operate a wholly-owned subsidiary, Huntingdon Holdings, Inc. (Huntingdon). Huntingdon invests our cash and cash equivalents as well as managing our portfolio of marketable securities. On March 1, 2009, we sold our wholly-owned subsidiary HCSG Supply, Inc. (Supply) for approximately \$1,100,000, financed principally through our acceptance of a secured promissory note which is recorded in our notes receivable in the accompanying December 31, 2010 and 2009 balance sheet.

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Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Healthcare Services Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Huntingdon Holdings, Inc. (HCSG Supply, Inc. accounts are included up through March 1, 2009, the date of the sale of such) after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts and notes receivable and accounts payable. Our marketable securities consist of tax-exempt municipal bond investments that are reported at fair value with the unrealized gains and losses included in our consolidated statements of income. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we define fair value as 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 (exit price). The fair value of our cash equivalents and marketable securities is determined based on Level 2 inputs, which consists of quoted prices for similar assets or market corroborated inputs. We believe recorded values of all of our financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature, stated interest rates and respective maturity dates or durations.

We have certain notes receivable that either do not bear interest or bear interest at a below market rate. Therefore, such notes receivable of \$1,910,000 and \$1,888,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, have been discounted to their present value and are reported at such values of \$1,846,000 and \$1,801,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at time of purchase.

Investments in Marketable Securities

We define our marketable securities as fixed income investments which are highly liquid investments that can be readily purchased or sold using established markets. At December 31, 2010, we had marketable securities of \$43,437,000 which were comprised of tax exempt municipal bonds. These investments are reported at fair value on our balance sheet. Unrealized holding losses of \$1,083,000 at December 31, 2010 were recorded in our consolidated statement of income for the year then ended for investments recorded under the fair value option. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the accumulated other comprehensive income on our consolidated balance sheet and stockholder equity includes unrealized losses from marketable securities of \$78,000 related to marketable securities that are not recognized under the fair value option in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The unrealized losses are recorded net of income taxes, although there is no income tax benefit from these amounts since unrealized losses are not subject to income taxes. Management determines the appropriate classification of such securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such classification as of each balance sheet date.

We, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, define fair value as 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 (exit price). Effective January 1, 2008, we elected the fair value option for certain of our marketable securities purchased since such adoption. Management initially elected the fair value option for certain of our marketable securities because we viewed such investment securities as highly liquid and available to be drawn upon for working capital purposes making them similar to its cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, we record net unrealized gain or loss in the other

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income, investment and interest caption in our consolidated income statements for such investments. We have not elected the fair value option for marketable securities acquired after December 31, 2009. Although these assets continue to be highly liquid and available, we believe these assets are more representative of our investing activities. We do not anticipate liquidating these assets but they are available for future needs of the Company to support its current and projected growth. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, our investments in marketable securities are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. These investment securities are valued based upon quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Our investment policy is to seek to manage these assets to achieve our goal of preserving principal, maintaining adequate liquidity at all times, and maximizing returns subject to our investment guidelines. Our investment policy limits investment to certain types of instruments issued by institutions primarily with investment grade credit ratings and places restrictions on maturities and concentration by type and issuer.

We review periodically our investments in marketable securities for other than temporary declines in fair value below the cost basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. As of December 31, 2010, we believe that recorded value of our investments in marketable securities was recoverable in all material respects.

Inventories and Supplies

Inventories and supplies include housekeeping, linen and laundry supplies, as well as food provisions and supplies. Inventories and supplies are stated at cost to approximate a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Linen supplies are amortized on a straight-line basis over a 24 month period.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Additions, renewals and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are expensed when incurred. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in income. Depreciation is provided by the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: laundry and linen equipment installations 3 to 7 years; housekeeping, and office furniture and equipment 3 to 7 years; autos and trucks 3 years.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from our service agreements with clients are recognized as services are performed.

As a distributor of laundry equipment, we occasionally sell laundry installations to certain clients. The sales in most cases represent the construction and installation of a turn-key operation and are for payment terms ranging from 24 to 60 months. Our accounting policy for these sales is to recognize the gross profit over the life of the payments associated with our financing of the transactions. During 2010, 2009 and 2008 laundry installation sales were not material.

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year. We accrue for probable tax obligations

as required by facts and circumstances in the various regulatory environments. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the

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financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. If appropriate, we would record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount for which realization is more likely than not. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are more fully described in Note 10.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we account for uncertain income tax positions reflected within our financial statements based on a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share reflect the weighted-average common shares outstanding and dilutive common shares, such as those issuable upon exercise of stock options.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation is the measurement and recognition of compensation expense, based on estimated fair values, for all share-based awards made to employees and directors, including stock options and participation in the Company's employee stock purchase plan. We estimate the fair value of share-based awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense in the Company's consolidated financial statements of income over the requisite service periods. We use the straight-line single option method of expensing share-based awards in our consolidated financial statements of income. Because share-based compensation expense is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest, share-based compensation expense will be reduced to account for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed when incurred. Advertising costs were not material for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We account for long-lived assets in accordance with current accounting guidance which states that the carrying amounts of long-lived assets be periodically reviewed to determine whether current events or circumstances warrant adjustment to such carrying amounts. Any impairment is measured by the amount that the carrying value of such assets exceeds their fair value, primarily based on estimated discounted cash flows. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate the fair value of assets. Assets to be disposed of are carried at the lower of their financial statement carrying amount or fair value, less cost to sell.

Acquisitions

We acquire businesses and/or assets that augment and complement our operations from time to time. These acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations from such business combinations as of the date of acquisition. Additional disclosure related to our acquisition that occurred in 2009 is provided in Note 2.

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Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective lives. Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the fair value of net assets of the acquired business. We review the carrying values of goodwill at least annually to assess impairment because these assets are not amortized. During October 2009, the Company changed the timing of its annual goodwill impairment testing from the end of the fourth quarter (December 31) to the beginning of the fourth quarter (October 1). This change allows the Company to complete its annual goodwill impairment testing in advance of its year end closing. Accordingly, management believes that this accounting change is preferable under the circumstances. Additionally, we review the carrying value of any intangible asset or goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. We assess impairment by comparing the fair value of an identifiable intangible asset or goodwill with its carrying value. Impairments are expensed when incurred. No impairment loss was recognized on our intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock purchases are accounted for under the cost method whereby the entire cost of the acquired stock is recorded as treasury stock. Gains or losses on the subsequent reissuance of shares are credited or charged to additional paid in capital.

Three-for-Two Stock Split

On October 12, 2010 our Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% common stock dividend which was paid on November 12, 2010 to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 8, 2010. All share and per common share information for all periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the three-for-two stock split.

Reclassification

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

Use of Estimates in Financial Statements

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates are used for, but not limited to, our allowance for doubtful accounts, accrued insurance claims, asset valuations and review for potential impairment, and deferred taxes. The estimates are based upon various factors including current and historical trends, as well as other pertinent industry and regulatory authority information. We regularly evaluate this information to determine if it is necessary to update the basis for our estimates and to compensate for known changes.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The accounting guidance requires the disclosure of significant concentrations of credit risk, regardless of the degree of such risk. Financial instruments, as defined by U.S. GAAP, which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts and notes receivable. We define our marketable securities as fixed income investments which are highly liquid investments that can be readily

purchased or sold using established markets. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, substantially all of

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our cash and cash equivalents, and marketable securities were held in one large financial institution located in the United States, in excess of regulatory insured amounts.

Our clients are concentrated in the health care industry, primarily providers of long-term care. Many of our clients revenues are highly contingent on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates. Congress has enacted a number of major laws during the past decade that have significantly altered, or threatened to alter, overall government reimbursement for nursing home services. These changes and lack of substantive reimbursement funding rate reform legislation, as well as other trends in the long-term care industry have affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. These factors, in addition to delays in payments from clients, have resulted in, and could continue to result in, significant additional bad debts in the near future.

As a result of the current economic crisis, many states have significant budget deficits. State Medicaid programs are experiencing increased demand, and with lower revenues than projected, they have fewer resources to support their Medicaid programs. Many of our clients revenues are highly contingent on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement funding rates, which Congress has affected through the enactment of a number of major laws during the past decade, most recently the March 2010 enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (together, the Act). Currently, the U.S. Congress is considering further changes or revising legislation relating to health care in the United States which, among other initiatives, may impose cost containment measures impacting our clients. These laws and proposed laws have significantly altered, or threaten to alter, overall government reimbursement funding rates and mechanisms. In addition, the current economic crises could adversely affect such funding. The overall effect of these laws and trends in the long-term care industry has affected and could adversely affect the liquidity of our clients, resulting in their inability to make payments to us on agreed upon payment terms. These factors, in addition to delays in payments from clients, have resulted in, and could continue to result in, significant additional bad debts in the near future.

In 2009 and 2010, Federal economic stimulus legislation was enacted to counter the impact of the economic crisis on state budgets. The legislation includes the temporary provision of additional federal matching funds to help states maintain their Medicaid programs. This legislation was extended to June 2011 but at a reduced reimbursement rate. It is uncertain whether additional federal funding will be provided in the future or if it will be provided in the form of matching funds. In addition, certain states have proposed legislation to provide additional funding for nursing home providers. Even if federal or state legislation is enacted that provides additional funding to Medicaid providers, given the volatility of the economic environment, it is difficult to predict the impact of this legislation on our clients liquidity and their ability to make payments to us as agreed.

Major Client

Our Major Client's percentage contribution to revenues and accounts receivable balances is summarized below:

	Total Revenues	Reportable Segment Revenue		Amounts due at December 31,
		Housekeeping	Dietary	% of accounts receivable balance
2010	11%	11%	9%	less than 1%
2009	12%	13%	11%	less than 1%

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the results of operations of our two operating segments. In addition, if such client changes its payment terms it would increase our accounts receivable balance and have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued amended guidance on subsequent events. Under this amended guidance, SEC filers are no longer required to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated in originally issued and revised financial statements. This guidance was effective immediately and the Company adopted these new requirements upon issuance of this guidance.

In January 2010, the FASB issued updated standards related to additional requirements and guidance regarding disclosures of fair value measurements. The guidance require the gross presentation of activity within the Level 3 fair value measurement roll forward and details of transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements. In addition, companies will be required to disclose quantitative information about the inputs used in determining fair values. These standards were adopted in the first quarter of 2010. The adoption of these standards had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations as it only amends required disclosures.

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2009-13 (ASU 2009-13), Multiple Element Arrangements. ASU 2009-13 addresses the determination of when the individual deliverables included in a multiple arrangement may be treated as separate units of accounting. ASU 2009-13 also modifies the manner in which the transaction consideration is allocated across separately identified deliverables and establishes definitions for determining fair value of elements in an arrangement. This standard must be adopted by us no later than January 1, 2011 with earlier adoption permitted. Accordingly, we have adopted this standard and we are currently evaluating the impact, if any, that this standard update will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 105, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (the Codification). The Codification will become the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in ASC 105-10. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. ASC 105-10 was effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 30, 2009. The adoption of ASC 105-10 did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2009, the FASB issued a standard which establishes general requirements for accounting and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The pronouncement requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. It was effective with interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted this standard at the beginning of our 2009 third quarter. The adoption did not have a significant impact on the subsequent events that we report, either through recognition or disclosure, in our consolidated financial statement

In April 2008 the FASB issued updated guidance related to the determination of the useful life of intangible assets, which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under this standard. This pronouncement requires enhanced disclosures concerning a company's treatment of costs incurred to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset. It was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We determined that the standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Note 2 Acquisition**

On May 1, 2009, we acquired essentially all of the assets of Contract Environmental Services, Inc. (CES), a South Carolina based corporation which is a provider of professional housekeeping, laundry and dietary department services to long-term care and related facilities. We believe the acquisition of CES expands and complements our position of being the largest provider of such services to long-term care and related facilities in the United States. The aggregate consideration was approximately \$13,825,000 consisting of: (i) \$4,613,000 in cash, (ii) issuance of approximately 99,000 shares of our common stock (valued at approximately \$1,183,000) and future issuance of approximately 397,000 shares (valued at approximately \$3,311,000) contingent upon the achievement of certain financial targets, and (iii) the repayment of approximately \$4,718,000 of certain debt obligations of CES. The final allocation of such consideration resulted in our recording of the following: (i) approximately \$8,998,000 of tangible assets consisting primarily of accounts receivable, (ii) \$5,700,000 of amortizable intangible assets, (iii) \$1,936,000 of goodwill and (iv) current liabilities of approximately \$2,809,000. The CES results of operations are not included in our consolidated results of operations before May 1, 2009, which was prior to the closing of the transaction. Effective January 1, 2010, all of CES operations were fully integrated with our operations.

Note 3 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired of businesses and is not amortized. Goodwill is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise, using a fair-value-based test that compares the fair value of the asset to its carrying value.

The following table sets forth goodwill by reportable operating segment, as described in Note 12 herein, and the changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2010. The goodwill associated with the CES acquisition is deductible for tax purposes over a fifteen year period.

	Housekeeping Segment	Dietary Segment	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 14,913,000	\$ 2,174,000	\$ 17,087,000
Goodwill adjusted for final purchase price adjustments	(19,000)	(113,000)	(132,000)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 14,894,000	\$ 2,061,000	\$ 16,955,000

The cost of intangible assets is based on fair values at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life (between 7 and 8 years).

The following table sets forth the amounts of our identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization, which were acquired in acquisitions.

December 31,

	2010	2009
Customer relationships	\$ 12,400,000	\$ 12,100,000
Non-compete agreements	800,000	800,000
Total other intangibles, gross	13,200,000	12,900,000
Less accumulated amortization	(5,938,000)	(4,038,000)
Other intangibles, net	\$ 7,262,000	\$ 8,862,000

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The customer relationships have a weighted-average amortization period of seven years and the non-compete agreements have a weighted-average amortization period of eight years. The following table sets forth the estimated amortization expense for intangibles subject to amortization for the following five fiscal years:

Period/Year	Customer Relationships	Non-Compete Agreements	Total
2011	1,771,000	100,000	1,871,000
2012	1,771,000	100,000	1,871,000
2013	1,452,000	100,000	1,552,000
2014	814,000	67,000	881,000
2015	814,000		814,000

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1,900,000 and \$1,571,000, respectively.

Note 4 Fair Value Measurements

We, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, define fair value as 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 (exit price). Effective January 1, 2008, we elected the fair value option for certain of our marketable securities purchased since such adoption. Management initially elected the fair value option for certain of our marketable securities because it views such investment securities as highly liquid and available to be drawn upon for working capital purposes making them similar to its cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, we record net unrealized gain or loss in the other income, investment and interest caption in our consolidated income statements for such investments. We have not elected the fair value option for marketable securities acquired after December 31, 2009. Although these assets continue to be highly liquid and available, we believe these assets are more representative of our investing activities. We do not anticipate liquidating these assets but they are available for future needs of the Company to support its current and projected growth.

Certain of our assets and liabilities are reported at fair value in the accompanying balance sheets. Such assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts and notes receivable, and accounts payable (including income taxes payable and accrued expenses). The following tables provide fair value measurement information for our marketable securities and deferred compensation fund investment assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

As of December 31, 2010

Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
				Significant Unobservable Inputs

Financial Assets

Marketable securities

Municipal bonds \$ 43,437,000 \$ 43,437,000 \$ \$ 43,437,000 \$

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		As of December 31, 2010		Fair Value Measurement Using:		
		Carrying	Total Fair	Quoted Prices	Significant Other	Significant
		Amount	Value	in Active	Observable	Unobservable
				Markets	Inputs	Inputs
				(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Equity securities	Deferred					
comp fund						
Money Market		\$ 2,737,000	\$ 2,737,000	\$	\$ 2,737,000	\$
Large Cap Value		2,433,000	2,433,000	2,433,000		
Large Cap Growth		2,106,000	2,106,000	2,106,000		
Small Cap Value		1,152,000	1,152,000	1,152,000		
Fixed Income		987,000	987,000	987,000		
Speciality		712,000	712,000	712,000		
Balanced and Lifestyle		566,000	566,000	566,000		
International		572,000	572,000	572,000		
Large Cap Blend		444,000	444,000	444,000		
Mid Cap Growth		371,000	371,000	371,000		
Equity securities	Deferred					
comp fund		\$ 12,080,000	\$ 12,080,000	\$ 9,343,000	\$ 2,737,000	\$

		As of December 31, 2009		Fair Value Measurement Using:		
		Carrying	Total Fair	Quoted Prices	Significant Other	Significant
		Amount	Value	in Active	Observable	Unobservable
				Markets	Inputs	Inputs
				(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial Assets						
Marketable securities						
Municipal bonds		\$ 52,648,000	\$ 52,648,000	\$	\$ 52,648,000	\$
Equity securities	Deferred					
comp fund						
Money Market		\$ 3,588,000	\$ 3,588,000	\$	\$ 3,588,000	\$
Large Cap Value		1,893,000	1,893,000	1,893,000		
Large Cap Growth		1,833,000	1,833,000	1,833,000		

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Small Cap Value	822,000	822,000	822,000
Fixed Income	664,000	664,000	664,000
Speciality	523,000	523,000	523,000
Balanced and Lifestyle	413,000	413,000	413,000
International	453,000	453,000	453,000
Large Cap Blend	326,000	326,000	326,000
Mid Cap Growth	268,000	268,000	268,000

Equity securities	Deferred					
comp fund		\$ 10,783,000	\$ 10,783,000	\$ 7,195,000	\$ 3,588,000	\$

The fair value of the municipal bonds is measured using pricing service data from an external provider. The fair value of equity investments in the funded deferred compensation plan are valued (Level 1) based on quoted market prices. The money market fund in the funded deferred compensation plan is valued (Level 2) at the net asset value (NAV) of the shares held by the plan at the end of the period. As a practical expedient, fair value of our money

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market fund is valued at the NAV as determined by the custodian of the fund. The money market fund includes short-term United States dollar denominated money-market instruments. The money market fund can be redeemed at its NAV at its measurement date as there are no significant restrictions on the ability of participants to sell this investment. These assets will be redeemed by the plan participants on an as needed basis.

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the other income, investment and interest caption on our statement of income includes unrealized gains/ (losses) from marketable securities of \$(1,083,000), \$505,000 and \$1,146,000, respectively.

December 31, 2010	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Other-than- temporary Impairments
Type of security: Municipal bonds	\$ 18,029,000	\$ 568,000	\$	\$ 18,597,000	\$
Municipal bonds available for sale	24,918,000		(78,000)	24,840,000	
Total debt securities	\$ 42,947,000	\$ 568,000	\$ (78,000)	\$ 43,437,000	\$

December 31, 2009	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Other-than- temporary Impairments
Type of security: Municipal bonds	\$ 50,997,000	\$ 1,651,000	\$	\$ 52,648,000	\$
Municipal bonds available for sale					
Total debt securities	\$ 50,997,000	\$ 1,651,000	\$	\$ 52,648,000	\$

December 31, 2008	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Other-than- temporary Impairments
Type of security:					

Type of security:

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Municipal bonds available for sale	\$ 48,268,000	\$ 1,146,000	\$	\$ 49,414,000	\$
Total debt securities	\$ 48,268,000	\$ 1,146,000	\$	\$ 49,414,000	\$

For the year ended December 31, 2010 we received total proceeds of \$11,877,000 from sales of available for sale municipal bonds. These sales resulted in realized gains of \$69,000 recorded in other income, investment and interest caption on our statement of income for 2010. The basis for the sale of these securities was on a specific identification of each bond sold during this period.

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The following tables include contractual maturities of debt securities held at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and their classification in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

Contractual maturity:	As of December 31,		2010 Municipal Bonds Available for Sale	2009	Total Debt Securities	
	2010	2009			2010	2009
	Municipal Bonds					
Maturing in one year or less	\$ 9,527,000	\$ 15,653,000	\$ 313,000	\$	\$ 9,840,000	\$ 15,653,000
Maturing after one year through three years	9,070,000	26,002,000	22,325,000		31,395,000	26,002,000
Maturing after three years		10,993,000	2,202,000		2,202,000	10,993,000
Total debt securities	\$ 18,597,000	\$ 52,648,000	\$ 24,840,000	\$	\$ 43,437,000	\$ 52,648,000

Classification in consolidated Balance Sheet:	December 31, 2010	2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,692,000	\$ 31,301,000
Marketable securities - Municipal bonds	43,437,000	52,648,000
	83,129,000	83,949,000
Less cash and cash equivalents	(39,692,000)	(31,301,000)
	\$ 43,437,000	\$ 52,648,000

Note 5 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for bad debts charged to earnings. The allowance for doubtful accounts is evaluated based on our periodic review of accounts and notes receivable and is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

As a result of the current economic crisis, many states have significant budget deficits. State Medicaid programs are experiencing increased demand, and with lower revenues than projected, they have fewer resources to support their

Medicaid programs. In addition, in March 2010, the Act was signed into law. The Act will significantly impact the governmental healthcare programs which our clients participate, and reimbursements received thereunder from governmental or third-party payors. Furthermore, in the coming year, new proposals or additional changes in existing regulations could be made to the Act which could directly impact the governmental reimbursement programs in which our clients participate. As a result, some state Medicaid programs are reconsidering previously approved increases in nursing home reimbursement or are considering delaying or foregoing those increases. A few states have indicated it is possible they will run out of cash to pay Medicaid providers, including nursing homes. Any negative changes in our clients' reimbursements may negatively impact our results of operations. Although we are currently evaluating the Act's effect on our client base, we may not know the full effect until such a time as these laws are fully implemented and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other agencies issue applicable regulations or guidance.

In 2009 and 2010, Federal economic stimulus legislation was enacted to counter the impact of the economic crisis on state budgets. The legislation includes the temporary provision of additional federal matching funds to help states maintain their Medicaid programs. This legislation was extended until June 2011 but at a reduced rate of matching funds. It is uncertain whether additional federal funding will be provided in the future or if it will be provided in the form of matching funds. In addition, certain states have proposed legislation to provide additional

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funding for nursing home providers. Even if federal or state legislation is enacted that provides additional funding to Medicaid providers, given the volatility of the economic environment, it is difficult to predict the impact of this legislation on our clients' liquidity and their ability to make payments to us as agreed.

We have had varying collection experience with respect to our accounts and notes receivable. When contractual terms are not met, we generally encounter difficulty in collecting amounts due from certain of our clients. Therefore, we have sometimes been required to extend the period of payment for certain clients beyond contractual terms. These clients include those who have terminated service agreements and slow payers experiencing financial difficulties. In order to provide for these collection problems and the general risk associated with the granting of credit terms, we have recorded the following bad debt provisions (in an Allowance for Doubtful Accounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Bad debt provision	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,404,000	\$ 4,234,000

In making our credit evaluations, in addition to analyzing and anticipating, where possible, the specific cases described above, we consider the general collection risk associated with trends in the long-term care industry. We also establish credit limits, perform ongoing credit evaluation and monitor accounts to minimize the risk of loss. Notwithstanding our efforts to minimize credit risk exposure, our clients could be adversely affected if future industry trends change in such a manner as to negatively impact their cash flows. If our clients experience a negative impact in their cash flows, it would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Impaired Notes Receivable

We evaluate our notes receivable for impairment quarterly and on an individual client basis. Notes receivable considered impaired are generally attributable to clients that are either in bankruptcy, are subject to collection activity or those slow payers that are experiencing financial difficulties. In the event that our evaluation results in a determination that a note receivable is impaired, it is valued at the present value of expected cash flows or market value of related collateral. Summary schedules of impaired notes receivable, and the related reserve, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Impaired Notes Receivable			Balance End of Year	Average Outstanding Balance
	Balance Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions		
2010	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 676,000	\$ 1,666,000	\$ 1,910,000	\$ 2,405,000
2009	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,950,000

Year ending December 31,	Reserve for Impaired Notes Receivable			Balance End of Year
	Balance Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions	
2010	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 496,000	\$ 1,666,000	\$ 930,000
2009	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,100,000

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For impaired notes receivable, interest income is recognized on a cost recovery basis only. As a result, no interest income was recognized on impaired notes receivable. We follow an income recognition policy on all other notes receivable that does not recognize interest income until cash payments are received. This policy was established, recognizing the environment of the long-term care industry, and not because such notes receivable are necessarily impaired. The difference between income recognition on a full accrual basis and cash basis, for notes receivable that are not considered impaired, is not material.

Note 6 Lease Commitments

We lease office facilities, equipment and autos under operating leases expiring on various dates through 2015. Certain office leases contain renewal options. The following is a schedule, by calendar year, of future minimum lease payments under operating leases that have remaining terms as of December 31, 2010.

Period/Year	Operating Leases
2011	\$ 895,000
2012	716,000
2013	660,000
2014	705,000
2015	98,000
Thereafter	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 3,074,000

Certain property leases provide for scheduled rent escalations. We do not consider the scheduled rent escalations to be material to our operating lease expenses individually or in the aggregate. Total expense for all operating leases was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating lease expense	\$ 1,158,000	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 1,205,000

Note 7 Share-Based Compensation

As of December 31, 2010, we had five share-based compensation plans which are described below: the 2002 Stock Option Plan, the 1995 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for key employees, the 1996 Non-Employee Director's Stock Option Plan (collectively the Stock Option Plans), the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the ESPP) and the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the SERP).

In the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 we recorded share-based compensation of \$317,000, \$393,000 and \$116,000, respectively resulting from our ESPP. In respect to our SERP, we recorded share-based compensation

of \$400,000, \$315,000 and \$353,000 (representing the company's 25% match of participants' deferrals) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Additionally in 2010, 2009 and 2008, we recorded share-based compensation expense from our issuance of stock options of \$1,015,000, \$681,000 and \$447,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**Stock Option Plans**

The Nominating, Compensation and Stock Option Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for determining the individuals who will be granted options, the number of options each individual will receive, the option price per share (in accordance with the terms of our option plans), and the exercise period of each option.

Incentive Stock Options

As of December 31, 2010, 3,665,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under our incentive stock option plans, including 1,691,000 shares which are available for future grant. The incentive stock option price will not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted. No option grant will have a term in excess of ten years. The options are exercisable over a five to ten year period. The options granted in 2010, 2009 and 2008 become vested and exercisable ratably over a five year period on each yearly anniversary date of the option grant.

A summary of incentive stock option activity is as follows:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Weighted	Number	Weighted	Number	Weighted	Number
	Average	of Shares	Average	of Shares	Average	of Shares
	price		price		price	
Beginning of period	\$ 8.48	1,904,000	\$ 7.55	1,532,000	\$ 5.09	1,477,000
Granted	14.31	514,000	10.39	591,000	13.93	416,000
Cancelled	9.29	(33,000)	12.35	(46,000)	6.53	(52,000)
Exercised	7.27	(411,000)	5.70	(173,000)	4.55	(309,000)
End of period	\$ 10.24	1,974,000	\$ 8.48	1,904,000	\$ 7.55	1,532,000

The weighted average grant- date fair value of incentive stock options granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$3.98, \$2.76 and \$4.14 per common share, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about incentive stock options outstanding at December 31, 2010.

Exercise Price Range	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.83 - 2.50	166,000	1.47	\$ 2.22	166,000	\$ 2.22

3.68	3.68	220,000	2.99	3.68	220,000	3.68
6.07	6.07	166,000	3.99	6.07	166,000	6.07
10.39	10.39	555,000	8.01	10.39	102,000	10.39
\$13.93	14.31	867,000	8.19	14.15	135,000	13.93
		1,974,000	6.64	\$ 10.24	789,000	\$ 6.49

Non-Qualified Options

As of December 31, 2010, 1,602,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under our non-qualified stock option plans, including 574,000 shares which are available for future grant. The non-qualified options were granted at option prices which were not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date the

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options were granted. The options granted in 2010, 2009 and 2008 become vested and exercisable ratably over a five year period on each yearly anniversary date of the option grant.

A summary of non-qualified stock option activity is as follows.

	2010 Weighted Average price	Number of Shares	2009 Weighted Average price	Number of Shares	2008 Weighted Average price	Number of Shares
Beginning of period	\$ 6.05	1,173,000	\$ 5.85	1,317,000	\$ 3.63	2,136,000
Granted	14.31	156,000	10.39	41,000	13.93	155,000
Cancelled	9.20	(8,000)	10.76	(3,000)		
Exercised	6.87	(293,000)	5.49	(182,000)	2.27	(974,000)
End of period	\$ 7.04	1,028,000	\$ 6.05	1,173,000	\$ 5.85	1,317,000

The weighted average grant-date fair value of non-qualified stock options granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$3.98, \$2.76 and \$4.14 per common share, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about non-qualified stock options outstanding at December 31, 2010.

Exercise Price Range	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.83 2.50	302,000	1.26	\$ 2.04	302,000	\$ 2.04
3.68 3.68	190,000	2.99	3.68	190,000	3.68
6.07 6.07	188,000	3.99	6.07	188,000	6.07
10.39 10.39	39,000	8.01	10.39	8,000	10.39
\$13.93 14.31	309,000	8.01	14.12	60,000	13.93
	1,028,000	4.37	\$ 7.04	748,000	\$ 4.54

Fair Value Valuation Estimates

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The fair value of options granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008 is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

	2010	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	2.50%	2.49%	4.19%
Weighted average expected life in years Incentive Options	4.5 years	4.5 years	4.5 years
Non-Qualified options	4.5 years	4.5 years	4.5 years
Expected volatility	42.1%	41.0%	35.0%
Dividend yield	3.45%	3.64%	1.98%
Forfeiture rate	3.88%	5.80%	3.10%

Table of Contents**Other Information**

Other information pertaining to activity of our Stock Option Plans during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Aggregate intrinsic value of stock option exercised	\$ 5,613,000	\$ 2,434,000	\$ 11,599,000
Aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding stock options	\$ 21,393,000	\$ 20,759,000	\$ 12,833,000
Total grant-date fair value of stock options granted	\$ 2,176,000	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 2,237,000
Total fair value of options vested during period	\$ 579,000	\$ 372,000	\$

As of December 31, 2010, the unrecognized compensation related to stock options was approximately \$3,356,000. This cost is expected to be expensed over a four year period.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Since January 1, 2000, we have had a non-compensatory ESPP for all eligible employees. All full-time and certain part-time employees who have completed two years of continuous service with us are eligible to participate. The ESPP was implemented through five annual offerings. On January 1, 2000, the first annual offering commenced. On February 12, 2004 (effective January 1, 2004), our Board of Directors extended the ESPP for an additional eight annual offerings. Annual offerings commence and terminate on the respective year's first and last calendar day. Under the ESPP, we are authorized to issue up to 4,050,000 shares of our common stock to our employees. Pursuant to such authorization, we have 2,691,000 shares available for future grant at December 31, 2010. Furthermore, under the terms of the ESPP, eligible employees can choose each year to have up to \$25,000 of their annual earnings withheld to purchase our Common Stock. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the lower of its beginning or end of the plan year market price.

The following table summarizes information about our ESPP annual offerings for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	ESPP Annual Offering		
	2010	2009	2008
Common shares purchased	75,000	74,000	74,000
Per common share purchase Price	\$12.07	\$9.01	\$9.03
Amount expensed under ESPP			