

BioTelemetry, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 22, 2017

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from N/A to N/A
Commission file number: 000-55039

BioTelemetry, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

46-2568498

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

**1000 Cedar Hollow Road
Malvern, Pennsylvania**

(Address of principal executive offices)

19355

(Zip Code)

(610) 729-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes o No ý

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

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

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

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

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 Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$429,848,034 based on the closing sale price at which the common stock was last sold on June 30, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of February 17, 2017, 28,370,987 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2017 annual meeting of stockholders, which proxy statement will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the Registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, are hereby incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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BioTelemetry, Inc.
Annual Report on Form 10-K
For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016

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Unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the terms "we," "our," "us," "BioTelemetry" and the "Company," as used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, refer to BioTelemetry, Inc. and its directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries, including its legal subsidiaries, as a combined entity, except where otherwise stated or where it is clear that the terms mean only BioTelemetry, Inc. exclusive of its subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document includes certain forward looking statements within the meaning of the "Safe Harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding, among other things, our growth prospects, the prospects for our products and our confidence in our future. These statements may be identified by words such as "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "promises" and other words and terms of similar meaning. Examples of forward looking statements include statements we make regarding our ability to increase demand for our products and services, to leverage our Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry ("MCOT ") platform to expand into new markets to grow our market share, our expectations regarding revenue trends in our segments and the achievement of cost efficiencies through process improvement and gross margin improvements. Such forward looking statements are based on current expectations and involve inherent risks and uncertainties, including important factors that could delay, divert or change any of these expectations, and could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from current expectations. These factors include, among other things:

the effectiveness of our cost savings initiatives;

our ability to educate physicians and continue to obtain prescriptions for our products and services;

changes to insurance coverage and reimbursement levels by Medicare and commercial payors for our products and services;

our ability to attract and retain talented executive management and sales personnel;

our ability to identify acquisition candidates, acquire them on attractive terms and integrate their operations into our business;

the commercialization of new products;

our ability to obtain and maintain required regulatory approvals for our products, services and manufacturing facilities;

changes in governmental regulations and legislation;

our ability to obtain and maintain adequate protection of our intellectual property;

acceptance of our new products and services;

adverse regulatory action;

interruptions or delays in the telecommunications systems that we use;

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our ability to successfully resolve outstanding legal proceedings; and

the other factors that are described in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

BioTelemetry, Inc. provides monitoring services and digital population health management in a healthcare setting, medical device manufacturing and centralized core laboratory services for clinical research. Since we became focused on cardiac monitoring in 1999, we have developed a proprietary integrated patient management platform that incorporates a wireless data transmission network, Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") cleared algorithms and medical devices and 24-hour monitoring service centers.

BioTelemetry operates under three reportable segments: (1) Healthcare, (2) Research and (3) Technology. The Healthcare segment, which generated 79% of our revenue in 2016, is focused on the diagnosis and monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias or heart rhythm disorders. We offer cardiologists and electrophysiologists a full spectrum of solutions which provides them with a single source of cardiac monitoring services. These services range from the differentiated mobile cardiac telemetry service ("MCT"), which we market as Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry™ ("MCOT™") or External Cardiac Ambulatory Telemetry ("ECAT"), to wireless and trans telephonic event, traditional Holter, extended-wear Holter, Pacemaker and International Normalized Ratio ("INR") monitoring. The Research segment, which generated 16% of our revenue in 2016, is engaged in central core laboratory services providing cardiac monitoring, imaging services, scientific consulting and data management services for drug and medical device trials. The Technology segment, which generated 5% of our revenue in 2016, focuses on the development, manufacturing, testing and marketing of medical devices to medical companies, clinics and hospitals.

Business Strategy

Our goals are to solidify our position as the leading provider of outpatient cardiac monitoring services, expand our presence in the research market and leverage our monitoring platform in new markets. The key elements of the business strategy by which we intend to achieve these goals include:

Increase Demand for Our Comprehensive Cardiac Monitoring Solutions. We believe that we can increase demand for our comprehensive portfolio of outpatient cardiac monitoring solutions by educating cardiologists, electrophysiologists and neurologists on the benefits of using mobile cardiac telemetry to meet their arrhythmia monitoring needs, stressing the increased diagnostic yield and their ability to use the clinically significant data to make timely interventions and guide more effective treatments.

Expand Our Presence in the Research Market. In December 2010, we entered the core lab services business through our acquisition of Agility Centralized Research. We later were able to expand our presence in clinical research with our acquisition of Cardiocore Lab, LLC ("CardioCore") in August 2012 and our purchase of the assets of RadCore Lab LLC ("RadCore") in June 2014. In 2016, we further expanded our core lab capabilities with the acquisition of VirtualScopics Inc. ("VirtualScopics"), a leading provider of clinical trial imaging solutions. We continue to focus our efforts on increasing our presence in the research market, and on becoming a preferred global provider as it provides us with the ability to diversify our service offerings.

Leverage Our Core Competencies to New Market Opportunities. We believe our core competencies can be leveraged for applications in multiple markets. While our initial focus has been on arrhythmia diagnosis and monitoring, we intend to expand into new market areas that require outpatient or ambulatory monitoring and management. In line with this goal, we acquired Telcare, the first company to receive FDA clearance for a cellular-enabled Blood Glucose

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Monitoring ("BGM") system, increasing the Company's presence in the large and rapidly growing digital population health management market.

Healthcare

The Healthcare segment, operating as CardioNet, LLC ("CardioNet") and Heartcare Corporation of America, Inc. ("Heartcare"), is focused on the diagnosis and monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias, or heart rhythm disorders. We provide cardiologists and electrophysiologists who prefer to use a single source of cardiac monitoring services with a full spectrum of solutions, ranging from our differentiated MCT services to event and Holter monitoring. We also provide Pacemaker and INR monitoring.

Our MCOT and ECAT services incorporate a lightweight patient-worn sensor attached to electrodes that capture two-channel electrocardiogram ("ECG") data, measuring electrical activity of the heart, on a compact wireless handheld monitor. The monitor analyzes incoming heartbeat-by-heartbeat information from the sensor on a real-time basis by applying proprietary algorithms designed to detect arrhythmias. The monitor can detect an arrhythmic event even in the absence of symptoms noticed by the patient. When the monitor detects an arrhythmic event, it automatically transmits the ECG to our Monitoring Centers. At the Monitoring Centers, which operate 24/7, experienced certified cardiac monitoring specialists analyze the sent data, respond to urgent events and report results in the manner prescribed by the physician. The MCOT and ECAT devices employ two-way wireless communications, enabling continuous transmission of patient data to the Monitoring Centers and permitting physicians to remotely adjust monitoring parameters and request previous ECG data from the memory stored in the monitor. The MCOT and ECAT devices have the capability of storing 30 days of continuous ECG data, in contrast to a maximum of 10 minutes for a typical event monitor, and a maximum of 24 hours for a typical Holter monitor. In 2016, we obtained FDA approval of our next generation MCOT™ device, the MCOT™ Patch. The MCOT™ Patch is a four-lead, two-channel system which provides the same best in class technology as the current MCOT™, in a more convenient form factor. The MCOT™ Patch is expected to be commercially available in 2017.

Our event monitoring services provide physicians with the flexibility to prescribe wireless event monitors, digital loop event monitors, memory loop event monitors and non-loop event monitors. Event data is transmitted, either through automatic transmission of event data with wireless event monitors or through telephonic transmission of stored event data with our traditional event monitors, to one of our event monitoring centers in, where our trained cardiac technicians analyze the data.

Traditional Holter and extended-wear Holter monitors store an image of the electrical impulses of every heartbeat or irregularity in digital format on a compact flashcard. The flashcard is mailed or the data is sent electronically through a secure web transfer to one of our Holter labs, where our trained cardiac technicians analyze the data. Our next generation Holter monitor, the CardioKey launched in 2015 is a small, lightweight cardiac monitor which continuously stores up to 14 days of cardiac images.

We market our services throughout the United States and receive reimbursement for the monitoring provided to patients from Medicare and other third-party commercial payors.

Research

The Research segment, operating as Cardiacore and VirtualScopics, is engaged in central core laboratory services that provide cardiac monitoring, imaging services, scientific consulting and data management services for drug, medical treatment and device trials. The centralized services include ECG, Holter monitoring, ambulatory blood pressure monitoring ("ABPM"), echocardiography ("ECHO"), multigated acquisition scan ("MUGA"), a full range of imaging services, protocol development, expert reporting and statistical analysis. Our imaging services offerings were bolstered by the 2016 acquisition of VirtualScopics and provides services in the cardiovascular, oncology, musculoskeletal and neurologic therapeutic areas. We also provide a full range of support services that

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include project coordination, setup and management, equipment rental, data transfer, processing, analysis and 24/7 customer support and site training. Our data management systems enable complete customization for sponsors' preferred data specifications and our web service, CardioPortal , provides access to rich data from any web browser, without client-side plug-ins.

We entered the research field through the acquisition of Agility Centralized Research in December 2010, and later expanded our presence with the acquisition of Cardiocore in August 2012 and RadCore in June 2014. We further expanded our research offerings with the 2016 acquisition of VirtualScopics, a leading provider of clinical trial imaging solutions. Through these acquisitions, we gained global experience in central core laboratory services, which includes experience in Phase I-IV and Thorough QT Trials. Our primary customers are pharmaceutical companies and contract research organizations. We operate locations in Maryland, California, New York, London, UK, and Tokyo, Japan, which support sponsors and sites in Eastern and Western Europe, Russia and Asia-Pacific, North and South America, Africa and the Middle East.

Technology

The Technology segment, operating as Braemar Manufacturing, LLC ("Braemar"), Universal Medical, Inc. ("UMI"), BioTelemetry Belgium BVBA ("BioTelemetry Belgium") and BioTelemetry Technology ApS ("BioTelemetry Denmark"), focuses on the manufacturing, engineering and development of non-invasive cardiac monitors for leading healthcare companies worldwide. We have been able to build successful customer relationships by providing reliable, quality products and engineering services. We offer contract manufacturing services, developing and producing devices to the specific requirements set by customers. Braemar and UMI currently manufacture the cardiac monitoring devices utilized by our Healthcare segment.

Braemar and UMI manufacture various devices including, but not limited to, cardiac event monitors, digital Holter monitors and MCT monitors. Our facilities located in San Diego, CA, Eagan, MN and Ewing, NJ are responsible for research and product development under FDA guidelines. We operate BioTelemetry Belgium in Zaventem, Belgium, which imports and distributes our devices to the international markets. Manufacturing of devices is performed in our Eagan, MN and Ewing, NJ facilities. We also operate BioTelemetry Denmark, which includes the assets acquired in 2016 of the ePatch division of DELTA Danish Electronics, Light and Acoustics ("DELTA"). BioTelemetry Denmark manufactures and sells devices to customers in the international market. We believe that our manufacturing facilities will be sufficient to meet our manufacturing needs for the foreseeable future.

In addition, in December 2016, we acquired Telcare, the first company to receive FDA clearance for a cellular-enabled BGM system. This wireless BGM system transmits real-time results to a cloud-based analytical engine, which synthesizes the data, monitors trends and provides caregivers with critical information about the patients' health status and the potential need to intervene. Telcare's BGM devices are manufactured in our Concord, MA facility.

We believe our manufacturing operations are in compliance with regulations mandated by the applicable governing bodies. We are subject to unannounced inspections by the FDA and we successfully completed routine audits by the FDA in December 2016 in Ewing, NJ, in February 2016 in Concord, MA and in February 2013 in Eagan, MN with no significant findings noted or warnings issued. Our Eagan, MN, San Diego, CA, Ewing, NJ and Concord, MA facilities are ISO 13485 certified and registered with the FDA. ISO 13485 is a quality system standard used by medical companies providing design, development, manufacturing, installation and servicing, and is the basis for acquiring European Conformity Marking ("CE Marking") for medical device product distribution in the European Union. Many of our devices also carry a CE Marking.

There are a number of critical components and sub-assemblies in the devices. The vendors for these materials are qualified through stringent evaluation and testing of their performance. We

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implement a strict no-change policy with our contract manufacturers to ensure that no components are changed without our approval.

Research and Development

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we spent \$8.4 million, \$7.1 million and \$7.4 million, respectively, on research and development expenses focused on developing new products and enhancements to our existing products. We intend to continue to develop proof of superiority of our MCOT technology through clinical data. The three primary sources of clinical data that we have used to date to illustrate the clinical value of MCOT include: (i) a randomized 300-patient clinical study; (ii) our cumulative actual monitoring experience from our databases; and (iii) numerous other published studies.

We sponsored and completed a 17-center, 300-patient randomized clinical trial in March 2007. We believe this study, at that time, represented the largest randomized study comparing two non-invasive arrhythmia monitoring methods. The study was designed to evaluate patients who were suspected to have an arrhythmic cause underlying their symptoms, but who were a diagnostic challenge given that they had already had a non-diagnostic 24-hour Holter monitoring session or four hours of telemetry monitoring within 45 days prior to enrollment. Patients were randomized to either MCOT or to a loop event monitor for up to 30 days. Of the 300 patients who were randomized, 266 patients who completed a minimum of 25 days of monitoring were analyzed (134 patients using MCOT and 132 patients using loop event monitors).

The study specifically compared the success of MCOT against loop event monitors in detecting patients with clinically significant arrhythmias and demonstrated the superiority of MCOT for confirming the diagnosis of these types of arrhythmias. The study also demonstrated the advantage of using MCOT compared to the loop event monitor in the detection of asymptomatic atrial fibrillation or flutter. Diagnosis and treatment of atrial fibrillation is important because it can lead to many other medical problems, including stroke. The study concluded that MCOT provided a significantly higher diagnostic yield, in detecting an arrhythmic event in patients with symptoms of cardiac arrhythmia, compared to traditional loop event monitoring, including such monitoring designed to automatically detect certain arrhythmias.

In addition to the aforementioned 300-patient randomized clinical trial, MCOT has been cited and referenced in a total of 40 publications and abstracts.

Sales and Marketing

We market our cardiac monitoring solutions through a direct sales force primarily to cardiologists, electrophysiologists and neurologists who are the physician specialists who most commonly diagnose and manage patients with arrhythmias. We sponsor peer-to-peer educational events and participate in targeted public relations opportunities. CardioNet is a leading member of the Remote Cardiac Service Provider Group. We market our research services to pharmaceutical companies, medical device companies, contract research organizations and academic research organizations. Cardiacore is a founding member and the first cardiac core lab to join the Cardiac Safety Research Consortium ("CSRC"). Through the CSRC, we are able to network with representatives of major pharmaceutical companies, as well as discuss key cardiac safety issues during the drug development process. Through the 2016 acquisition of VirtualScopics, we have broadened our research service offerings, allowing us to more favorably compete for research studies requiring a wider range of research services. We market our manufactured products to physicians, hospitals and other cardiac monitoring providers.

We attend trade shows and medical conferences to promote our various product and service offerings. The trade shows and conferences we attend are related to organizations such as: the Heart Rhythm Society, American College of Cardiology, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, European Society of

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Cardiology, American Heart Association and the American Telemedicine Association. We also attend the Medica, DIA and Partnerships in Clinical Trials tradeshows as well as the annual Boston Atrial Fibrillation Conference.

Healthcare Reimbursement

In the Healthcare segment, services are billed to government and commercial payors using specific codes describing the services. Those codes are part of the Commercial Procedural Terminology ("CPT") coding system which was established by the American Medical Association ("AMA") to describe services provided by physicians and other suppliers. Physicians select the code that best describes the medical services being prescribed. Approximately 33% of our total revenue is subject to reimbursement from the Medicare program, a federal government health insurance program administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"), at rates that are set nationally and adjusted for certain regional indices.

In addition to receiving reimbursement from Medicare, we enter into contracts with commercial payors to receive reimbursement at specified rates for our technical services. Such contracts typically provide for an initial term of between one and three years and provide for automatic renewal thereafter. Either party can typically terminate these contracts by providing between 60 and 120 days prior notice to the other party at any time following the end of the initial term of the agreement. The contracts provide for an agreed upon reimbursement rate, which in some instances is tied to the rate of reimbursement we receive from Medicare. Pursuant to these contracts, we generally agree to indemnify our commercial payors for damages arising in connection with the performance of our obligations under these agreements.

In addition to receiving reimbursement from government and commercial payors, we have direct arrangements with physicians who may purchase our monitoring services and then submit claims for these services directly to commercial and government payors. In some cases, patients pay for their service out-of-pocket.

Competition

Although we believe that we have a leading market share in the mobile cardiac monitoring industry, the market in which our Healthcare segment operates is fragmented and characterized by a large number of smaller regional service providers. Additionally, several larger healthcare companies offer certain cardiac monitoring solutions, primarily Holter monitors. We believe that the principal competitive factors that impact the success of our cardiac monitoring solutions include some or all of the following:

quality of our algorithms used to detect symptoms;

quality of clinical data;

ease of use and reliability of cardiac monitoring solutions for patients and physicians;

technology performance, innovation, flexibility and range of application;

timeliness and clinical relevance of new product introductions;

quality and availability of customer support services;

size, experience, knowledge and training of sales and marketing staff;

brand recognition and reputation;

relationships with referring physicians, hospitals, managed care organizations and other third-party payors;

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reporting capabilities;

spectrum of solutions, ranging from our differentiated MCT services to event and Holter monitoring, making us a single source for cardiac monitoring services; and

perceived value.

We believe that we compete favorably based on the factors described above. However, our industry is evolving rapidly and is becoming increasingly competitive and the basis on which we compete may change over time. In addition, if companies with substantially greater resources than ours enter our market, we will face increased competition.

Our Research segment competes directly with other core labs as well as contract research organizations that offer core lab services. We believe that we compete favorably based on our comprehensive cardiac and imaging service offerings, the scale of our operation and our ability to support the entire life cycle of new drug development.

Our Technology segment competes directly with other original equipment manufacturers. We believe that we compete favorably based on our suite of quality products and innovative solutions, our superior customer service and our extensive industry experience.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws, non-disclosure agreements and other measures to protect our proprietary rights. We attempt to protect our intellectual property rights by filing patent applications for new features and products we develop. In addition, we also seek to maintain certain intellectual property and proprietary know-how as trade secrets, and generally require our partners to execute non-disclosure agreements prior to any substantive discussions or disclosures of our technology or business plans. Our business and competitive positions are dependent in part upon our ability to protect our proprietary technology and our ability to avoid infringing the patents or proprietary rights of others.

Patents. As of December 31, 2016, we had 49 issued United States patents, of which four are United States design patents. We also have 111 issued foreign patents, bringing our total number of issued patents worldwide to 160. In furtherance of our overall global intellectual property strategy, we have approximately 56 patent applications currently on file worldwide. We filed these patent applications in the United States, Europe, Canada, China, Korea, Japan and Australia. Our issued United States patents expire between 2017 and 2032. While we have several patents expiring between 2017 and 2020, including patents that relate, in part, to our key products, we do not believe such expirations will have a material impact on our ability to compete in the short-term since our technology is typically covered by several patents, creating a system of protected technology.

Trademarks and Copyrights. As of December 31, 2016, we had 21 trademark registrations in the United States, eight pending trademark applications in the United States and one trademark registration in Europe for a variety of word marks and slogans. Our trademarks are an integral part of our business and include, among others, the registered trademark CardioNet®, and the unregistered trademarks Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry, MCOT and CardioPortal. We also have a significant amount of copyright-protected materials.

Government Regulation

The health care industry is highly regulated, with no guarantee that the regulatory environment in which we operate will not change significantly and adversely in the future. We believe that health care legislation, rules, regulations and interpretations will change, and we expect to modify our agreements and operations in response to these changes.

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U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The medical devices that we use to provide patient monitoring services are regulated by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The basic regulatory requirements that manufacturers of medical devices distributed in the United States must comply with are Premarket Notification 510(k), unless exempt, or Premarket Approval, establishment registration, medical device listing, quality system regulation, labeling requirements and medical device reporting.

The algorithms we use in the MCT service maintain FDA 510(k) clearance as a Class II device ("510(k) Clearance"). On October 28, 2003, the FDA issued a guidance document entitled: "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Arrhythmia Detector and Alarm." In addition to conforming to the general requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including the Premarket Notification requirements described above, all of our cardiac related 510(k) submissions address the specific issues covered in this special controls guidance document. The algorithms we use in the BGM service also maintain FDA 510(k) Clearance as a Class II device.

Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can result in enforcement action by the FDA, which may include certain sanctions, such as fines, injunctions and civil penalties; recall or seizure of our devices and intellectual property; operating restrictions; partial suspension or total shutdown of production; withdrawal of 510(k) Clearance of new components or algorithms; withdrawal of 510(k) Clearance already granted to one or more of our existing components or algorithms; and criminal prosecution.

CE Marking. Medical devices distributed within the European Economic Area require a CE Marking. ISO 13485 is a quality system standard used by medical companies providing design, development, manufacturing, installation and servicing, and is the basis for acquiring CE Marking for medical device product distribution in the European Union. Failure to maintain appropriate CE Marking could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our devices within the European Union.

Health Care Fraud and Abuse. In the United States, there are state and federal anti-kickback laws that generally prohibit the payment or receipt of kickbacks, bribes or other remuneration in exchange for the referral of patients or other health care-related business. In addition, federal law (e.g., the "Stark" law) and some state laws prohibit the existence of certain financial relationships between referring physicians and health care providers and suppliers unless those relationships meet the requirements of specific exceptions to the law. Anti-kickback laws constrain our sales, marketing and promotional activities by limiting the kinds of financial arrangements we may have with physicians, medical centers and others in a position to purchase, recommend or refer patients for our cardiac monitoring services or other products or services we may develop and commercialize. Due to the breadth of some of these laws, it is possible that some of our current or future practices might be challenged under one or more of these laws.

Furthermore, federal and state false claims laws prohibit anyone from presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment to third-party payors that are false or fraudulent. Violations may result in substantial civil penalties, including treble damages, and criminal penalties, including imprisonment, fines and exclusion from participation in federal health care programs. The Federal False Claims Act also contains "whistleblower" or "qui tam" provisions that allow private individuals to bring actions on behalf of the government alleging that the defendant has defrauded the government. Various states have enacted laws modeled after the Federal False Claims Act, including "qui tam" provisions, and some of these laws apply to claims filed with commercial insurers. Any violations of anti-kickback and false claims laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. On March 23, 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was signed into law and on March 30, 2010, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 was signed into law. Together, the two measures, collectively known as the Affordable Care Act, make the most sweeping and fundamental changes to the United States health care system since the creation of Medicare and Medicaid. The Affordable Care Act includes numerous health-related provisions with various effective dates, including expanded Medicaid eligibility, a requirement that most individuals have health insurance or pay a penalty, new requirements for health plans and insurance policy standards, the establishment of health insurance exchanges, changes to Medicare payment systems to encourage more cost-effective care and new and expanded tools to address fraud and abuse. Section 6002 of the Affordable Care Act requires manufacturers of medical devices and other products reimbursed by Medicare to report annually to the government certain payments to physicians and teaching hospitals.

As a result of the passage of the Affordable Care Act, manufacturers of certain medical devices are subject to an excise tax, applicable to sales of taxable medical devices beginning January 1, 2013. Several devices that are manufactured by our Technology segment are subject to these taxes. The tax equals 2.3% of the sale price of the applicable medical device. As a manufacturer, we are responsible for remitting these taxes to the federal government. However, on December 18, 2015, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, among other things, included a moratorium on the medical devices tax commencing on January 1, 2016 and ending on December 31, 2017.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") was enacted by the United States Congress in 1996. Numerous state and federal laws govern the collection, dissemination, use and confidentiality of patient and other health information, including the administrative simplification and privacy provisions of HIPAA. Historically, state law has governed confidentiality issues, and HIPAA preserves these laws to the extent they are more protective of a patient's privacy or provide the patient with greater access to his or her health information. As a result of the implementation of the HIPAA regulations, many states are considering revisions to their existing laws and regulations that may or may not be more stringent or burdensome than the federal HIPAA provisions. HIPAA applies directly to covered entities, which include health plans, health care clearinghouses and many health care providers. The HIPAA statute and its implementation rules are concerned primarily with the privacy of protected health information when it is used and/or disclosed; the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic health information; and the content and format of certain identified electronic health care transactions. The laws governing health care information privacy and security impose civil and criminal penalties for their violation and can require substantial expenditures of financial and other resources for information technology system modifications and for ongoing operational compliance.

Medicare. Medicare is a federal program administered by CMS and its Medicare administrative contractors. The Medicare program provides qualified persons with health care benefits that cover the major costs of medical care within prescribed limits, subject to certain deductibles and co-payments. The Medicare program has established guidelines for local and national coverage determinations and reimbursement of certain equipment, supplies and services, which are subject to change. The methodology for determining coverage status and the basis and amount of Medicare reimbursement varies based upon, among other factors, the setting in which a Medicare beneficiary receives health care items and services.

The Medicare program is subject to statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive and prospective rate adjustments, administrative rulings, interpretations of policy, Medicare administrative contractor determinations and government funding restrictions. All of these policies may materially increase or decrease the rate of program payments to health care facilities and other health care suppliers and practitioners, including those paid for our cardiac monitoring services. Any changes in federal

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legislation, regulations or other policies affecting Medicare coverage or reimbursement relative to our cardiac monitoring services could have an adverse effect on our performance.

Our facilities in Malvern, PA, San Francisco, CA, Ewing, NJ and Eagan, MN are enrolled in Medicare as Independent Diagnostic Testing Facilities ("IDTFs"), which is defined by CMS as an entity independent of a hospital or physician's office in which diagnostic tests are performed by licensed or certified non-physician personnel under appropriate physician supervision. Medicare has set very detailed performance standards that every IDTF must meet in order to obtain or maintain its billing privileges, including requirements to, among other things, operate in compliance with all applicable federal and state licensure and regulatory requirements for the health and safety of patients; maintain a physical facility on an appropriate site meeting specific criteria; have a comprehensive liability insurance policy of at least \$0.3 million per location; disclose certain ownership information; have its testing equipment calibrated and maintained in accordance with specific standards; have technical staff on duty with the appropriate credentials to perform tests; and permit on-site inspections. These requirements are subject to change. We believe that our facilities are in compliance with the IDTF standards.

Environmental Regulation. We use materials and products regulated under environmental laws, primarily in the manufacturing and sterilization processes. While it is difficult to quantify, we believe the ongoing cost of compliance with environmental protection laws and regulations will not have a material impact on our business, financial position or results of operations.

Supply Chain Diligence and Transparency

Section 1502 of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was adopted to further the humanitarian goal of ending the violent conflict and human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries ("DRC"). This conflict has been partially financed by the exploitation and trade of tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold (so called "conflict minerals") that originate from mines or smelters in the region. SEC rules adopted in August 2012 under Section 1502 require reporting companies to disclose annually on Form SD whether any such minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of products they manufactured, or for which they contracted the manufacture, during the prior calendar year did, in fact, originate in the DRC and, if so, if the related revenue was used to support the conflict and/or abuses.

Some of the products manufactured by Braemar, UMI, BioTelemetry Denmark and Telcare may contain tantalum, tin, tungsten and/or gold. Consequently, in compliance with United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules, we have adopted a policy on conflict minerals, which can be found on our website, and have implemented a supply chain due diligence and risk mitigation process with reference to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") guidance approved by the SEC to assess and report annually whether our products are "conflict free."

We support efforts to end the violence and human rights abuses in the mining of certain minerals in the DRC. We expect our suppliers to comply with the OECD guidance and industry standards and to ensure that their supply chain conforms to our policy and the OECD guidance. We will mitigate identified risks by working directly with our suppliers; however, we may need to alter our sources of supply or modify our product design if circumstances require. We may incur certain costs in order to comply with these disclosure requirements, including for due diligence to determine the source of the subject minerals used in our products and other potential changes to products, processes or sources of supply as a consequence of such verification activities. In addition, these rules could adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products throughout the supply chain beyond our control, whether or not the subject minerals are "conflict free."

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Product Liability and Insurance

The design, manufacture and marketing of medical devices and services of the types we produce entail an inherent risk of product liability claims. In addition, we provide information to health care providers and payors upon which determinations affecting medical care are made, and claims may be made against us resulting from adverse medical consequences to patients resulting from the information we provide. To protect ourselves from product liability claims, we maintain professional liability and general liability insurance on a "claims made" basis. Insurance coverage under such policies is contingent upon a policy being in effect when a claim is made, regardless of when the events which caused the claim occurred. While, as of the date of this Report, a material product liability claim has never been made against us and we believe our insurance policies are adequate in amount and coverage for our current operations, there can be no assurance that the coverage maintained by us is sufficient to cover all future claims. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such insurance on commercially reasonable terms in the future.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we employed 1,087 employees. None of our employees are represented by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Available Information

We file electronically with the SEC our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). We make these reports available on our website at <http://www.gobio.com>, free of charge. Copies of these reports are made available as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Further copies of these reports are located at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding our filings, at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We have a history of net losses and future profitability is uncertain.

We previously incurred net losses for each annual period from our inception through December 31, 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we realized a net loss of \$9.8 million. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we achieved net income of \$53.4 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. We may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. As of December 31, 2016, we had a total accumulated deficit of approximately \$142.7 million.

Reimbursement by Medicare is highly regulated and subject to change and our failure to comply with applicable regulations could decrease our revenue, subject us to penalties or adversely affect our results of operations.

The Medicare program is administered by CMS, which imposes extensive and detailed requirements on medical product and services providers, including, but not limited to, rules that govern how we structure our relationships with physicians, how and when we submit reimbursement claims, how we operate our monitoring facilities and how and where we provide our arrhythmia monitoring solutions. Our failure to comply with applicable Medicare rules could result in the discontinuation of

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our reimbursement under the Medicare payment program, a requirement to return funds already paid to us, civil monetary penalties, criminal penalties and/or exclusion from the Medicare program.

Changes in the reimbursement rate that commercial payors and Medicare will pay for our products and services could adversely affect our revenue.

We receive reimbursement for our products and services from commercial payors and from Medicare administrative contractors with jurisdiction in the state where the services are performed. In addition, our prescribing physicians receive reimbursement for professional interpretation of the information provided by our products and services from commercial payors or Medicare. Average commercial reimbursement rates have declined over a three and five year period. When commercial payors combine their operations, the combined company may elect to reimburse for our products and services at the lowest rate paid by any of the participants in the consolidation. If one of the payors participating in the consolidation does not reimburse for one of our products or services, the combined company may elect not to reimburse for such product or service. Additionally, commercial payors can typically terminate these contracts by providing between 60 and 120 days prior notice at any time following the end of the initial term of the agreement. In addition, CMS may reduce the reimbursement rate for our services, as it has in the past. Furthermore, CMS has adopted a complex new system for reimbursing Medicare physician services as required by the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015. Under the new program, which began January 1, 2017, physicians will either report under the Merit-based Incentive Payment System or an Advanced Alternative Payment Model, and their 2017 performance will impact 2018 rates. We cannot predict the impact of this new framework on reimbursement for our services. A decrease in Medicare or commercial reimbursement rates or termination of commercial payor contracts would adversely affect our financial results.

The operation of our monitoring facilities is subject to rules and regulations governing IDTFs and state licensure requirements; failure to comply with these rules could prevent us from receiving reimbursement from Medicare and some commercial payors.

We have monitoring facilities in Malvern, PA, Eagan, MN, Ewing, NJ and San Francisco, CA that analyze the data obtained from cardiac monitors and report the results to physicians. In order for us to receive reimbursement from Medicare and some commercial payors, our monitoring centers must be certified as IDTFs. Certification as an IDTF requires that we follow strict regulations governing how the center operates, such as requirements regarding the experience and certifications of the technicians who review data transmitted from our monitors. These rules and regulations vary from location to location and are subject to change. If they change, we may have to change the operating procedures at our monitoring facilities, which could increase our costs significantly. If we fail to obtain and maintain IDTF certification, our services may no longer be reimbursed by Medicare and some commercial payors, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our failure to maintain accreditation could impact our DMEPOS operations.

Accreditation is required by most of our managed care payors and became a mandatory requirement for all Medicare durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics and supplies ("DMEPOS") providers effective October 1, 2009. In 2016, we acquired Telcare, a diabetes care management company. In 2017, Telcare completed a nationwide accreditation renewal process conducted by the Healthcare Quality Association on Accreditation, which renewed our accreditation for another three years. The Company will undergo the next survey cycle in 2020. If we lose accreditation, our failure to maintain accreditation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, capital resources and liquidity.

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Failure to appropriately track and report certain payments to physicians and teaching hospitals may violate certain federal reporting laws and subject us to fines and penalties.

Section 6002 of the Affordable Care Act requires certain medical device manufacturers that produce devices covered by the Medicare and state Medicaid programs to report annually to the government certain payments to physicians and teaching hospitals. If we fail to appropriately track and report such payments to the government, we could be subject to civil fines and penalties, which could adversely affect the results of our operations.

Audits or denials of our claims by government agencies and private payors could reduce our revenue and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

As part of our business operations, we submit claims on behalf of patients directly to, and receive payments from, Medicare, Medicaid and other third-party payors. We are subject to extensive government regulation, including requirements for submitting reimbursement claims under appropriate codes and maintaining certain documentation to support our claims. Medicare contractors and Medicaid agencies periodically conduct pre-and post-payment reviews and other audits of claims and are under increasing pressure to more closely scrutinize health care claims and supporting documentation. We have been and are currently subject to pre-and post-payment reviews as well as audits of claims under CMS' Recovery Audit Program and may experience such reviews and audits of claims in the future. Such reviews and similar audits of our claims could result in material delays in payment, as well as material recoupments or denials, which would reduce our net sales and profitability, or result in our exclusion from participation in the Medicare or Medicaid programs. We are also subject to similar review and audits from private payors, which may also result in material delays in payment and material recoupments and denials. In addition, state agencies may conduct investigations or submit requests for information relating to claims data submitted to private payors.

We have a concentrated number of payors and losing one of them would reduce our sales and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Medicare, our largest payor, represents a significant percentage of our revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Medicare accounted for 33% of our total revenue. No other payor accounted for more than 10% of total revenue. Our agreements with commercial payors typically allow either party to the contract to terminate the contract by providing between 60 and 120 days prior written notice to the other party at any time following the end of the initial term of the contract. Our commercial payors may elect to terminate or not to renew their contracts with us for any reason and, in some instances, can unilaterally change the reimbursement rates they pay. A commercial payor who terminates or does not renew their contract with us may, or may not, alter their coverage of our services. In the event any of our key commercial payors terminate their agreements with us, elect not to renew or enter into new agreements with us upon expiration of their current agreements, or do not renew or establish new agreements on terms as favorable as are currently contracted, our business, operating results and prospects would be adversely affected.

Violation of federal and state laws regarding privacy and security of patient information may adversely affect our business, financial condition or operations.

The use and disclosure of certain health care information by health care providers and their business associates have come under increased public scrutiny. Federal standards under HIPAA establish rules concerning how individually-identifiable health information may be used, disclosed and protected. Historically, state law had governed confidentiality issues, and HIPAA preserves these laws to the extent they are more protective of a patient's privacy or provide the patient with more access to his or her health information. Additionally, the 2009 Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act and associated changes to HIPAA impose additional requirements relating to the

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privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information. We must operate our business in a manner that complies with all applicable laws, both federal and state, and that does not jeopardize the ability of our customers to comply with all applicable laws. We believe that our operations are consistent with these legal standards. Nevertheless, these laws and regulations present risks for health care providers and their business associates that provide services to patients in multiple states. As we continue to see how government regulators and courts interpret and enforce HIPAA's requirements, we may need to adjust our interpretations of these laws and regulations over time. If a challenge to our activities is successful, it could have an adverse effect on our operations, may require us to forego relationships with customers in certain states and may restrict the territory available to us to expand our business. In addition, even if our interpretations of HIPAA and other federal and state laws and regulations are correct, we could be held liable for unauthorized uses or disclosures of patient information as a result of inadequate systems and controls to protect this information or as a result of the theft of information by unauthorized computer programmers who penetrate our network security.

Violation of these laws against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, in 2011, we experienced the theft of two unencrypted laptop computers and, as a result, were required to provide notices under the HIPAA Breach Notification Rule. Although we have been in compliance with our obligations stemming from these incidents, there has yet to be an outcome to the ongoing investigation into the thefts by the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights. We are unable to predict what action, if any, might be taken in the future by the Office for Civil Rights or other governmental authorities as a result of this investigation or what impact, if any, the outcome of this matter might have on our results of operations.

The FDA may recommend a different approach to measuring the cardiac impact and safety of drugs as part of the approval process. Such changes could make the systems and processes of our research segment obsolete and adversely affect revenue and profitability.

As part of its approval process, the FDA has provided guidance reinforcing the need for cardiac safety testing of all compounds entering the blood stream. The requirements vary based on the type and history of compound. This testing is accomplished by different methods, including cardiac imaging such as MUGA and ECG analysis including measuring the QT/QTc interval for prolongation. We function as a core lab and have developed proprietary systems and processes to receive cardiac imaging studies and ECGs for analysis. It is possible that, in the future, the FDA may recommend a different approach for evaluating the cardiac impact and safety of compounds which may diminish the need for a core lab. This would considerably reduce the value of our existing systems and processes and would substantially decrease our revenue and profitability in our Research segment.

In December, 2015, the FDA published a report which called into question the need for certain QT studies. In a series of public meetings throughout 2016 discussing the report, FDA speakers indicated that certain studies were no longer mandatory and indicated that future regulations will include some combination of traditional study types along with early phase Exposure Response modeling. A new FDA White Paper is expected in 2017 which will clarify guidance around the performance of QT studies. We cannot assess the impact of this expected guidance at this time, but it may substantially decrease our revenue and profitability in our Research segment.

We are subject to numerous FDA regulations and decisions and it may be costly to comply with these regulations and decisions and to develop compliant products and processes.

The devices that we manufacture are classified as medical devices and are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA. Further, we maintain establishment registration with the FDA as a distributor of medical devices. FDA regulations govern manufacturing, labeling, promotion, distribution, importing, exporting, shipping and sale of these devices. Our devices and our arrhythmia detection algorithms

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have 510(k) Clearance status from the FDA. Modifications to our devices or our algorithms that could significantly affect safety or effectiveness, or that could constitute a significant change in intended use, would require a new clearance from the FDA. If in the future we make changes to our devices or our algorithms, the FDA could determine that such modifications require new FDA clearance, and we may not be able to obtain such FDA clearances timely, or at all.

We are subject to continuing regulation by the FDA, including quality regulations applicable to the manufacture of our devices and various reporting regulations, as well as regulations that govern the promotion and advertising of medical devices. The FDA could find that we have failed to comply with one of these requirements, which could result in a wide variety of enforcement actions, ranging from a warning letter to one or more severe sanctions. These sanctions could include fines, injunctions and civil penalties; recall or seizure of devices; operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production; refusal to grant 510(k) Clearance of new components or algorithms; withdrawing 510(k) Clearance already granted to one or more of our existing components or algorithms; and criminal prosecution. Any of these enforcement actions could be costly and significantly harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations and our interactions with our physicians and patients are subject to regulation aimed at preventing health care fraud and abuse and, if we are unable to fully comply with such laws, we could face substantial penalties.

Our operations may be directly or indirectly affected by various broad state and federal health care fraud and abuse laws, including the Federal Healthcare Programs' Anti-Kickback Statute and the Federal False Claims Act. For some of our services, we directly bill physicians or other health care entities, that, in turn, bill payors. Although we believe such payments and practices are proper and in compliance with laws and regulations, we may be subject to claims asserting that we have violated these laws and regulations. If our past or present operations are found to be in violation of these laws, we or our officers may be subject to civil or criminal penalties, including large monetary penalties, damages, fines, imprisonment and exclusion from Medicare and Medicaid program participation. Furthermore, if we knowingly file, or "cause" the filing of, false claims for reimbursement with government programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, we may be subject to substantial civil penalties, including treble damages. The Federal False Claims Act also contains "whistleblower" or "qui tam" provisions that allow private individuals to bring actions on behalf of the government alleging that the defendant has defrauded the government. In recent years, the number of suits brought in the medical industry by private individuals has increased dramatically. Various states have enacted laws modeled after the Federal False Claims Act, including "qui tam" provisions, and some of these laws apply to claims filed with commercial insurers. Even if we are not found to have violated any of these federal or state anti-fraud or false claims acts, the costs of defending these claims could adversely affect our results of operations.

The medical device industry is the subject of numerous governmental investigations into marketing and other business practices. These investigations could result in the commencement of civil and/or criminal proceedings, substantial fines, penalties, and/or administrative remedies, divert the attention of our management, and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

As mentioned above, we are subject to rigorous regulation by the FDA and numerous other federal, state and foreign governmental authorities. These authorities have been increasing their scrutiny of our industry. We occasionally receive subpoenas or other requests for information from state and federal governmental agencies, including, among others, the United States Department of Justice and the Office of Inspector General of Health and Human Services. These investigations typically relate primarily to financial arrangements with health care providers, regulatory compliance and product promotional practices.

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We cooperate with these investigations and respond to such requests. However, when an investigation begins, we cannot predict when it will be resolved, the outcome of the investigation or its impact on us. An adverse outcome in one or more of these investigations could include the commencement of civil and/or criminal proceedings, substantial fines, penalties and/or administrative remedies, including exclusion from government reimbursement programs and entry into Corporate Integrity Agreements with governmental agencies. In addition, resolution of any of these matters could involve the imposition of additional and costly compliance obligations. Finally, if these investigations continue over a long period of time, they could divert the attention of management from the day-to-day operations of our business and impose significant administrative burdens, including cost, on us. These potential consequences, as well as any adverse outcome from these investigations or other investigations initiated by the government at any time, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not obtain and maintain adequate protection for our intellectual property, it may adversely affect the value of our technology and devices and future revenue and operating income.

Our business and competitive positions are in part dependent upon our ability to protect our proprietary technology. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of trademark, copyright, patent, trade secret and other intellectual property laws, employment, confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and contractors, and confidentiality agreements and protective contractual provisions with other third parties. We attempt to protect our intellectual property position by filing trademark applications and United States and international patent applications related to our proprietary technology, inventions and improvements that are important to the development of our business.

We do not believe that any single patent, trademark or other intellectual property right of ours, or combination of our intellectual property rights, is likely to prevent others from competing with us using a similar business model. There are many issued patents and patent applications held by others in our industry and the electronics field. Our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially similar or superior to our technologies, or design around our patents or other intellectual property to avoid infringement. In addition, we may not apply for a patent relating to products or processes that are patentable, we may fail to receive any patent for which we apply or have applied, and any patent owned by us or issued to us could be circumvented, challenged, invalidated, or held to be unenforceable or rights granted thereunder may not adequately protect our technology or provide a competitive advantage to us. If a third-party challenges the validity of any patents or proprietary rights of ours, we may become involved in intellectual property disputes and litigation that would be costly and time-consuming. All of our patents will eventually expire. Some of our patents, including patents protecting significant elements of our technology, will expire between 2017 and 2020, at which point we can no longer enforce these against third parties to prevent them from making, using, selling, offering to sell or importing our current clinical device. While we have several patents expiring between 2017 and 2020, including patents that relate, in part, to our key products, our technology is typically covered by several patents, creating a system of protected technology. The expiration of our patents could expose us to more competition and have an adverse impact on our business.

Although third parties may infringe on our patents and other intellectual property rights, we may not be aware of any such infringement, or we may be aware of potential infringement but elect not to seek to prevent such infringement or pursue any claim of infringement, and the third-party may continue its potentially infringing activities. Any decision whether or not to take further action in response to potential infringement of our patent or other intellectual property rights may be based on a variety of factors, such as the potential costs and benefits of taking such action, and business and legal issues and circumstances. Litigation of claims of infringement of a patent or other intellectual property rights may be costly and time-consuming, may divert the attention of key management personnel and

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may not be successful or result in any significant recovery of compensation for any infringement or enjoining of any infringing activity. Litigation or licensing discussions may also involve or lead to counterclaims that could be brought by a potential infringer to challenge the validity or enforceability of our patents and other intellectual property.

To protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information, we generally require our employees, consultants, contractors and outside collaborators to enter into written non-disclosure agreements. These agreements, however, may not provide adequate protection to prevent any unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information. These agreements may be breached, and we may not become aware of, or have adequate remedies in the event of, any such breach. Also, others may independently develop the same or substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets.

Our ability to innovate or market our products may be impaired by the intellectual property rights of third parties.

Our success is dependent, in part, upon our ability to avoid infringing the patents or proprietary rights of others. The cardiac monitoring industry is characterized by a large number of patents and patent filing. Competitors may have filed applications for, or have been issued, patents and may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights related to devices, services or processes that we use to compete. We may not be aware of all of the patents or patent applications potentially adverse to our interests that may have been filed or issued to others.

United States patent applications may be kept confidential while pending in the Patent and Trademark Office. If other companies have or obtain patents relating to our products or services, we may be required to obtain licenses to those patents or to develop or obtain alternative technology. We may not be able to obtain any such licenses on acceptable terms, or at all. Any failure to obtain such licenses could impair or foreclose our ability to make, use, market or sell our products and services.

Based on the fact that we may pose a competitive threat to some companies who own or control various patents, it is possible that one or more third parties may assert a patent infringement claim seeking damages and to enjoin the manufacture, use, sale and marketing of our products and services. If a third-party asserts that we have infringed on its patent or proprietary rights, we may become involved in intellectual property disputes and litigation that would be costly and time-consuming and could impair or foreclose our ability to make, use, market or sell our products and services. Lawsuits may have already been filed against us without our knowledge. Additionally, we may receive notices from other third parties suggesting or asserting that we are infringing their patents and inviting us to license such patents. We do not believe that we are infringing on any other party's patents or that a license to any such patents is necessary. Should litigation over such patents arise, we intend to vigorously defend against any allegation of infringement.

If we are found to infringe on the patents or intellectual property rights of others, we may be required to pay damages, stop the infringing activity or obtain licenses or rights to the patents or other intellectual property in order to use, manufacture, market or sell our products and services. Any required license may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If we succeed in obtaining such licenses, payments under such licenses would reduce any earnings from our products. In addition, licenses may be non-exclusive and, accordingly, our competitors may have access to the same technology as that which may be licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license or are unable to alter the design of our product candidates to make a license unnecessary, we may be unable to manufacture, use, market or sell our products and services, which could significantly affect our ability to achieve, sustain or grow our commercial business.

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If we are unable to successfully integrate acquired companies and technology, we may not realize the benefits anticipated and our future growth may be adversely affected.

We have grown through acquisitions of companies and technology, including our acquisitions of the assets of the ePatch Division of DELTA in April 2016, VirtualScopies in May 2016 and Telcare in December 2016. Acquisitions involve risks associated with our assumption of the liabilities of an acquired company, which may be liabilities that we were or are unaware of at the time of the acquisition, potential write-offs of acquired assets and potential loss of the acquired company's key employees or customers. Physician, patient and customer satisfaction or performance problems with an acquired business, technology, service or device could also have a material adverse effect on our reputation. Additionally, potential disputes with the seller of an acquired business or its employees, suppliers or customers could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. If we fail to properly evaluate and execute acquisitions, our business may be disrupted and our operating results and prospects may be harmed.

Furthermore, integrating acquired companies or new technologies into our business may prove more difficult than we anticipate. We may encounter difficulties in successfully integrating our operations, technologies, services and personnel with that of the acquired company, and our financial and management resources may be diverted from our existing operations. Offices in multiple states create a strain on our ability to effectively manage our operations and key personnel. If we elect to consolidate our facilities, we may lose key personnel unwilling to relocate to the consolidated facility, may have difficulty hiring appropriate personnel at the consolidated facility and may have difficulty providing continuity of service through the consolidation.

The success of our business is partially dependent on our ability to raise capital, and failure to raise the necessary capital may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and stock price.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with our revolving credit facility with Healthcare Financial Solutions, LLC ("HFS"), the successor in interest to The General Electric Capital Corporation, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for the foreseeable future. However, our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

the results of our operations;

the reimbursement rates associated with our products and services;

our ability to secure contracts with additional commercial payors providing for the reimbursement of our services;

the costs associated with manufacturing and building our inventory of our current and future generation monitors;

the costs of hiring additional personnel and investing in infrastructure to support future growth;

the costs of undertaking future strategic initiatives, such as acquisitions or joint ventures;

the emergence of competing technologies and products and other adverse market developments;

the costs of preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights or defending against claims of infringement by others; and

actions taken by the FDA, CMS and other regulatory authorities affecting cardiac monitoring devices and competitive products.

If we decide to raise additional capital in the future, such capital may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, dilution to existing stockholders would result. If we raise additional funds by incurring debt financing, the

terms of the

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debt may involve significant cash payment obligations as well as covenants and financial ratios that may restrict our ability to operate our business.

We have outstanding debt, and may incur other debt in the future, which could adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, we had outstanding debt under our credit facility with HFS of \$25.8 million. We may borrow additional amounts in the future and use the proceeds from any future borrowing for general corporate purposes, future acquisitions or expansion of our business.

Our incurrence of this debt, and any increases in our levels of debt, may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition by, among other things:

requiring a portion of our cash flow from operations to make payments on this debt; or

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry.

Our current credit facility imposes restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to create liens on our assets, incur additional indebtedness, make acquisitions or dispose of assets, and also requires us to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. Our ability to comply with these ratios may be affected by events beyond our control. If we breach any of the covenants and do not obtain a waiver from our lender, then, subject to applicable cure periods, our outstanding indebtedness could be declared immediately due and payable.

Our business depends on our ability to attract and retain talented employees.

Our business is based on successfully attracting and retaining talented employees. The market for highly-skilled workers and leaders in our industry is extremely competitive. If we are less successful in our recruiting efforts, or if we are unable to retain key employees, our ability to develop and deliver successful products and services may be adversely affected.

Our cardiac monitoring and INR testing businesses are dependent upon physicians prescribing our services and failure to obtain those prescriptions may adversely affect our revenue.

The success of our cardiac monitoring and INR testing businesses are dependent upon physicians prescribing our services. Our success in obtaining prescriptions will be directly influenced by a number of factors, including:

the ability of the physicians with whom we work to obtain sufficient reimbursement and be paid in a timely manner for the professional services they provide in connection with the use of our cardiac monitoring solutions;

our ability to continue to establish ourselves as a comprehensive cardiac monitoring services provider;

our ability to educate physicians regarding the benefits of our services over alternative diagnostic monitoring solutions; and

the clinical efficacy of our devices.

If we are unable to educate physicians regarding the benefits of our products and obtain sufficient prescriptions for our services, revenue from the provision of our cardiac monitoring solutions could potentially decrease.

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We may experience difficulty in obtaining reimbursement for our services from commercial payors that consider our technology to be experimental and investigational, which would adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

Many commercial payors refuse to enter into contracts to reimburse the fees associated with medical devices or services that such payors determine to be "experimental and investigational." Commercial payors typically label medical devices or services as "experimental and investigational" until such devices or services have demonstrated product superiority evidenced by a randomized clinical trial. We completed a clinical trial in March 2007 that showed that MCOT provided higher diagnostic yield than traditional loop event monitoring. Prior to our clinical trial, MCOT was labeled "experimental and investigational" by numerous commercial payors. Since the trial was published in March 2007, we have obtained contracts with most of these commercial payors that previously labeled MCOT as "experimental and investigational." We have not obtained contracts with certain remaining commercial payors however, and these payors have informed us that they do not believe the data from this trial justifies the removal of the experimental designation. As a result, these commercial payors may refuse to reimburse the technical and professional fees associated with MCOT .

If commercial payors decide not to reimburse our products or services or the related services provided by physicians, or the rates of such reimbursement change, or if we fail to properly administer claims, our revenue could be adversely affected.

We have a concentration of risk related to the accounts receivable from Medicare and failure to fully collect outstanding balances from this customer, or a combination of other customers, may adversely affect our results of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, we have balances owed to us from one customer, Medicare, representing approximately 11% of our total gross accounts receivable. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the collections history and aging of outstanding receivables, as well as for any specific instances we become aware of that may preclude us from reasonably assuring collection on outstanding balances. Determining the allowance for doubtful accounts is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates. A determination that requires a change in our estimates could have a materially adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

If we do not have enough equipment or experience delays in manufacturing, we may be unable to fill prescriptions for cardiac and diabetic monitoring in a timely manner, physicians may elect not to prescribe our services, and our revenue and growth prospects may be adversely affected.

When a physician prescribes cardiac monitoring to a patient, our customer service department begins the patient set-up process. While our goal is to provide each patient with the appropriate device in a timely manner, we have experienced, and may in the future experience, delays due to the availability of devices, primarily when converting to a new generation of device or in connection with the increase in prescriptions following potential acquisitions of other companies.

We may also experience shortages of devices due to manufacturing difficulties. Multiple suppliers provide the components used in our devices, but our Minnesota, New Jersey and Massachusetts facilities are registered and approved by the FDA as the manufacturer of record of our devices. Our manufacturing operations could be disrupted by fire, earthquake or other natural disaster, a labor-related disruption, failure in supply or other logistical channels, electrical outages or other reasons. If there were a disruption to our facilities in Minnesota, New Jersey or Massachusetts, we would be unable to manufacture devices until we have restored and re-qualified our manufacturing capability or developed alternative manufacturing facilities.

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Our success in obtaining future cardiac monitor prescriptions from physicians is dependent upon our ability to promptly deliver devices to our patients, and a failure in this regard would have an adverse effect on our revenue and growth prospects.

Interruptions or delays in telecommunications systems could impair the delivery of our MCT and wireless event services.

The success of our MCT and wireless event services is dependent upon our ability to transmit and process data. Our MCT and wireless event devices rely on third-party wireless carriers to transmit data over their data networks. We are dependent upon these third-party wireless carriers to provide data transmission services to us through our various agreements. If we fail to maintain these relationships, or if we lose wireless carrier services, we would be forced to seek alternative providers of data transmission services, which might not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

As we expand our commercial activities, an increased burden will be placed upon our data processing systems and the equipment upon which they rely. Interruptions of our data networks, or the data networks of our wireless carriers for any extended length of time, loss of stored data or other computer problems could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. Frequent or persistent interruptions in our cardiac monitoring services could cause permanent harm to our reputation and could cause current or potential users of our remote monitoring services or prescribing physicians to believe that our systems are unreliable, leading them to switch to our competitors. Such interruptions could result in liability claims and litigation against us for damages or injuries resulting from the disruption in service.

New products and technological advances by our competitors may negatively affect our market share, commercial opportunities and results of operations.

The market for cardiac monitoring solutions is evolving rapidly and becoming increasingly competitive. Our industry is highly fragmented and characterized by a small number of large providers and a large number of smaller regional service providers. These third parties compete with us in marketing to payors and prescribing physicians, recruiting and retaining qualified personnel, acquiring technology and developing solutions complementary to our programs. In addition, as companies with substantially greater resources than ours enter our market, we will face increased competition. If our competitors are better able to develop and patent cardiac monitoring solutions than us, or develop more effective or less expensive cardiac monitoring solutions that render our solutions obsolete or non-competitive, or deploy larger or more effective marketing and sales resources than ours, our business will be harmed and our commercial opportunities will be reduced or eliminated.

We operate in an intensely competitive industry, and our failure to respond quickly to technological developments and incorporate new features into our products could harm our ability to compete.

We operate in an intensely competitive industry that experiences rapid technological developments, changes in industry standards, changes in patient requirements and frequent new product introductions and improvements. If we are unable to respond quickly and successfully to these developments, we may lose our competitive position, and our products or technologies may become uncompetitive or obsolete. To compete successfully, we must maintain a successful research and development effort, develop new products and production processes and improve our existing products and processes at the same pace or ahead of our competitors. Our research and development efforts are aimed at solving increasingly complex problems, as well as creating new technologies, and we do not expect that all of our projects will be successful. If our research and development efforts are unsuccessful, our future results of operations could be materially affected.

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We are increasingly dependent on sophisticated information technology systems to operate our business and if we fail to properly maintain the integrity of our data or if our products do not operate as intended or we experience a cyber-attack or other breach of these systems, our business could be materially affected.

We are increasingly dependent on sophisticated information technology for our products and infrastructure. We rely on information technology systems to process, transmit and store electronic information in our day-to-day operations. The size and complexity of our information technology systems makes them vulnerable to increasingly sophisticated cyber-attacks, malicious intrusion, breakdown, destruction, loss of data privacy or other significant disruption. Our information systems require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain, protect and enhance existing systems and develop new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving systems and regulatory standards, the increasing need to protect patient and customer information and changing customer patterns. As a result of technology initiatives, recently enacted regulations, changes in our system platforms and integration of new business acquisitions, we have been consolidating and integrating the number of systems we operate and have upgraded and expanded our information systems capabilities.

In addition, third parties may attempt to hack into our products or systems and may obtain data relating to patients with our products or our proprietary information. If we fail to maintain or protect our information systems and data integrity effectively, we could lose existing customers, have difficulty attracting new customers, have problems in determining product cost estimates and establishing appropriate pricing, have difficulty preventing, detecting and controlling fraud, have disputes with customers, physicians and other health care professionals, have regulatory sanctions or penalties imposed, have increases in operating expenses, incur expenses or lose revenue as a result of a data privacy breach or suffer other adverse consequences. There can be no assurance that our process of consolidating the number of systems we operate, upgrading and expanding our information systems capabilities, protecting and enhancing our systems and developing new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology will be successful or that additional systems issues will not arise in the future. Any significant breakdown, intrusion, interruption, corruption or destruction of these systems, as well as any data breaches, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Changes in the health care industry or tort reform could reduce the number of cardiac monitoring solutions ordered by physicians, which could result in a decline in the demand for our solutions, pricing pressure and decreased revenue.

Changes in the health care industry directed at controlling health care costs or perceived over-utilization of cardiac monitoring solutions could reduce the volume of services ordered by physicians. If more health care cost controls are broadly instituted throughout the health care industry, the volume of cardiac monitoring solutions could decrease, resulting in pricing pressure and declining demand for our services, which could harm our operating results. In addition, it has been suggested that some physicians order cardiac monitoring solutions, even when the services may have limited clinical utility, primarily to establish a record for defense in the event of a claim of medical malpractice against the physician. Legal changes increasing the difficulty of initiating medical malpractice cases, known as tort reform, could reduce the number of our services prescribed as physicians respond to reduced risks of litigation, which could harm our operating results.

Legislation and policy changes reforming the United States health care system may have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

On March 23, 2010, the Affordable Care Act was signed into law. The Affordable Care Act makes the most sweeping and fundamental changes to the United States health care system since the creation of Medicare and Medicaid. The Affordable Care Act includes a large number of health-related

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provisions expanding Medicaid eligibility, requiring most individuals to have health insurance, establishing new regulations on health plans, establishing health insurance exchanges, requiring manufacturers to report payments or other transfers of value made to physicians and teaching hospitals and modifying certain payment systems to encourage more cost-effective care.

Further, on June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the vast majority of this landmark health reform law. Several provisions of the Affordable Care Act specifically affect the medical equipment industry. In addition to changes in Medicare DMEPOS reimbursement and an expansion of the DMEPOS competitive bidding program, the Affordable Care Act provides that for sales on or after January 1, 2013, manufacturers, producers and importers of taxable medical devices must pay an annual excise tax of 2.3% of the price for which the devices are sold. Subsequent legislation (Pub. L. 114-113) includes a two-year moratorium on the medical device excise tax; it does not apply to sales during 2016 and 2017.

The Affordable Care Act also establishes enhanced Medicare and Medicaid program integrity provisions, including expanded documentation requirements for Medicare DMEPOS orders, more stringent procedures for screening Medicare and Medicaid DMEPOS suppliers, and new disclosure requirements regarding manufacturer payments to physicians and teaching hospitals, along with broader expansion of federal fraud and abuse authorities. The Affordable Care Act, in whole, or in part, may be repealed.

In addition, various health care reform proposals have also emerged at the state level. We cannot predict the full effect that these laws or any future legislation or regulation will have on us. However, the implementation of new legislation and regulation may lower reimbursements for our products, reduce medical prescriptions for our services and adversely affect our business.

If we or our suppliers fail to achieve or maintain regulatory approval of manufacturing facilities, our growth could be limited and our business could be adversely affected.

We currently assemble and manufacture our devices in our Eagan, MN, Ewing, NJ and Concord, MA facilities. We purchase INR monitoring devices from third parties. In order to maintain compliance with FDA and other regulatory requirements, our manufacturing facilities must be periodically reevaluated and qualified under a quality system to ensure they meet production and quality standards. Suppliers of components and products used to manufacture MCT, BGM, event, Holter and Pacemaker devices and the manufacturers of the monitors used in INR services must also comply with FDA regulatory requirements, which often require significant resources and subject us and our suppliers to potential regulatory inspections and stoppages. If we or our suppliers do not maintain regulatory approval for our manufacturing operations, our business could be adversely affected.

If we fail to meet Medicare accreditation and surety bond requirements or DMEPOS supplier standards, it could negatively affect our business operations.

Medicare DMEPOS suppliers (other than certain exempted professionals) must be accredited by an approved accreditation organization as meeting DMEPOS quality standards adopted by CMS. Medicare suppliers also are required to meet surety bond requirements. In addition, Medicare DMEPOS suppliers must comply with Medicare supplier standards in order to obtain and retain billing privileges, including meeting all applicable federal and state licensure and regulatory requirements. In addition, many of our managed care contracts for the provision of diabetes services require that we qualify as an accredited DMEPOS supplier. CMS periodically expands or otherwise clarifies the Medicare DMEPOS supplier standards. We believe we are in compliance with these requirements. If we fail to maintain our Medicare accreditation status and/or do not comply with Medicare surety bond or supplier standard requirements in the future, or if these requirements are changed or expanded, it could adversely affect our profits and results of operations.

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Our dependence on a limited number of suppliers may prevent us from delivering our devices on a timely basis.

We currently rely on a limited number of suppliers of components for the devices that we manufacture. If these suppliers became unable to provide components in the volumes needed or at an acceptable price, we would have to identify and qualify acceptable replacements from alternative sources of supply. The process of qualifying suppliers is lengthy. Delays or interruptions in the supply of our required components could limit or stop our ability to provide sufficient quantities of devices on a timely basis and meet demand for our services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We could be subject to medical liability or product liability claims, which may not be covered by insurance and which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The design, manufacture and marketing of services of the types we provide entail an inherent risk of product liability claims. Any such claims against us may require us to incur significant defense costs, irrespective of whether such claims have merit. In addition, we provide information to health care providers and payors upon which determinations affecting medical care are made, and claims may be made against us resulting from adverse medical consequences to patients resulting from the information we provide. In addition, we may become subject to liability in the event that the devices we use fail to correctly record or transfer patient information or if we provide incorrect information to patients or health care providers using our services.

Our liability insurance is subject to deductibles and coverage limitations. In addition, our current insurance may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, and, if available, the coverage may not be adequate to protect us against any future claims. If we are unable to obtain insurance at an acceptable cost or on acceptable terms with adequate coverage or otherwise protect against any claims against us, we will be exposed to significant liabilities, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Regulations related to conflict minerals may adversely impact our business.

The Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act contains provisions to improve transparency and accountability concerning the supply of certain minerals, known as conflict minerals, originating from the DRC. Due to the materials used in certain of the products manufactured by our subsidiaries, Braemar, UMI and Telcare, we must comply with annual disclosure and reporting rules adopted by the SEC by assessing whether the subject minerals contained in Braemar and UMI's products originated in the DRC. Our supply chain is complex since we do not source our minerals directly from the original mine or smelter. Consequently, we incur costs in complying with these disclosure requirements, including for due diligence to determine the source of the subject minerals used in our products and other potential changes to products, processes or sources of supply as a consequence of such verification activities. The rules may adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products throughout the supply chain beyond our control, whether or not the subject minerals are "conflict free." Also, we may face reputational challenges if we determine that certain of our products contain minerals not determined to be conflict free or if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all subject minerals used in our products through our diligence process.

We are reliant on the outsourcing of clinical research by pharmaceutical, clinical research and biotechnology companies.

We are reliant on the ability and willingness of pharmaceutical, clinical research and biotechnology companies to continue to spend on clinical research to outsource the types of research services that we

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provide. As such, we are impacted and subject to risks, uncertainties and trends that affect companies in these industries. Any downturn in these industries or reduction in spending or outsourcing could adversely affect our business.

Future sales of our common stock may depress our stock price.

Future issuance in connection with acquisitions and sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. As of December 31, 2016, we had 28,261,503 outstanding shares of vested common stock. In addition, we have 3,568,434 options and 592,349 restricted stock units ("RSUs") outstanding to purchase shares of our common stock that will become exercisable over the next four years. Additionally, as of December 31, 2016, we had 132,992 performance stock units ("PSUs"), which remain unvested. Further, we have 100,000 performance stock options which have become exercisable. If exercised, vested or earned, additional shares would become available for sale.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law might deter acquisition bids for us that our stockholders might consider favorable.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our Company more difficult without the approval of our Board of Directors. These provisions:

establish a classified Board of Directors so that not all members of the board are elected at one time;

authorize the issuance of undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval, and which may include rights superior to the rights of the holders of common stock;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;

provide that the Board of Directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our bylaws; and

establish advance notice requirements for nominations for elections to our Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits stockholders owning in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us. These anti-takeover provisions and other provisions under Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change of control of our Company, even if doing so would benefit our stockholders. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for our stockholders to elect directors of their choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions such stockholders desire.

We may not be able to realize our net operating loss carryforwards.

We have deferred tax assets that include net operating loss carryforwards that can be used to offset taxable income in future periods and reduce income taxes payable in those future periods. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are deductible. The timing and manner in which we can utilize our net operating loss carryforward and future income tax deductions in any year may be limited

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by provisions of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") regarding the change in ownership of corporations. Such limitation may have an impact on the ultimate realization of our carryforwards and future tax deductions. Section 382 of the IRC ("Section 382") imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize net operating losses if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years, and the amount of the limitation may under certain circumstances be increased by the built-in gains in assets held by us at the time of the change that are recognized in the five-year period after the change. Currently, a portion of our loss carryforwards are limited under Section 382.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2016, we lease facilities in the following locations:

61,000 square feet of space for our Corporate Headquarters and Healthcare operations and monitoring center in Malvern, PA, under an agreement that expires in March 2021;

28,000 square feet of space for Healthcare monitoring as well as Technology manufacturing in Ewing, NJ, under an agreement that expires in December 2018;

24,000 square feet of space for Healthcare monitoring as well as Technology manufacturing in Eagan, MN, under an agreement that expires in January 2022;

20,000 square feet of space for Research in Rochester, NY, under an agreement that expires in June 2017;

16,000 square feet of space for our Healthcare distribution center in Chester, PA, under an agreement that expires in December 2020;

13,000 square feet of space for Research in Rockville, MD, under an agreement that expires in November 2026;

11,000 square feet of space for our Healthcare distribution center in Phoenix, AZ, under an agreement that expires in May 2020;

9,000 square feet of space for our Healthcare monitoring facility in San Francisco, CA, under an agreement that expires in March 2019;

8,000 square feet of space dedicated to Technology research and development and engineering activities in San Diego, CA, under an agreement that expires in June 2020;

7,000 square feet of space dedicated to Technology research and development, manufacturing and distribution activities in Concord, MA, under an agreement that expires in November 2017;

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5,000 square feet of space for our Healthcare customer support center in Norfolk, VA, under an agreement that expires in July 2018;

4,000 square feet of space for Research in San Francisco, CA, under an agreement that expires in October 2019;

2,000 square feet of space dedicated to Technology research and development and manufacturing activities in Horsholm, Denmark, under an agreement that expires in March 2018;

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500 square feet of space dedicated to Technology distribution activities in Zaventem, Belgium, under an agreement that continues on a quarterly basis until terminated;

200 square feet of space for Healthcare operations in Fort Lauderdale, FL, under an agreement that continues on a monthly basis until terminated;

200 square feet of space for Research in London, UK, under an agreement that continues on a quarterly basis until terminated; and

100 square feet of space for Research in Tokyo, Japan, under an agreement that continues on a quarterly basis until terminated.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet our current needs, and that suitable additional alternative spaces will be available in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business and like others in the industry, we receive requests for information from government agencies in connection with their regulatory or investigational authority or are involved in traditional employment or business litigation. We review such requests and notices and take appropriate action.

The final outcome of any current or future litigation or governmental or internal investigations cannot be accurately predicted, nor can we predict any resulting penalties, fines or other sanctions that may be imposed at the discretion of federal or state regulatory authorities. We record accruals for such contingencies to the extent that we concludes it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be estimated.

CardioNet v. ScottCare Litigation

In May 2012, CardioNet, Inc. ("CardioNet") filed suit against The ScottCare Corporation and Ambucor Health Solutions, Inc. ("ScottCare") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Civil Action No. 2:12-CV-2516- PBT) for patent infringement under the same five CardioNet patents that were at issue in the Mednet litigation, related to the making, use, sale and offering for sale of the ScottCare TeleSentry Mobile Cardiac Telemetry device and monitoring services. CardioNet is seeking an injunction against each defendant, as well as monetary damages. ScottCare has asserted counterclaims alleging the patents in the suit are invalid and not infringed. The trial court heard argument on motions for summary judgment and motions to limit expert testimony in June 2015, but has not yet issued rulings on these motions. ScottCare has dropped all invalidity challenges with respect to one of the patents in the suit. The parties are awaiting a trial date. Consistent with the accounting for contingent liabilities, no accrual has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements. We are vigorously pursuing our claims and defending against the counterclaims.

CardioNet v. InfoBionic

CardioNet, LLC and Braemar Manufacturing, LLC (collectively, "CardioNet") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against InfoBionic, Inc. ("InfoBionic") in May 2015, in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts ("District Court"), and filed an amended complaint in March 2016. CardioNet asserts that InfoBionic's MoMe Kardia System infringes CardioNet's United States Patent Nos. 6,225,901, 6,940,403, 7,212,850, 7,907,996, RE43,767 and 7,099,715 relating to collection and reporting of data. CardioNet seeks an injunction and enhanced damages for willful infringement because InfoBionic had prior knowledge of some or all of the asserted patents. CardioNet is also asserting claims for unfair competition and misappropriation of trade secrets due to its discovery that InfoBionic is in unauthorized possession of confidential and proprietary CardioNet materials, including source code. The District Court held a claim construction hearing in November 2016. CardioNet is

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seeking leave to add an infringement claim for CardioNet's United States Patent No. 7,941,207 to the complaint. Dates for expert discovery and trial have not been set.

In response to CardioNet's infringement assertion, in August 2015, InfoBionic filed petitions at the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for Inter Partes review ("IPR") of the '901, '403, '850 and '996 patents. In February 2016, the USPTO denied institution of the August 2015 petitions for the '850 and '996 patents. In June 2016, InfoBionic filed a second set of petitions directed to the '850 and '996 patents. The USPTO denied institution of that second set of petitions in December 2016. In December 2016, the USPTO also upheld the validity of claim 10 of the '403 patent, but found that the other challenged claims of the '901 and '403 patents are unpatentable. The '901 and '403 patents were set to expire in March 2017. InfoBionic is estopped from presenting any invalidity defense at the court that it raised or could have raised in the IPR for claim 10 of the '403 patent. In late January 2017, InfoBionic filed an IPR petition challenging the '767 patent. CardioNet's preliminary response is due in late April or early May 2017, and a decision regarding institution will issue in late July or early August 2017. If the Patent Trial and Appeal Board denies institution, then the proceeding is over. If the Appeal Board decides to institute, a final written decision would be expected in late summer of 2018.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

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

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol, "BEAT." The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing sale prices of our common stock for the periods indicated:

2016

Quarter Ended	High	Low
December 31, 2016	\$ 23.35	\$ 15.35
September 30, 2016	21.30	16.08
June 30, 2016	17.42	11.13
March 31, 2016	12.94	9.44

2015

Quarter Ended	High	Low
December 31, 2015	\$ 14.15	\$ 11.55
September 30, 2015	16.68	8.94
June 30, 2015	10.02	7.99
March 31, 2015	11.02	8.79

As of February 17, 2017, there were 28,370,987 shares of our common stock outstanding. Also as of that date, we had approximately 55 holders of record.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to support our operations and finance the growth and development of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any future determination related to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2011 through December 31, 2016 for (i) our common stock (ii) The NASDAQ Health Care Index and (iii) The Russell 2000 Index. Each of the three measures of cumulative total return assumes reinvestment of dividends, if any. The stock price performance shown on the graph below is based on historical data and is not indicative of future stock price performance.

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**Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Among BioTelemetry, Inc., The NASDAQ Health Care Index
and The Russell 2000 Index**

Company/Index	Base Period					
	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	12/31/2015	12/31/2016
BioTelemetry, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 96.20	\$ 335.02	\$ 423.21	\$ 492.83	\$ 943.04
NASDAQ Health Care Index	100.00	127.24	199.82	256.70	274.30	227.91
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	116.35	161.52	169.42	161.95	196.45

The foregoing graph and chart shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this Annual Report on Form 10-K into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent we specifically incorporate this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under those acts.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the balance sheet data at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the balance sheet data at December 2014, 2013 and 2012 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not included herein.

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The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the "Consolidated Financial Statements" and related notes thereto in Item 8 and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of this report.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	in thousands, except per share data				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue:					
Healthcare	\$ 165,664	\$ 145,963	\$ 133,178	\$ 100,386	\$ 93,640
Research	32,565	21,853	19,744	20,329	8,333
Technology	10,103	10,697	13,656	8,786	9,521
Total revenue	208,332	178,513	166,578	129,501	111,494
Cost of revenue:					
Healthcare	53,559	51,693	54,942	35,177	36,793
Research	18,395	12,728	10,646	11,317	3,726
Technology	6,928	7,535	7,526	3,937	5,074
Total cost of revenue	78,882	71,956	73,114	50,431	45,593
Gross profit	129,450	106,557	93,464	79,070	65,901
Operating expenses:					
General and administrative	55,877	47,882	45,131	36,569	32,644
Sales and marketing	28,636	27,936	28,805	26,275	25,604
Bad debt expense	9,931	8,047	9,347	7,787	11,912
Research and development	8,355	7,111	7,396	7,338	4,664
Other charges	8,639	6,063	7,098	7,982	4,236
Total operating expenses	111,438	97,039	97,777	85,951	79,060
Income (loss) from operations	18,012	9,518	(4,313)	(6,881)	(13,159)
Other (loss) income, net	(2,242)	(1,622)	(7,793)	(223)	52
Income (loss) before income taxes	15,770	7,896	(12,106)	(7,104)	(13,107)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	37,667	(468)	2,313	(215)	905
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,437	\$ 7,428	\$ (9,793)	\$ (7,319)	\$ (12,202)
Net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.49)
Diluted	\$ 1.75	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.49)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	27,920,150	27,116,300	26,444,626	25,543,646	24,933,656
Diluted	30,489,081	29,089,211	26,444,626	25,543,646	24,933,656

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	December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	in thousands				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,052	\$ 18,986	\$ 20,007	\$ 22,151	\$ 18,298
Working capital	28,053	23,157	13,879	25,215	24,932
Total assets	198,984	124,143	124,372	87,546	90,010
Total debt	25,161	23,194	23,873		
Total shareholders' equity	138,914	75,926	63,676	66,829	69,998

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes to those statements included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward looking statements reflecting our current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those contained in these forward looking statements due to a number of factors see "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements" and Item 1A "Risk Factors." We are on a calendar year end, and except where otherwise indicated below, "2016" refers to the year ended December 31, 2016, "2015" refers to the year ended December 31, 2015 and "2014" refers to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Overview

Company Background

We provide cardiac monitoring services, cardiac monitoring device manufacturing, and centralized core laboratory services. We operate under three reportable segments: (1) Healthcare, (2) Research and (3) Technology. The Healthcare segment is focused on the diagnosis and monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias, or heart rhythm disorders. We offer cardiologists and electrophysiologists a full spectrum of solutions which provides them with a single source of cardiac monitoring services. These services range from the differentiated mobile cardiac telemetry service ("MCT") service marketed as Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry ("MCOT ") or External Cardiac Ambulatory Telemetry ("ECAT"), to wireless and trans telephonic event, Holter, Pacemaker and International Normalized Ratio ("INR") monitoring. The Research segment is engaged in central core laboratory services providing cardiac monitoring, imaging services, scientific consulting and data management services for drug and medical device trials. The Technology segment focuses on the development, manufacturing, testing and marketing of medical devices to medical companies, clinics and hospitals.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under our symbol "BEAT."

Recent Acquisitions

On December 1, 2016, the Company entered into a Share and Asset Purchase Agreement ("Agreement") with Telcare, Inc. ("Telcare") pursuant to which the Company acquired the stock of Telcare Medical Supply, Inc. and certain assets of Telcare. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$7.0 million in cash, with the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$5.0 million upon reaching certain milestones, as defined in the Agreement. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the acquisition, including contingent consideration, was \$9.7 million at the acquisition date. Telcare is included in the Technology segment.

On May 11, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of VirtualScopics, Inc. ("VirtualScopics"), a leading provider of clinical trial imaging solutions. The all cash Tender Offer commenced on April 8, 2016 and ended on May 9, 2016, pursuant to which the business and operations of VirtualScopics were acquired by the Company. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$15.0 million, net of cash acquired of \$0.8 million. VirtualScopics is included in the Research segment.

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") with DELTA Danish Electronics, Light, and Acoustics ("DELTA"), pursuant to which the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of the ePatch division of DELTA, inclusive of all products and indications currently under development. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$3.0 million in cash and 244,519 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$2.9 million. In addition, there is the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$3.0 million upon reaching certain milestones, as defined in the APA. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the acquisition, including

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contingent consideration, was \$6.5 million at the acquisition date. ePatch is included in the Technology segment.

In June 2014, we completed the acquisition of the assets of RadCore Lab, LLC ("RadCore"), an imaging core lab serving the biopharmaceutical and medical device research market. This acquisition broadens our offerings and adds new oncology, musculoskeletal and neurological imaging capabilities, supported by a state-of-the-art, cloud-based analysis platform. RadCore is included in the Research segment.

In April 2014, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Biomedical Systems Corporation's ("BMS") cardiac event monitoring, Holter monitoring and mobile telemetry monitoring services. The acquisition gave us access to internally developed Holter software and to established customer relationships and is primarily included in the Healthcare segment.

In January 2014, we completed the acquisition of Mednet Healthcare Technologies, Inc., Heartcare Corporation of America, Inc., Universal Medical, Inc. and Universal Medical Laboratory, Inc. (together, "Mednet"). Mednet provides cardiac monitoring services and is an original equipment manufacturer of cardiac monitoring devices. The acquisition gave us access to established customer relationships and is included in the Healthcare and Technology segments.

Reimbursement Healthcare

We are dependent on reimbursement for our patient services by government and commercial insurance payors. Medicare reimbursement rates for our MCT, event, Holter, Pacemaker and INR monitoring services have been established nationally by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") and fluctuate periodically based on the annually published CMS rates.

In addition to government reimbursement through Medicare, we have successfully secured contracts with most national and regional commercial payors for our monitoring services.

During 2016, CMS published updated rates for remote cardiac monitoring services effective January 1, 2017, which will result in an approximate 3% decrease in our Medicare MCT reimbursement for 2017. Commercial pricing for our services declined in 2014 and increased in 2015 and 2016. Average commercial pricing is expected to slightly decline in 2017. Commercial pricing is affected by numerous factors, including the current Medicare reimbursement rates, competitive pressures and our ability to successfully negotiate favorable terms in our agreements and the perceived value and effectiveness of our services. Over time, we expect continued pricing pressure on the rates we are able to obtain with our commercial payors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which we have prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may differ from these estimates. We review our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis.

We believe that the following accounting policies and estimates are most critical to a full understanding and evaluation of our reported financial results. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

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Revenue Recognition

Healthcare

Healthcare revenue includes revenue from MCT, wireless and trans telephonic event, Holter, Pacemaker and INR monitoring services. We receive a significant portion of our revenue from third-party commercial insurance organizations and governmental entities. We also receive reimbursement directly from patients through co-pays, deductibles and self-pay arrangements. Billings for services reimbursed by contracted third-party payors, including Medicare, are recorded as revenue net of contractual allowances. Adjustments to the estimated receipts, based on final settlement with the third-party payors, are recorded upon settlement. If we do not have consistent historical information regarding collectability from a given payor to support revenue recognition at the time of service, revenue is recognized when cash is received. Unearned amounts are appropriately deferred until the service has been completed. Medicare accounts for a significant portion of our Healthcare and total revenue.

Research

Research revenue includes revenue for core laboratory services. Our Research revenue is provided on a fee-for-service basis, and revenue is recognized as the related services are performed. We also provide consulting services on a time and materials basis and this revenue is recognized as the services are performed. Our site support revenue, consisting of equipment rentals and sales along with related supplies and logistics management, are recognized at the time of sale or over the rental period. Under a typical contract, customers pay us a portion of our fee for these services upon contract execution as an upfront deposit, some of which is typically nonrefundable upon contract termination. Unearned revenue, including upfront deposits, are deferred, and then recognized as the services are performed.

For arrangements with multiple deliverables, the revenue is allocated to each element (both delivered and undelivered items) based on their relative selling prices or management's best estimate of their selling prices, when vendor-specific or third-party evidence is unavailable.

We record reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses, including freight, as revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Technology

Technology revenue includes revenue received from the sale of products, product repairs and supplies to medical companies, clinics and hospitals. Our Technology revenue is recognized when products are shipped, or as services are completed.

Accounts Receivable

Healthcare accounts receivable is related to the Healthcare segment and is recorded at the time revenue is recognized, net of contractual allowances, and are presented on the consolidated balance sheet net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The ultimate collection of accounts receivable may not be known for several months after services have been provided and billed. We record an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the aging of receivables using historical data. The percentages and amounts used to record bad debt expense and the allowance for doubtful accounts are supported by various methods and analyses, including current and historical cash collections and the aging of receivables by payor. Because of continuing changes in the health care industry and third-party reimbursement, it is possible that our estimates could change, which could have a material impact on our operations and cash flows.

Other accounts receivable is related to the Technology and Research segments and is recorded at the time revenue is recognized, or when products are shipped or services are performed. We estimate

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the allowance for doubtful accounts on a specific account basis, and consider several factors in our analysis including customer specific information and the aging of the account.

We will write-off receivables when the likelihood for collection is remote and when we believe collection efforts have been fully exhausted and we do not intend to devote additional resources in attempting to collect. We perform write-offs on a monthly basis. In the Healthcare segment, we wrote-off \$8.4 million and \$7.1 million of receivables for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The impact was a reduction of gross receivables and a reduction in the allowance for doubtful accounts. There were no material write-offs in the Technology and Research segments. We recorded bad debt expense of \$9.9 million, \$8.0 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"), addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for (i) equity instruments of the enterprise or (ii) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. ASC 718 requires that an entity measure the cost of equity-based service awards based on the grant-date fair value of the award and recognize the cost of such awards over the period during which the employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (the vesting period). ASC 718 requires that an entity measure the cost of liability-based service awards based on current fair value that is remeasured subsequently at each reporting date through the settlement date. We also use the provisions of ASC 505-50, *Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees* ("ASC 505-50"), to account for stock-based compensation awards issued to non-employees for services. Such awards for services are recorded at either the fair value of the services rendered or the instruments issued in exchange for such services, whichever is more readily determinable, using the measurement date guidelines enumerated in ASC 505-50.

We estimate the fair value of our share-based awards to employees and directors using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the use of certain subjective assumptions. The most significant of these assumptions are the estimates of the expected volatility of the market price of our stock and the expected term of the award. We base our estimates of expected volatility on the historical volatility of our stock price. The expected term represents the period of time that stock-based awards granted are expected to be outstanding. Other assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option valuation model include the risk-free interest rate and expected dividend yield. The risk-free interest rate for periods pertaining to the contractual life of each option is based on the United States Treasury yield of a similar duration in effect at the time of grant. We have never paid, and do not expect to pay, dividends in the foreseeable future. The fair value of our stock-based awards was estimated at the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility	64.4%	66.5%	62.8%
Expected term (in years)	7.96	6.72	6.49
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	1.61%	1.68%	1.85%
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

While we early adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2016-09") in the year ended December 31, 2016, we have elected to continue to estimate forfeitures under the true-up provision of ASC 718. ASC 718 requires

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forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from estimates. Forfeitures are estimated based on our historical experience.

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. In accordance with *ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350"), goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or when events arise that could indicate that an impairment exists. Initially, we qualitatively assess whether it is more-likely-than-not that an impairment exists for each reporting unit. Such qualitative factors can include, among others, industry and market conditions, present and anticipated sales and cost factors, overall financial performance and relevant entity-specific events. If we conclude based on our qualitative assessment that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we perform a two-step impairment test in accordance with ASC 350. In the first step, we compare the fair value of our reporting units to the carrying value of the reporting units. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting units exceeds the fair value of the reporting units, then the second step of the impairment test is performed in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting units' goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting units' goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of those reporting units, an impairment loss equal to the difference is recorded.

For the purpose of performing our goodwill impairment analysis, we consider our business to be comprised of three reporting units: Healthcare, Technology and Research. When performing a qualitative analysis, we calculate the fair value of the reporting units utilizing a weighting of the income and market approaches. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow methodology that includes assumptions for, among other things, forecasted income, cash flow, growth rates, income tax rates, expected tax benefits and long-term discount rates, all of which require significant judgment. The market approach utilizes our market data as well as market data from publicly-traded companies that are similar to us. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and the judgment applied in the analysis. We believe that the combination of an income and a market approach provides a reasonable basis to estimate the fair value of our reporting units.

Acquired intangible assets are recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. The estimated fair values and useful lives of intangible assets are determined by assessing many factors including estimates of future operating performance and cash flows of the acquired business, the characteristics of the intangible assets and the experience of the acquired business. Independent appraisal firms may assist with the valuation of acquired assets. The impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill consists of a comparison of the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset to the carrying value of the asset. We estimate the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangibles using the relief from royalty method.

We performed an impairment analysis of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. No impairment charges were recorded as a result of these analyses.

Statements of Operations Overview

Revenue

The vast majority of our revenue is derived from cardiac monitoring services in our Healthcare segment. The amount of Healthcare revenue generated is based on the number of patients enrolled through physician prescriptions and the rates reimbursed to us by commercial payors, physicians, patients and Medicare. MCT Medicare pricing will decrease 3% in 2017 according to the recent reimbursement rates announced by CMS. This is after an 8% MCT Medicare price increase in 2016. Over time, patient services reimbursement may decline, consistent with the economic life cycle of a

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successful premium service, as a result of competition and the introduction of new technologies. Event, Holter, Pacemaker and INR monitoring services utilize widely accepted technologies, and we expect the price to remain relatively constant or slightly decline in the long-term. We expect volumes to grow in the long-term as we continue to gain market share.

Revenue is generated in the Research segment through various study and consulting services, which includes activities such as core lab services, project management, data management, equipment rental and customer support. Research revenue is driven by our ability to enter into service contracts at various phases of the pharmaceutical drug development lifecycle. We expect volume to increase as a result of our acquisition of VirtualScopics and our growing capabilities as a multi-service provider. Negotiated pricing for service contracts is subject to market pressures, and as a result has decreased slightly over the last few years. We expect revenue from the Research segment to increase over the long-term as we continue to increase our study volume.

Revenue is generated in the Technology segment from the sale of cardiac and blood glucose monitoring products to third-party distributors and service providers in our Technology segment. Technology revenue is driven by the number of the units purchased by our customers and the relative per unit pricing for various products. The sales volume for our Technology segment has declined from historical levels as we have focused on increasing our production capacity on the manufacture of devices for our Healthcare segment and development of new technology. We expect our Technology segment revenue to increase over the long-term as our new products enter the market.

Gross Profit

Gross profit consists of revenue less the cost of revenue.

Cost of revenue for the Healthcare segment includes:

salaries and benefits for personnel providing various services and customer support to physicians and patients including customer service, monitoring services, distribution services (scheduling, packaging and delivery of the devices to the patients and practices), device repair and maintenance and quality assurance;

cost of patient-related services provided by third-party subcontractors including device transportation to and from the patients and practices and wireless communication charges related to transmission of data to the Monitoring Centers;

consumable supplies sent to patients along with the durable components of our devices; and

depreciation of our medical devices.

Cost of revenue for the Research segment includes:

cost of internal and third-party medical specialists and technicians;

salaries and benefits of personnel providing various services to customers including consulting, customer support, project management and certain information technology support;

depreciation of our medical devices; and

cost of materials and transportation related to the shipment of products and supplies.

Cost of revenue for the Technology segment includes the cost of materials and labor related to the manufacture of our products and product repair services.

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We expect multiple factors to influence our gross profit margins in the foreseeable future. If reimbursement rates decline in our Healthcare segment, it would have an adverse effect on our gross profit margin. Payor mix is unpredictable and dependent on the insurance coverage of patients that are prescribed our services. We expect to continue to achieve efficiencies in cost of revenue through process improvements, as well as from a reduction in the cost of our devices. These factors will have a favorable impact on our gross profit margins. While these factors could be offsetting, it is difficult to predict how they will influence our gross profit margins.

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We expect to achieve some efficiencies in our Research segment cost of sales through process improvements, and expect a favorable impact on gross margins due to the leveraging of the relatively fixed cost infrastructure as well as efficiencies due to the ongoing integrations of VirtualScopics, which was acquired in 2016. If we experience service contract pricing or volume declines in our Research segment, it would have an adverse effect on our gross profit margin.

If we experience volume or selling price declines in our Technology segment, or service contract pricing, it would have an adverse effect on our gross profit margin. We expect the cost of products sold and repairs to remain relatively consistent.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expense consists primarily of salaries and benefits related to general and administrative personnel, stock-based compensation, management bonus, professional fees primarily related to legal and audit fees, amortization related to intangible assets, facilities expenses and the related overhead.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of salaries, benefits and commissions related to sales, travel and entertainment costs, marketing and contracting personnel. Also included are marketing programs such as trade shows and advertising campaigns.

Research and Development

Research and development expense consists primarily of salaries and benefits of personnel, as well as subcontractors who work on new product development and sustaining engineering of our existing products.

Other Charges

We account for expenses associated with our acquisitions and certain litigation as other charges as incurred. These expenses were primarily a result of legal fees related to patent litigation in which we are the plaintiff and activities surrounding our acquisitions. Other charges are costs that are not considered necessary to the ongoing business operations.

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

Revenue. Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$208.3 million compared to \$178.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$29.8 million, or 16.7%. Healthcare revenue increased \$19.7 million due to increased patient volumes as well as higher MCT Medicare pricing. In addition, Research revenue increased \$10.7 million due to the acquisition of VirtualScopics. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Technology revenue of \$0.6 million due to lower sales volume resulting from customers delaying purchases as they await the release of upgraded devices, partially offset by increases due to current year acquisitions.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased to \$129.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$106.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$22.9 million, or 21.5%. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to 62.1% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 59.7% for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase in gross margin percentage was due to Healthcare volume efficiencies and higher Healthcare pricing as well as reduced costs related to shipping and device communication. These increases were slightly offset by the impact of our acquisitions, which carry lower profit margins than our existing business.

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General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense was \$55.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$47.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of \$8.0 million, or 16.7%, was due to the addition of \$3.8 million from our acquired businesses as well as a \$2.6 million increase in employee related costs and a \$1.6 million increase in stock compensation expense. \$1.3 million of the increase in stock compensation expense related to a performance bonus awarded to a third-party. As a percentage of total revenue, general and administrative expense was 26.8% for both the year ended December 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

Sales and Marketing Expense. Sales and marketing expense was \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of \$0.7 million, or 2.5%, was due to the addition of \$0.9 million from our acquired businesses, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in employee related costs. As a percentage of total revenue, sales and marketing expense was 13.7% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 15.6% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Bad Debt Expense. Bad debt expense was \$9.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of \$1.9 million, or 23.4%, was due to the timing of revenue and collections. Substantially all of our bad debt expense relates to the Healthcare segment. Bad debt expense in the Technology and Research segments was minimal and is recorded on a specific account basis. As a percentage of total revenue, bad debt expense was 4.8% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 4.5% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense was \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of \$1.3 million, or 17.5%, was due to the addition of \$1.0 million from our acquired businesses as well as a \$0.2 million increase in consulting costs and a \$0.1 million increase in employee related expenses. As a percent of total revenue, research and development expense was 4.0% for both the year ended December 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015.

Other Charges. Other charges were \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Legal charges of \$7.2 million were related primarily to patent litigation cases in which we are the plaintiff. Professional fees of \$0.7 million and severance and employee related costs of \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million of other costs were primarily associated with activities surrounding our 2016 acquisitions. Other charges are costs that management does not consider necessary to the ongoing business operations. Other charges were 4.1% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Other charges were \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Legal charges of \$5.8 million were related primarily to patent litigation. The severance and employee related costs of \$0.3 million were associated with activities surrounding our 2014 acquisitions. Other charges were 3.4% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Interest and Other Loss, net. Interest and other loss, net was \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The \$0.6 million increase was due to our share of our equity method investee's loss as well as an increase in interest expense due to increased borrowings under the Revolving Loans.

Income Taxes. At December 31, 2016, our effective tax rate was a benefit of 238.8% and we recognized a tax benefit of \$37.7 million. This includes a \$51.6 million benefit related to the release of our valuation allowance. The release of our valuation allowance was partially offset by adjustments to deferred taxes and state taxes levied on current year taxable income. At December 31, 2015, our effective tax rate was a provision of 5.9% and we had income tax expense of \$0.5 million for the year

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ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT") levied on current year taxable income net of allowable AMT net operating loss carryovers, as well as an increase in the deferred tax liability created by the book to tax differences on indefinite-lived assets.

Net Income. We recognized net income of \$53.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a net income of \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

Revenue. Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$178.5 million compared to \$166.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$11.9 million, or 7.2%. Healthcare revenue increased \$12.8 million driven by favorable pricing, as well as higher patient volume. In addition, Research revenue increased \$2.1 million due to an increase in study volume. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the Technology segment of \$3.0 million due to lower device and repair sales resulting from customers delaying purchases as they await the release of upgraded devices.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased to \$106.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$93.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$13.1 million, or 14.0%. Gross profit as a percentage of revenue increased to 59.7% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 56.1% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in gross profit percentage was primarily due to a 280 basis point improvement due to reductions in device transportation and communication expense and the favorable Healthcare pricing which had a 130 basis point impact. These increases were partially offset by reduced margins in our Research segment due to investments made in the business during 2015 to support future growth and lower Technology margins stemming from the lower revenue.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense was \$47.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$45.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase of \$2.8 million, or 6.1%, was due primarily to an increase in employee related expense of \$1.0 million, including \$0.7 million of stock compensation expense for the performance stock units, higher IT infrastructure spend of \$0.7 million, an increase in depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.3 million and higher legal expense of \$0.2 million. As a percentage of total revenue, general and administrative expense was 26.8% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 27.1% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Sales and Marketing Expense. Sales and marketing expense was \$27.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$28.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease of \$0.9 million, or 3.0%, was primarily due to a decrease in employee related expense. As a percentage of total revenue, sales and marketing expense was 15.6% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 17.3% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Bad Debt Expense. Bad debt expense was \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$9.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease of \$1.3 million, or 13.9%, was due to improved collections of account receivable with ongoing process improvements. Substantially all of our bad debt expense relates to the Healthcare segment. Bad debt expense in the Technology and Research segments was minimal and is recorded on a specific account basis. As a percentage of total revenue, bad debt expense was 4.5% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 5.6% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense was \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease of \$0.3 million, or 3.9%, was due to a decrease in consulting expense related to our next generation device. As a percent of total revenue, research and development expense was 4.0% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 4.4% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Other Charges. Other charges were \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Legal charges of \$5.8 million were related primarily to patent litigation. The severance and employee related costs of \$0.3 million were associated with activities surrounding our 2014 acquisitions. Other charges were 3.4% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Other charges were \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Legal charges of \$4.7 million were related to patent litigation, the Civil Investigative Demand and acquisition related matters which were net of a \$0.9 million reversal of a legal accrual related to the Mednet acquisition. The severance and employee related costs of \$1.7 million and professional fees of \$0.7 million were associated with activities surrounding the 2014 acquisitions. Other charges are costs that management does not consider necessary to the ongoing business operations. Other charges were 4.3% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Interest and Other Loss, net. Interest and other loss, net was \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The \$6.2 million decrease was due to the non-operating charge of \$6.4 million that we recorded in 2014 for the settlement with the Department of Justice. This decrease was partially offset by an increase related to additional interest expense due to the expanded debt capacity that we secured in the fourth quarter 2014.

Income Taxes. At December 31, 2015, our effective tax rate was a provision of 5.9% and we had income tax expense of \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to AMT levied on current year taxable income net of allowable AMT net operating loss carryovers, as well as an increase in the deferred tax liability created by the book to tax differences on indefinite-lived intangible assets. At December 31, 2014, our effective tax rate was a benefit of 19.1% and we recorded \$2.5 million of a tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2014 related to the Mednet acquisition that occurred in January 2014. This was partially offset by \$0.2 million in tax expense primarily for state income tax.

Net Income (Loss). We recognized net income of \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to a net loss of \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2016, our principal source of liquidity was cash and cash equivalents of \$23.1 million and net accounts receivable of \$26.9 million. We had working capital of \$28.1 million as of December 31, 2016.

We generated \$38.9 million of cash from operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016. Our ongoing operations during this period resulted in net income of \$53.4 million, which was offset by \$7.0 million of non-cash income. Non-cash income related to our non-cash tax benefit, partially offset by bad debt, depreciation, amortization and stock compensation expense. Additionally, \$7.5 million of cash was used for working capital.

We used \$36.2 million of cash in investing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016. We used \$7.0 million for the acquisition of Telcare, \$15.0 million, net of cash acquired, for the acquisition of VirtualScopics and \$3.0 million for the acquisition of the ePatch division of DELTA. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2016, we used \$10.9 million of cash for capital purchases, primarily related to the investment in medical devices in the Healthcare and Research segments for use in our ongoing operations and the investment in internally developed software.

On December 30, 2014, we entered into a \$25.0 million term loan and \$15.0 million revolving credit facility with Healthcare Financial Solutions, LLC, ("HFS"), previously The General Electric Capital Corporation. As of December 31, 2016, \$3.0 million was drawn on the Revolving Loans.

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The following table describes our long-term contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2016:

Contractual obligations	Total	2017	(in thousands)				
			Payments due by period				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	Beyond
Operating lease obligations	\$ 17,021	3,992	3,720	2,660	2,335	1,140	3,174
Capital lease obligations	288	162	66	35	25		
Debt and interest obligations	29,379	2,511	3,676	23,192			

As of December 31, 2016, we were bound under facility leases and several office equipment leases that are included in the table above. Our debt bears interest at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 4.0%, subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.0%. If LIBOR rates increase, obligations will increase above the amounts disclosed above. Additionally, the Credit Agreement contains excess payment terms based on the company's financial position which could accelerate our obligated payments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements*Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted*

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-09. The standard revises the accounting for certain aspects of share-based compensation arrangements and requires any excess tax benefits or tax deficiencies to be recorded directly in the income statement when such awards vest or settle. In addition, the cash flows related to any excess tax benefits will no longer be separately classified as a financing activity, but will rather be classified as an operating activity, along with all other income tax cash flows. The standard also makes certain changes to the way the treasury stock method is applied when calculating diluted net income per share, as well as allows for a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than using the estimation method currently prescribed by ASC 718. The standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

We elected to early adopt the standard during the fourth quarter of 2016. The standard requires the recognition of any pre-adoption date net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards from share-based compensation arrangements to be recognized on a modified retrospective basis, through an opening retained earnings adjustment on January 1, 2016. Any income tax effects from share-based compensation arrangements arising after January 1, 2016 will be recognized prospectively in the income statement during the period of adoption.

Upon adoption, we recognized all previously unrecognized tax benefits which resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$1.8 million to our accumulated deficit. These previously unrecognized tax benefits were recorded as a deferred tax asset, which was fully offset by a valuation allowance on January 1, 2016, thus there was no net impact from the adoption of ASU 2016-09 as of the same date. In addition, we recognized excess tax benefits as an adjustment to our previously reported benefit from (provision for) income taxes of \$0.1 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2016, June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for calculating diluted net income per share increased by 340,000 to 550,000 for each quarter of 2016. Basic and diluted net income per share increased by \$0.01 for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Net income per share for the three months ended March 30, 2016 and September 30, 2016 were not changed by the adoption of ASU 2016-09. Recast quarterly net income and basic and diluted net income per share for the first three quarters of 2016 is disclosed in Note 17.

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Our adoption of the standard did not have any impact to our consolidated statements of cash flows as no NOL carryforwards from share-based compensation arrangements were recognized prior to January 1, 2016, due to our use of the "with and without" method of accounting for equity-generated NOL carryforwards. We have elected to continue to estimate forfeitures under the true-up provision of ASC 718. The adoption of this standard decreased our effective tax rate by 11.1% for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The standard eliminates step two in the current two-step impairment test under ASC 350. Under the new standard, a goodwill impairment will be recorded for any excess of a reporting unit's carrying value over its fair value. A prospective transition approach is required. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 with early adoption permitted for annual and interim goodwill impairment testing dates after January 1, 2017. We plan to early adopt the standard at the time of our 2017 goodwill impairment testing date and do not expect the standard to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. The standard will require lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheet and makes selected changes to lessor accounting. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. A modified retrospective transition approach is required, with certain practical expedients available. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. The standard will require inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The guidance will not apply to inventories for which cost is determined using the last-in, first-out method or the retail inventory method. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on Telcare, which was acquired in December 2016. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the other components of our business.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which has been updated through several revisions and clarifications since its original issuance. The standard will require revenue recognized to represent the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration which a company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The standard also requires new, expanded disclosures regarding revenue recognition. The standard will be effective January 1, 2018 with early adoption permissible beginning January 1, 2017. We are currently evaluating the transition method we will elect. We are evaluating the specific impacts the standard will have on Healthcare revenue, particularly related to the valuation of revenue, accounts receivable and bad debt expense. We are evaluating the impact the standard will have on Research revenue, which involves reviewing a large number of long-term contracts. We do not expect the standard to have a material impact on Technology revenue.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2016 were \$23.1 million. We do not invest in any short-term or long-term securities, nor do we use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

At December 31, 2016, we had \$25.8 million of variable rate debt, exclusive of debt discounts and deferred charges, at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 4.0%, subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.0%. An increase in LIBOR rates above 1.0% would result in an incremental increase in interest expense.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
BioTelemetry, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of BioTelemetry, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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 consolidated financial position of BioTelemetry, Inc. at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for share-based payments to employees as a result of the adoption of the amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," effective January 1, 2016.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), BioTelemetry, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 22, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 22, 2017

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,052	\$ 18,986
Healthcare accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12,198 and \$11,185 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	14,594	15,179
Other accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$665 and \$416 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	12,261	8,997
Inventory	5,176	2,378
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,477	1,505
Total current assets	59,560	47,045
Property and equipment, net	25,823	25,554
Intangible assets, net	33,472	19,981
Goodwill	41,068	29,831
Deferred tax asset	36,636	
Other assets	2,425	1,732
Total assets	\$ 198,984	\$ 124,143
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 12,425	\$ 8,496
Accrued liabilities	13,698	11,230
Current portion of capital leases obligations	162	287
Current portion of long-term debt	1,250	1,250
Deferred revenue	3,972	2,625
Total current liabilities	31,507	23,888
Deferred tax liability		1,233
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	126	101
Long-term debt	23,911	21,944
Other long-term liabilities	4,526	1,051
Total liabilities	60,070	48,217
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock \$.001 par value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015; 200,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2016 and 2015; 28,261,503 and 27,277,939 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	28	27
Paid-in capital	281,642	272,070
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(34)	(12)
Accumulated deficit	(142,722)	(196,159)
Total shareholders' equity	138,914	75,926
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 198,984	\$ 124,143

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Healthcare	\$ 165,664	\$ 145,963	\$ 133,178
Research	32,565	21,853	19,744
Technology	10,103	10,697	13,656
Total revenue	208,332	178,513	166,578
Cost of revenue:			
Healthcare	53,559	51,693	54,942
Research	18,395	12,728	10,646
Technology	6,928	7,535	7,526
Total cost of revenue:	78,882	71,956	73,114
Gross profit	129,450	106,557	93,464
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	55,877	47,882	45,131
Sales and marketing	28,636	27,936	28,805
Bad debt expense	9,931	8,047	9,347
Research and development	8,355	7,111	7,396
Other charges	8,639	6,063	7,098
Total operating expenses	111,438	97,039	97,777
Income (loss) from operations	18,012	9,518	(4,313)
Interest and other loss, net	(2,242)	(1,622)	(7,793)
Income (loss) before income taxes	15,770	7,896	(12,106)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	37,667	(468)	2,313
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,437	\$ 7,428	\$ (9,793)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Foreign currency translation loss	(22)	(12)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 53,415	\$ 7,416	\$ (9,793)
Net income (loss) per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.37)

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Diluted	\$	1.75	\$	0.26	\$	(0.37)
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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:

Basic	27,920,150	27,116,300	26,444,626
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Diluted	30,489,081	29,089,211	26,444,626
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See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,437	\$ 7,428	\$ (9,793)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Bad debt expense	9,931	8,047	9,347
Depreciation	10,547	8,987	8,858
Non-cash lease expense (income)	170	(14)	355
Non-cash tax (benefit) expense	(38,141)	245	(2,499)
Stock-based compensation	6,502	4,952	4,037
Amortization of intangibles	3,722	3,501	3,692
Accretion of debt discount and amortization of deferred charges	217	259	
Loss on extinguishment of debt			203
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Healthcare and other accounts receivable	(8,707)	(7,677)	(12,795)
Inventory	(753)	188	299
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(763)	(3)	(128)
Accounts payable	3,145	(4,699)	47
Accrued and other liabilities	(456)	(464)	788
Liability associated with the Civil Investigative Demand		(6,400)	6,400
Net cash provided by operating activities	38,851	14,350	8,811
Investing activities			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(24,970)		(14,100)
Purchases of property and equipment and investment in internally developed software	(10,899)	(13,600)	(12,781)
Investment in equity method investee	(312)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(36,181)	(13,600)	(26,881)
Financing activities			
Proceeds related to the exercising of stock options and employee stock purchase plan	2,519	1,222	1,400
Tax payments related to the vesting of shares	(2,333)	(1,575)	(349)
Issuance of long-term debt			41,838
Borrowings under revolving loans	14,500		
Principal payments on revolving loans	(11,500)		
Principal payments on long-term debt	(1,438)	(938)	(26,434)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(321)	(480)	(529)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,427	(1,771)	15,926
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(31)		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,066	(1,021)	(2,144)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	18,986	20,007	22,151
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 23,052	\$ 18,986	\$ 20,007
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,044	\$ 856

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Cash paid for taxes	\$	359	\$	384	\$	148
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See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Shareholders' Equity					Total Shareholders' Equity
	Common Stock		Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other	Accumulated Deficit	
	Shares	Amount		Loss		
Balance December 31, 2013	25,812,754	\$ 26	\$ 260,597		\$ (193,794)	\$ 66,829
Exercise of stock options and purchase of shares related to the employee stock purchase plan	503,036	1	1,050			1,051
Stock-based compensation	195,437		4,037			4,037
Issuance of stock related to business combinations	182,021		1,552			1,552
Net loss					(9,793)	(9,793)
Balance December 31, 2014	26,693,248	27	267,236		(203,587)	63,676
Exercise of stock options and purchase of shares related to the employee stock purchase plan	268,448		1,222			1,222
Stock-based compensation	451,116		4,952			4,952
RSUs withheld to cover taxes	(167,090)		(1,575)			(1,575)
Issuance of stock related to 2014 business combination	32,217		235			235
Currency translation adjustment				\$ (12)		(12)
Net income					7,428	7,428
Balance December 31, 2015	27,277,939	27	272,070	(12)	(196,159)	75,926
Exercise of stock options and purchase of shares related to the employee stock purchase plan	473,034	1	2,518			2,519
Stock-based compensation	444,878		6,502			6,502
RSUs and PSUs withheld to cover taxes	(178,867)		(2,333)			(2,333)
Issuance of stock related to business combination	244,519		2,885			2,885
Currency translation adjustment				(22)		(22)
Net income					53,437	53,437
Balance December 31, 2016	28,261,503	\$ 28	\$ 281,642	(34)	\$ (142,722)	\$ 138,914

See accompanying notes.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Organization and Description of Business

BioTelemetry, Inc. ("BioTelemetry," "Company", "we," "our" or "us"), a Delaware corporation, provides cardiac monitoring services, cardiac monitoring device manufacturing and central core laboratory services.

We operate under three reportable segments: (1) Healthcare, (2) Research and (3) Technology. The Healthcare segment is focused on the diagnosis and monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias, or heart rhythm disorders. We offer cardiologists and electrophysiologists a full spectrum of solutions which provides them with a single source of cardiac monitoring services. These services range from the differentiated mobile cardiac telemetry service ("MCT") service marketed as Mobile Cardiac Outpatient Telemetry™ ("MCOT ") or External Cardiac Ambulatory Telemetry ("ECAT"), to wireless and trans telephonic event, Holter, Pacemaker and International Normalized Ratio ("INR") monitoring. Since we became focused on cardiac monitoring in 1999, we have developed a proprietary integrated patient management platform that incorporates a wireless data transmission network, Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") cleared algorithms and medical devices and 24-hour monitoring service centers. The Research segment is engaged in central core laboratory services providing cardiac monitoring, imaging services, scientific consulting and data management services for drug and medical device trials. The Technology segment focuses on the development, manufacturing, testing and marketing of medical devices to medical companies, clinics and hospitals.

On December 1, 2016, the Company entered into a Share and Asset Purchase Agreement ("Agreement") with Telcare, Inc. ("Telcare") pursuant to which the Company acquired the stock of Telcare Medical Supply, Inc. and certain assets of Telcare. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$7,000 in cash, with the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$5,000 upon reaching certain milestones, as defined in the Agreement. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the acquisition, including contingent consideration, was \$9,700 at the acquisition date. Telcare is included in the Technology segment.

On May 11, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of VirtualScopics, Inc. ("VirtualScopics"), a leading provider of clinical trial imaging solutions. The all cash Tender Offer commenced on April 8, 2016 and ended on May 9, 2016, pursuant to which the business and operations of VirtualScopics were acquired by the Company. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$14,970, net of cash acquired of \$849. VirtualScopics is included in the Research segment.

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") with DELTA Danish Electronics, Light, and Acoustics ("DELTA"), pursuant to which the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of the ePatch division of DELTA ("ePatch"), inclusive of all products and indications currently under development. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$3,000 in cash and 244,519 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$2,885. In addition, there is the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$3,000 upon reaching certain milestones, as defined in the APA. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the acquisition, including contingent consideration, was \$6,490 at the acquisition date. ePatch is included in the Technology segment.

In June 2014, we completed the acquisition of the assets of RadCore Lab, LLC ("RadCore"), an imaging core lab serving the biopharmaceutical and medical device research market. RadCore is included in the Research segment.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Organization and Description of Business (Continued)

In April 2014, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of Biomedical Systems Corporation's ("BMS") cardiac event monitoring, Holter monitoring and mobile telemetry monitoring services. BMS is primarily included in the Healthcare segment.

In January 2014, we completed the acquisition of Mednet Healthcare Technologies, Inc., Heartcare Corporation of America, Inc., Universal Medical, Inc. and Universal Medical Laboratory, Inc. (together, "Mednet"). Mednet provides cardiac monitoring services and is an original equipment manufacturer of cardiac monitoring devices. Mednet is included in the Healthcare and Technology segment.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under our symbol, "BEAT."

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of BioTelemetry and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires that management 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exit price, the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels, as defined below. Observable inputs are inputs a market participant would use in valuing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions about the factors a market participant would use in valuing an asset or liability developed using the best information available in the circumstances. The classification of an asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for an identical asset or liability.

Level 2 Inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability, based on the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, Healthcare accounts receivable, other accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term debt and long-term debt. With the exception of the long-term debt, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair value because of their short-term nature (classified as Level 1). For long-term debt, based on the borrowing rates currently available, the fair value was determined to be \$25,813 as of December 31, 2016. This is equal to the nominal value, which is the carrying value, exclusive of debt discount and deferred charges (classified as Level 2).

The fair value of contingent consideration is measured on a recurring basis using unobservable inputs such as projected payment dates, probabilities of meeting specified milestones and other such variables resulting in payment amounts which are discounted back to present value using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow model (classified as Level 3). Adjustments to contingent consideration are recorded under other charges.

In addition to the recurring fair value measurements, the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with a business combination are recorded at the acquisition date, using a discounted cash flow model (classified as Level 3). This valuation technique requires the Company to make certain assumptions, including, but not limited to, future operating performance and cash flows, royalty rate and other such variables which are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects the risk factors associated with future cash flow, the characteristics of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the experience of the acquired business.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions or in custodial accounts with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are defined as liquid investments and money market funds with maturity from date of purchase of 90 days or less that are readily convertible into cash and have minimal interest rate risk.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Healthcare accounts receivable is related to the Healthcare segment and is recorded at the time revenue is recognized, net of contractual allowances, and is presented on the consolidated balance sheet net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The ultimate collection of accounts receivable may not be known for several months after services have been provided and billed. We record an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the aging of receivables using historical data. The percentages and amounts used to record bad debt expense and the allowance for doubtful accounts are supported by various methods and analyses, including current and historical cash collections and the aging of receivables by payor. Because of continuing changes in the health care industry and third-party reimbursement, it is possible that our estimates of collectability could change, which could have a material impact on our operations and cash flows.

Other accounts receivable is related to the Technology and Research segments and is recorded at the time revenue is recognized, or when products are shipped or services are performed. We estimate

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

an allowance for doubtful accounts on a specific account basis, and consider several factors in our analysis including customer specific information and the aging of the account.

We write-off receivables when the likelihood for collection is remote and when we believe collection efforts have been fully exhausted and we do not intend to devote additional resources in attempting to collect. We perform write-offs on a monthly basis. In the Healthcare segment, we wrote-off \$8,440 and \$7,082 of receivables for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The impact was a reduction of gross accounts receivable and a reduction in the allowance for doubtful accounts. There were no material write-offs in the Technology and Research segments. Additionally, we recorded bad debt expense of \$9,931, \$8,047 and \$9,347 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, Healthcare accounts receivables and other accounts receivables. We maintain our cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions to mitigate this risk. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and generally do not require collateral. We record an allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the procedures described above. Past-due amounts are written-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when collections are believed to be unlikely and all collection efforts have ceased.

At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, one payor, Medicare, accounted for 11%, 13% and 16%, respectively, of our gross accounts receivable.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost (using first-in, first-out cost method) or market (net realizable value or replacement cost). Management reviews inventory for specific future usage, and estimates of impairment of individual inventory items are recorded to reduce inventory to the lower of cost or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost, except for assets acquired in business combinations, which are recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful life of each class of depreciable assets, and is computed using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated asset life or term of the lease. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred. Costs of additions and improvements are capitalized.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The carrying value of long-lived assets, other than goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, is evaluated when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable

BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

or the useful life has changed. We consider historical performance and anticipated future results in our evaluation of potential impairment. Accordingly, when indicators of impairment are present, we evaluate the carrying value of these assets in relation to the operating performance of the business and the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of these assets. If the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its expected undiscounted cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Equity Method Investments

We account for investments using the equity method of accounting if the investment provides us the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the investee. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if the Company's ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee ranges between 20% and 50%, although other factors, such as representation on the investee's board of directors, are considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is recorded at cost in the consolidated balance sheets under other assets and adjusted for dividends received and our share of the investee's earnings or losses together with other-than-temporary impairments which are recorded through interest and other loss, net in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the amounts assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. In accordance with *ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* ("*ASC 350*"), goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or when events arise that could indicate that an impairment exists. Initially, we qualitatively assess whether it is more-likely-than-not that an impairment exists for each of our reporting units. Such qualitative factors can include, among others, industry and market conditions, present and anticipated sales and cost factors, overall financial performance and relevant entity-specific events. If we conclude based on our qualitative assessment that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we perform a two-step impairment test in accordance with *ASC 350*. In the first step, we compare the fair value of our reporting units to the carrying value of the reporting units. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting units exceeds the fair value of the reporting units, then the second step of the impairment test is performed in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting units' goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting units' goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of those reporting units, an impairment loss equal to the difference is recorded.

For the purpose of performing our goodwill impairment analysis, we consider our business to be comprised of three reporting units: Healthcare, Technology and Research. When performing a quantitative analysis, we calculate the fair value of the reporting units utilizing a weighting of the income and market approaches. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow methodology that includes assumptions for, among other things, forecasted income, cash flow, growth rates, income tax rates, expected tax benefits and long-term discount rates, all of which require significant judgment. The market approach utilizes our market data as well as market data from publicly-traded companies that are similar to us. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and the judgment

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

applied in the analysis. We believe that the combination of an income and a market approach provides a reasonable basis to estimate the fair value of our reporting units.

Acquired intangible assets are recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. The estimated fair values and useful lives of intangible assets are determined by assessing many factors including estimates of future operating performance and cash flows of the acquired business, the characteristics of the intangible assets and the experience of the acquired business. Independent appraisal firms may assist with the valuation of acquired assets. The impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill consists of a comparison of the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset to the carrying value of the asset. We estimate the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangibles using the relief from royalty method.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize approximately 79% of our total revenue from patient monitoring services in our Healthcare segment. We receive a significant portion of this revenue from third-party commercial payors and governmental entities. We also receive reimbursement directly from patients through co-pays, deductibles and self-pay arrangements. Revenue from the Medicare program is based on reimbursement rates set by CMS. Revenue from contracted commercial payors is recorded at the negotiated contractual rate. Revenue from non-contracted commercial payors is recorded at net realizable value based on historical payment patterns. Adjustments to the estimated net realizable value, based on final settlement with the third-party payors, are recorded upon settlement. If we do not have consistent historical information regarding collectability from a given payor, revenue is recognized when cash is received. Unearned amounts are appropriately deferred until service has been completed. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, revenue from Medicare as a percentage of total revenue was 33%, 34% and 32%, respectively.

Research revenue includes revenue for core laboratory services. Our Research revenue is provided on a fee-for-service basis, and revenue is recognized as the related services are performed. We also provide consulting services on a time and materials basis and recognize revenue as we perform the services. Our site support revenue, consisting of equipment rentals and sales along with related supplies and logistics management, are recognized at the time of sale or over the rental period. Under a typical contract, customers pay us a portion of our fee for these services upon contract execution as an upfront deposit, some of which is typically non-refundable upon contract termination. Unearned revenue, including upfront deposits, are deferred, and then recognized as the services are performed.

Revenue in our Technology segment is received from the sale of products, product repair and supplies which are recognized when shipped, or as service is completed.

For arrangements with multiple deliverables, the revenue is allocated to each element (both delivered and undelivered items) based on their relative selling prices or management's best estimate of their selling prices, when vendor-specific or third-party evidence is unavailable.

We record reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses, including freight, incurred as revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue generally is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers and subsequently remitted to government authorities.

Stock-Based Compensation

ASC 718, *Compensation Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"), addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for: (i) equity instruments of the enterprise or (ii) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. ASC 718 requires that an entity measures the cost of equity-based service awards based on the grant-date fair value of the award and recognizes the cost of such awards over the period during which the employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (the vesting period). ASC 718 requires that an entity measure the cost of liability-based service awards based on current fair value that is remeasured subsequently at each reporting date through the settlement date. The compensation expense associated with performance stock units is recognized over the period between when the performance conditions are deemed probable of achievement and when the awards are vested. We account for equity awards issued to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, *Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the liability method, as described in ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740"). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax and financial statement reporting bases of assets and liabilities. When we determine that we will not be able to realize our deferred tax assets, we adjust the carrying value of the deferred tax asset through the valuation allowance.

We record uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740 on the basis of a two-step process in which (i) we determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (ii) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

We compute net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by giving effect to all potential dilutive common shares, including stock options and Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs").

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The following table presents the calculation of historical basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
<i>Numerator:</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,437	\$ 7,428	\$ (9,793)
<i>Denominator:</i>			
Weighted average shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share	27,920,150	27,116,300	26,444,626
Potential dilutive common shares due to dilutive stock option and restricted stock units	2,568,931	1,972,911	
Weighted average shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share	30,489,081	29,089,211	26,444,626
<i>Net income (loss) per share:</i>			
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.91	\$ 0.27	\$ (0.37)
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.75	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.37)

If the outstanding vested options or RSUs were exercised or converted into common stock, the result would be anti-dilutive for the year ended December 31, 2014. Accordingly, basic and diluted net loss per share are the same for the year ended December 31, 2014. Additionally, certain stock options, which are priced higher than the market price of our shares as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, would be anti-dilutive and therefore have been excluded from the weighted average shares used in computing diluted net income per share. These options could become dilutive in future periods.

Segment Information

ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise for which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance.

We report our business under three segments: Healthcare, Research and Technology. The Healthcare segment is focused on the monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias or heart rhythm disorders in a health care setting. The Research segment provides central core laboratory services in a research environment, which includes certain equipment rental and device sales. The Technology segment

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

focuses on the development, manufacturing, testing and marketing of medical devices to medical companies, clinics and hospitals.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. The standard revises the accounting for certain aspects of share-based compensation arrangements and requires any excess tax benefits or tax deficiencies to be recorded directly in the income statement when such awards vest or settle. In addition, the cash flows related to any excess tax benefits will no longer be separately classified as a financing activity, but will rather be classified as an operating activity, along with all other income tax cash flows. The standard also makes certain changes to the way the treasury stock method is applied when calculating diluted net income per share, as well as allows for a policy election to account for forfeitures as they occur, rather than using the estimation method currently prescribed by ASC 718. The standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

We elected to early adopt the standard during the fourth quarter of 2016. The standard requires the recognition of any pre-adoption date net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards from share-based compensation arrangements to be recognized on a modified retrospective basis, through an opening retained earnings adjustment on January 1, 2016. Any income tax effects from share-based compensation arrangements arising after January 1, 2016 will be recognized prospectively in the income statement during the period of adoption.

Upon adoption, we recognized all previously unrecognized tax benefits which resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$1,752 to our accumulated deficit. These previously unrecognized tax benefits were recorded as a deferred tax asset, which was fully offset by a valuation allowance on January 1, 2016, thus there was no net impact from the adoption of ASU 2016-09 as of the same date. In addition, we recognized excess tax benefits as an adjustment to our previously reported benefit from (provision for) income taxes of \$127, \$362 and \$94 for the quarters ended March 31, 2016, June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2016, respectively. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for calculating diluted net income per share increased by 340,000 to 550,000 for each quarter of 2016. Basic and diluted net income per share increased by \$0.01 for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Net income per share for the three months ended March 30, 2016 and September 30, 2016 were not changed by the adoption of ASU 2016-09. Recast quarterly net income and basic and diluted net income per share for the first three quarters of 2016 is disclosed in Note 17.

Our adoption of the standard did not have any impact to our consolidated statements of cash flows as no NOL carryforwards from share-based compensation arrangements were recognized prior to January 1, 2016, due to our use of the "with and without" method of accounting for equity-generated NOL carryforwards. We have elected to continue to estimate forfeitures under the true-up provision of ASC 718. The adoption of this standard decreased our effective tax rate by 11.1% for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The standard eliminates step two in the current two-step impairment test under ASC 350. Under the new standard, a goodwill impairment will be recorded for any excess of a reporting unit's carrying value over its fair value. A prospective transition approach is required. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 with early adoption permitted for annual and interim goodwill impairment testing dates after January 1, 2017. We plan to early adopt the standard at the time of our 2017 goodwill impairment testing date and do not expect the standard to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. The standard will require lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheet and makes selected changes to lessor accounting. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. A modified retrospective transition approach is required, with certain practical expedients available. We are currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, *Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. The standard will require inventory to be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The guidance will not apply to inventories for which cost is determined using the last-in, first-out method or the retail inventory method. The standard is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on Telcare, which was acquired in December 2016. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the other components of our business.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which has been updated through several revisions and clarifications since its original issuance. The standard will require revenue recognized to represent the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration which a company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The standard also requires new, expanded disclosures regarding revenue recognition. The standard will be effective January 1, 2018 with early adoption permissible beginning January 1, 2017. We are currently evaluating the transition method we will elect. We are evaluating the specific impacts the standard will have on Healthcare revenue, particularly related to the valuation of revenue, accounts receivable and bad debt expense. We are evaluating the impact the standard will have on Research revenue, which involves reviewing a large number of long-term contracts. We do not expect the standard to have a material impact on Technology revenue.

3. Acquisitions

Telcare, Inc.

On December 1, 2016, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary BioTelemetry Care Management, LLC, entered into the Agreement with Telcare pursuant to which the Company acquired the stock of Telcare Medical Supply, Inc. and certain assets of Telcare Inc. The total consideration paid

BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

3. Acquisitions (Continued)

at closing amounted to \$7,000 in cash, with the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$5,000 upon reaching certain financial milestones. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the acquisition, including contingent consideration, was \$9,700 at the acquisition date.

The acquisition of Telcare provides us the opportunity to apply our expertise in remote monitoring to the diabetes market and increases our presence in the digital population health management market. We accounted for the transaction as a business combination, and as such, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recognized as goodwill, which represents the expected future benefits arising from the assembled workforce and other synergies attributable to cost savings opportunities. The Company recognized \$3,363 of goodwill as a result of the acquisition, all of which has been assigned to the Technology segment. We expect \$578 of this goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

The amounts below represent our preliminary fair value estimates as of December 31, 2016 and are subject to subsequent adjustment as additional information is obtained during the applicable measurement period. The primary areas of these preliminary estimates that are not yet finalized related to certain tangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including deferred taxes and inventory, as well as the identifiable intangible assets. The Company expects to finalize all accounting for the acquisition of Telcare within one year of the acquisition date.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The total consideration and related preliminary allocation for Telcare is summarized as follows:

	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Other accounts receivable	\$ 235	
Inventory	1,834	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,261	
Property and equipment	55	
Other assets	933	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	400	5
Technology	2,000	5
Tradenname	400	Indefinite
Total identifiable intangible assets	2,800	
Total assets acquired	7,118	
Fair value of liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable	459	
Accrued liabilities	273	
Deferred revenue	49	
Total liabilities assumed	781	
Total identifiable net assets	6,337	
Goodwill	3,363	
Net assets acquired	\$ 9,700	

The acquisition has been included within the consolidated results of operations and financial condition from the date of the acquisition. For the period from December 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, Telcare contributed revenue of \$1,081 and net income of \$286 to our consolidated results of operations.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information has been prepared using historical financial results of the Company and Telcare as if the acquisition had occurred as of January 1, 2015. Certain adjustments related to the elimination of transaction costs, as well as the addition of depreciation and amortization related to fair value adjustments on the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired, have been reflected for the purposes of the unaudited pro forma financial information presented below. We believe the assumptions used in preparing the unaudited pro forma financial information are reasonable, but not necessarily indicative of actual results should the acquisition have occurred on January 1, 2015.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

Pro forma financial information for the periods presented is summarized as follows:

Unaudited pro forma information	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 212,538	\$ 182,755
Net income	\$ 50,693	\$ 948
Net income per common share:		
Basic	\$ 1.82	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ 1.66	\$ 0.03
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	27,920,150	27,116,300
Diluted	30,489,081	29,089,211

Contingent Consideration

The Agreement includes the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$5,000 upon reaching certain milestones. The fair value of the contingent consideration associated with the Telcare acquisition was \$2,700 as of the acquisition date and at December 31, 2016 and is included as a component of other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The following summarizes the changes in our contingent consideration during the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Total Contingent Consideration	
Balance at December 31, 2015		
Purchase price contingent consideration	\$	2,700
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	2,700

VirtualScopics, Inc.

On March 25, 2016, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary BioTelemetry Research Acquisition Corporation, entered into a definitive Agreement and Plan of Merger ("Merger Agreement") with VirtualScopics, a leading provider of clinical trial imaging solutions. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the Company purchased: (i) any and all outstanding shares of VirtualScopics' \$0.001 par value common stock for \$4.05 per share; (ii) any and all outstanding shares of VirtualScopics' \$0.001 par value Series A and Series B Convertible Preferred Stock for \$336.30 per share; and (iii) any and all outstanding shares of VirtualScopics' \$0.001 par value Series C-1 Convertible Preferred Stock for \$920.00 per share. The all cash acquisition of VirtualScopics was

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

3. Acquisitions (Continued)

completed on May 11, 2016. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$14,970, net of cash acquired of \$849.

The acquisition of VirtualScopics expands the Company's existing clinical research offerings and gives the Company further access to established customer relationships. We accounted for the transaction as a business combination, and as such, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values. The excess of the consideration paid over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recognized as goodwill, which represents the expected future benefits arising from the assembled workforce and other synergies attributable to cost savings opportunities. The Company recognized \$4,693 of goodwill as a result of the acquisition, all of which has been assigned to the Research segment. We do not expect that any of this goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

The amounts below represent our preliminary fair value estimates as of December 31, 2016 and are subject to subsequent adjustment as additional information is obtained during the applicable measurement period. A measurement period adjustment was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2016 related to the recognition of a \$272 deferred tax liability. The primary area of these preliminary allocations that are not yet finalized related to certain liabilities assumed. The Company expects to finalize all accounting for the acquisition of VirtualScopics within one year of the acquisition date.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The total consideration and related preliminary allocation for VirtualScopics is summarized as follows:

	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 849	
Other accounts receivable	3,679	
Inventory	111	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	396	
Property and equipment	500	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	5,200	12
Technology	2,000	10
Backlog	3,100	4
Total identifiable intangible assets	10,300	
Total assets acquired	15,835	
Fair value of liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable	325	
Accrued liabilities	3,003	
Current portion of capital lease obligations	59	
Current portion of long-term debt	91	
Deferred revenue	700	
Deferred tax liability	272	
Long-term capital lease obligations	162	
Long-term debt	97	
Total liabilities assumed	4,709	
Total identifiable net assets	11,126	
Goodwill	4,693	
Net assets acquired	\$ 15,819	

The acquisition has been included within the consolidated results of operations and financial condition from the date of the acquisition. For the period from May 11, 2016 to December 31, 2016, VirtualScopics contributed revenue of \$12,264 and net income of \$1,442 to our consolidated results of operations.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information has been prepared using historical financial results of the Company and VirtualScopics as if the acquisition had occurred as of January 1, 2015. Certain adjustments related to the elimination of transaction costs and acquisition-related indebtedness, as well as the addition of depreciation and amortization related to fair value adjustments

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

on the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired, have been reflected for the purposes of the unaudited pro forma financial information presented below. No adjustments for synergies or certain other expected benefits of the acquisition have been included. We believe the assumptions used in preparing the unaudited pro forma financial information are reasonable, but not necessarily indicative of actual results should the acquisitions have occurred on January 1, 2015.

Pro forma financial information for the periods presented is summarized as follows:

Unaudited pro forma information	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ 214,271	\$ 191,230
Net income	\$ 55,413	\$ 7,232
Net income per common share:		
Basic	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.27
Diluted	\$ 1.82	\$ 0.25
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	27,920,150	27,116,300
Diluted	30,489,081	29,089,211

ePatch Division of DELTA Danish Electronics, Light, and Acoustics

On April 1, 2016, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary BioTelemetry Technology ApS, entered into an APA with DELTA, pursuant to which the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of the ePatch division of DELTA, inclusive of all products and indications currently under development. The total consideration paid at closing amounted to \$3,000 in cash and 244,519 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$2,885. In addition, there is the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$3,000 upon reaching certain milestones, as defined in the APA. The fair value of the total consideration transferred in the ePatch acquisition, including contingent consideration, was \$6,490 at the acquisition date.

The ePatch acquisition is expected to generate future cost savings for the Company and will provide control over proprietary components for the Company's next generation MCOT™ device. We accounted for the transaction as a business combination, and as such, all assets acquired

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and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recognized as goodwill, which represents the expected future benefits arising from the assembled workforce and other synergies attributable to cost savings opportunities. The Company recognized \$3,181 of goodwill as a result of the acquisition, all of which has been assigned to the Technology segment. We expect all of this goodwill to be deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The amounts below represent our preliminary fair value estimates as of December 31, 2016 and are subject to subsequent adjustment as additional information is obtained during the applicable measurement period. During the fourth quarter, we reduced the allocation to the technology intangible asset by \$200 as a result of additional information obtained during the measurement period. The primary area of these preliminary allocations that are not yet finalized related to certain liabilities assumed. The Company expects to finalize all accounting for the ePatch acquisition within one year of the acquisition date.

The total consideration and related preliminary allocation for the ePatch acquisition is summarized as follows:

	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Inventory	\$ 100	
Property and equipment	175	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	400	10
Technology	2,800	10
Trade names	100	Indefinite
 Total identifiable intangible assets	 3,300	
 Total assets acquired	 3,575	
 Fair value of liabilities assumed:		
Accrued liabilities	266	
 Total liabilities assumed	 266	
 Total identifiable net assets	 3,309	
Goodwill	3,181	
 Net assets acquired	 \$ 6,490	

While the ePatch acquisition provides control over proprietary components of our next generation cardiac monitoring device, the acquisition did not have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations.

Contingent Consideration

The APA includes the potential for a performance-based earn out up to \$3,000 upon reaching certain milestones. The fair value of the contingent consideration associated with the ePatch acquisition was \$605 as of the acquisition date and at December 31, 2016 and is included as a component of other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The following summarizes the changes in our contingent consideration during the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Total Contingent Consideration	
Balance at December 31, 2015		
Purchase price contingent consideration	\$	605
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	605

RadCore Lab, LLC

On June 3, 2014, we acquired the assets of RadCore Lab, an imaging core lab serving the biopharmaceutical and medical device research market. This acquisition broadens our offerings and adds new oncology, musculoskeletal and neurological imaging capabilities, supported by a state-of-the-art, cloud-based analysis platform. We paid \$400 in cash at closing and 22,513 shares of our common stock, valued at \$200 at closing. While this acquisition provides growth potential, the acquisition of RadCore did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Biomedical Systems Corporation

On April 3, 2014, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of BMS cardiac event monitoring, Holter monitoring and mobile telemetry monitoring services. The acquisition gave us access to internally developed Holter software and to established customer relationships. We paid \$8,000 in cash at closing and 62,859 shares of our common stock, valued at \$650 at closing. While the acquisition has been included within the consolidated results of operations and financial condition from the date of the acquisition, BMS did not have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The purchase price allocation was completed in the first quarter of 2015. The amounts below represent the final fair value of assets acquired.

	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Property and equipment	\$ 882	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	2,100	15
Technology	1,849	4
Covenants not to compete	260	7
Total identifiable intangible assets	4,209	
Total assets acquired	5,091	
Goodwill	3,559	
Net assets acquired	\$ 8,650	

Goodwill recorded in connection with this acquisition is attributable to synergies expected to arise from cost savings opportunities. All of the recorded goodwill is included in the Healthcare segment.

Mednet Healthcare Technologies, Inc.

On January 31, 2014, we acquired Mednet. Mednet provides cardiac monitoring services and is an original equipment manufacturer of cardiac monitoring devices. The acquisition gave us access to established customer relationships. Upon the closing of the transaction, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock, and Mednet became a wholly-owned subsidiary. We paid \$5,500 in cash at closing and 128,866 shares of our common stock, valued at \$940 at closing. In addition, as a result of the acquisition, we assumed indebtedness from Mednet in the aggregate amount of \$9,720, including interest. The acquisition has been included within the consolidated results of operations and financial condition from the date of the acquisition.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

The purchase price allocation was completed in the first quarter of 2015. The amounts below represent the final fair value of assets acquired.

	Amount	Weighted Average Life (Years)
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (199)	
Healthcare accounts receivable	3,879	
Inventory	311	
Property and equipment	3,429	
Other assets	317	
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	6,500	13
Technology	1,600	5
Covenants not to compete	420	5
Tradename	700	Indefinite
Total identifiable intangible assets	9,220	
Total assets acquired	16,957	
Fair value of liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable	4,427	
Accrued liabilities	2,932	
Other liabilities	3,027	
Long-term debt, capital leases, note payable and related interest	9,720	
Total liabilities assumed	20,106	
Total identifiable net assets	(3,149)	
Goodwill	9,589	
Net assets acquired	\$ 6,440	

Goodwill recorded in connection with this acquisition is attributable to the assembled workforce and synergies expected to arise from cost savings opportunities. All of the recorded goodwill is included in the Healthcare segment.

The unaudited pro forma information below presents combined results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the period presented instead of January 31, 2014. The pro forma information presented below does not include anticipated synergies or certain other expected

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****3. Acquisitions (Continued)**

benefits of the acquisition and should not be used as a predictive measure of our future results of operations. Mednet contributed \$23,355 in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Unaudited pro forma information	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenue	\$ 170,076
Net loss	(8,014)
Net loss per common share:	
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.30)

Weighted average number of shares:	
Basic and diluted	26,444,626

4. Inventory

Inventory consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 2,866	\$ 2,115
Finished goods	2,310	263
Total inventory	\$ 5,176	\$ 2,378

Inventory, which includes purchased parts, materials, direct labor and applied manufacturing overhead, is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined by use of the first-in, first-out method.

5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31,	
		2016	2015

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Cardiac monitoring devices, device parts and components	3 - 5	\$ 55,825	\$ 52,087
Computers and purchased software	3 - 5	18,027	15,392
Equipment, tools and molds	3 - 5	6,666	5,858
Furniture and fixtures	7	1,467	1,863
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease	3,171	3,049
Capital leases	3 - 7	737	1,884
Total property and equipment, at cost		85,893	80,133
Less accumulated depreciation		(60,070)	(54,579)
Total property and equipment, net		\$ 25,823	\$ 25,554

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****5. Property and Equipment (Continued)**

Depreciation expense associated with property and equipment, inclusive of amortization of assets recorded under capital leases, was \$10,547, \$8,987 and \$8,858, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill was recognized at the time of our acquisitions. The carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$41,068 and \$29,831, respectively. The increase in goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2016 relates to our current year acquisitions.

The changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill by segment were as follows:

	Reporting Segment				Total
	Healthcare	Research	Technology		
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 14,489	\$ 11,950	\$ 3,157	\$ 29,596	
Goodwill acquired during the year	235			235	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 14,724	\$ 11,950	\$ 3,157	\$ 29,831	
Goodwill acquired during the year		4,693	6,544	11,237	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 14,724	\$ 16,643	\$ 9,701	\$ 41,068	

At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we performed our required annual impairment test of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. Based on these impairment tests, we determined that there was no impairment.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (Continued)**

The gross carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of our intangible assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	December 31,	
		2016	2015
Customer relationships	5 - 15	\$ 16,700	\$ 10,700
Technology including internally developed software	3 - 10	21,135	13,522
Backlog	1 - 4	6,860	3,760
Covenants not to compete	5 - 7	1,040	1,040
Total intangible assets, gross		45,735	29,022
Customer relationships		(3,809)	(2,520)
Technology including internally developed software		(6,588)	(5,422)
Backlog		(4,176)	(3,109)
Covenants not to compete		(690)	(490)
Total accumulated amortization		(15,263)	(11,541)
Indefinite-lived trade names		3,000	2,500
Total intangible assets, net		\$ 33,472	\$ 19,981

The estimated amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter is summarized as follows at December 31, 2016:

2017	\$ 4,670
2018	4,888
2019	4,401
2020	3,850
2021	3,424
Thereafter	9,239
Total estimated amortization	\$ 30,472

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$3,722, \$3,501 and \$3,692, respectively.

7. Equity Method Investment

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In December 2015, we acquired an ownership interest in Well Bridge Health, Inc. ("WellBridge") through the conversion of an outstanding note receivable and the related accrued interest. The investment is accounted for under the equity method. In December 2015, the equity method basis difference of \$891 was allocated to equity method goodwill. As of December 31, 2016, our investment

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****7. Equity Method Investment (Continued)**

in WellBridge represented 30% of its outstanding stock. A summary of our investment in Wellbridge is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016	
January 1, 2016 balance	\$	1,100
Capital contributions		312
Loss in equity method investment		(287)
December 31, 2016 balance	\$	1,125

8. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Accrued compensation	\$ 7,831	\$ 6,454
Accrued professional fees	2,841	1,858
Accrued taxes	250	234
Accrued interest	330	327
Other	2,446	2,357
Total	\$ 13,698	\$ 11,230

9. Credit Agreement***Credit Agreement***

On December 30, 2014, we entered into a Credit Agreement with Healthcare Financial Solutions, LLC, ("HFS"), previously The General Electric Capital Corporation ("GE Capital"), as agent for the lenders ("Lenders"), and as a lender and swingline lender. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Lenders agreed to make loans to us as follows: (i) Term Loans in an amount of \$25,000 as of the closing date with an uncommitted ability to increase such Term Loans up to an amount not to exceed \$10,000 and (ii) Revolving Loans up to \$15,000. As of December 31, 2016, \$3,000 was drawn on the Revolving Loans. The loan, inclusive of Term Loans and Revolving Loans, is recorded on our consolidated balance sheet in the amount of \$25,161, which is net of a debt discount and deferred charges of \$651.

The loans bear interest at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 4.0%, subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.0%. The outstanding principal of the Term Loans will be paid as follows:

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beginning April 1, 2015, the principal amount of the Term Loans will be repaid, on a quarterly basis, in installments of \$312, plus accrued interest;

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

9. Credit Agreement (Continued)

beginning January 1, 2018, the principal amount of the Term Loans will be repaid, on a quarterly basis, in installments of \$625, plus accrued interest; and

beginning October 1, 2019, the remaining \$16,563, along with any outstanding Revolving Loans, will be paid in full on or before December 30, 2019, or such earlier date upon an acceleration of the Term Loan by the Lenders upon an event of default or termination by us.

The loan is secured by substantially all of our assets and by a pledge of the capital stock of our U.S. based subsidiaries as well as a pledge of 65% of the capital stock of our foreign subsidiaries.

Covenants

The Credit Agreement contains affirmative and financial covenants regarding the operations of our business and certain negative covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant certain liens, make certain investments, merge or consolidate, make certain restricted payments and engage in certain asset dispositions, including a sale of all, or substantially all, of our property. As of December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with our covenants.

The Credit Agreement also contains excess payment terms based on the Company's financial position. No excess payments will become due in 2017 as a result of our financial position as of December 31, 2016.

Debt Extinguishment

In December 2014, we used the proceeds of the loan to repay in full the \$17,411 outstanding balances of the existing debt. In connection with this repayment, we incurred a debt extinguishment loss of \$372, included in interest and other (loss), net in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). This loss includes a pre-payment penalty paid as well as the write-off of the unamortized deferred financing fees related to the existing debt.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

We lease our principal administrative and service facilities as well as office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases expiring at various dates through 2026. The terms of the leases are renewable at the end of the lease term. Payments made under operating leases are charged to operations on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Differences between straight-line expense and cash payments are recorded as deferred rent. Rent expense was \$4,217, \$3,777 and \$3,721 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

We have entered into and acquired capital leases with various expiration dates through 2020 which were used to finance equipment, furniture and monitoring devices.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****10. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)**

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating and capital leases are summarized as follows at December 31, 2016:

	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2017	\$ 3,992	\$ 162
2018	3,720	66
2019	2,660	35
2020	2,335	25
2021	1,140	
Thereafter	3,174	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 17,021	\$ 288

11. Other Charges

We account for expenses associated with exit or disposal activities in accordance with ASC 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations*, and record the expenses in other charges in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), and record the related accrual in the accrued expenses line of our consolidated balance sheets.

We account for expenses associated with our acquisitions and certain litigation as other charges as incurred. These expenses were primarily a result of legal fees related to patent litigation in which we are the plaintiff and activities surrounding our acquisitions. Other charges are costs that are not considered necessary to the ongoing business operations. A summary of these expenses is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Legal fees	\$ 7,177	\$ 5,764	\$ 4,691
Professional fees	719	50	669
Severance and employee related costs	645	249	1,738
Other costs	98		
Total	\$ 8,639	\$ 6,063	\$ 7,098

12. Shareholders' Equity*Common Stock*

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we were authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had 28,261,503 and 27,277,939 shares outstanding, respectively.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

Preferred Stock

We maintain an unregistered blank check preferred stock class. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no shares authorized and outstanding.

Stock-Based Compensation

2008 Equity Incentive Plan

Our 2008 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2008 Plan") became effective on March 18, 2008. The 2008 Plan permits our Board of Directors to grant incentive stock options to employees and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, performance stock and other stock-based incentive awards to officers, directors, employees and consultants. On that date, we began granting options to purchase shares of common stock to employees, executives, directors and consultants. Under the terms of the 2008 Plan, all available shares in the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan ("the 2003 Plan") share reserve automatically rolled into the 2008 Plan. Any cancellations or forfeitures of granted options under the 2003 Plan also automatically roll into the 2008 Plan. Beginning on January 1, 2009, and each year thereafter, the number of options available to be granted under the plan will increase by the lesser of 4% of the total number of common shares outstanding or 1,500,000 shares.

Options granted under the 2008 Plan have exercise prices not less than the fair market value at the date of grant and have an expiration date of no greater than 10 years from the date of grant. There is no predetermined vesting schedule provided in the 2008 Plan, and vesting is determined by the Board of Directors on the date of grant.

The 2008 Plan had 2,637,019 shares available for grant as of December 31, 2016.

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

Stock option activity is summarized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2013	3,135,934	\$ 5.83
Granted	582,012	8.45
Cancelled	(310,303)	6.55
Exercised	(156,791)	3.37
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2014	3,250,852	\$ 6.40
Granted	427,786	10.39
Cancelled	(181,777)	11.32
Exercised	(76,342)	3.82
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2015	3,420,519	\$ 6.69
Granted	519,770	13.44
Cancelled	(49,709)	9.97
Exercised	(322,146)	4.56
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2016	3,568,434	\$ 7.82

A summary of total outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2016 is as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.93 - \$3.17	1,076,215	5.57	\$ 2.67	1,056,215	5.56	\$ 2.68
\$3.18 - \$6.43	379,454	4.01	4.58	375,704	3.99	4.57
\$6.44 - \$9.87	1,242,539	5.88	7.92	876,341	4.84	7.44

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\$9.88 - \$15.74	399,002	8.20	10.55	174,103	8.10	10.32
\$15.75 - \$30.00	456,224	5.91	19.25	228,724	2.16	20.47
\$30.01 - \$30.98	15,000	1.63	30.98	15,000	1.63	30.98
\$1.93 - \$30.98	3,568,434	5.83 \$	7.82	2,726,087	4.97 \$	6.61

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)**

The table below summarizes certain additional information with respect to our options:

(In thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding at year-end	\$ 52,671	\$ 19,436	\$ 15,258
Aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable at year-end	43,750	16,124	9,918
Aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the year	3,546	662	840
Weighted average grant date fair value per option	9.47	6.58	5.00

Total cash received from the exercise of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$1,470, \$291 and \$529, respectively.

RSU activity is summarized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2013	857,656	\$ 3.15
Granted	292,079	8.48
Forfeited	(89,664)	3.30
Vested	(195,437)	6.27
RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2014	864,634	\$ 4.23
Granted	328,060	9.70
Forfeited	(50,642)	6.90
Vested	(451,116)	3.89
RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2015	690,936	\$ 6.85
Granted	225,198	11.06
Forfeited	(11,905)	9.50
Vested	(311,880)	4.08
RSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2016	592,349	\$ 9.86

In addition, a summary of total outstanding RSUs as of December 31, 2016 is as follows:

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Range of Grant Date Fair Value	RSUs Outstanding
\$7.44 - \$9.57	326,207
\$9.58 - \$15.74	266,142
\$7.44 - \$15.74	592,349

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)**

Performance stock unit ("PSU") activity is summarized for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
PSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2013		
Granted	284,423	\$ 8.68
Forfeited		
Vested		
PSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2014	284,423	\$ 8.68
Granted		
Forfeited	(18,433)	8.68
Vested		
PSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2015	265,990	\$ 8.68
Granted		
Forfeited		
Vested	(132,998)	8.68
PSUs outstanding as of December 31, 2016	132,992	\$ 8.68

Stock-based compensation expense is only recognized for outstanding PSUs where the performance conditions are deemed probable for achievement. For PSUs deemed probable for achievement, stock-based compensation expense is recognized ratably over the expected vesting period. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred PSU expenses of \$444, \$711 and \$0, respectively. We do not expect to recognize any stock-based compensation expense over the year ended December 31, 2017 related to outstanding PSUs.

Performance stock options ("PSOs") are valued and stock-based compensation expense is only recognized once the performance conditions of the outstanding PSOs have been met. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred PSO expenses of \$1,297, \$0 and \$0, respectively. During 2016, 100,000 PSOs vested which have an exercise price of \$18.33, a vest date fair value of \$12.97 and an expected and contractual term of 10 years.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)**

PSO activity is summarized for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as follows:

	Number of Shares
PSOs outstanding as of December 31, 2014	
Granted	200,000
Cancelled	
PSOs outstanding as of December 31, 2015	200,000
Granted	
Cancelled	
PSOs outstanding as of December 31, 2016	200,000

We estimate the fair value of our share-based awards using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the use of certain subjective assumptions. The most significant of these assumptions are the estimates of the expected volatility of the market price of our stock and the expected term of the award. We base our estimates of expected volatility on the historical average of our stock price. The expected term represents the period of time that share-based awards granted are expected to be outstanding. Other assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option valuation model include the risk-free interest rate and expected dividend yield. The risk-free interest rate for periods pertaining to the contractual life of each option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield of a similar duration in effect at the time of grant. We have never paid, and do not expect to pay, dividends in the foreseeable future.

The fair value of our share-based awards was estimated at the date of grant using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility	64.4%	66.5%	62.8%
Expected term (in years)	7.96	6.72	6.49
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	1.61%	1.68%	1.85%
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Based on our historical experience of options and RSUs that cancel before becoming fully vested, we have assumed an annualized forfeiture rate of 8.57% for options, 6.43% for RSUs and 0.00% for PSOs and PSUs. While we early adopted ASU 2016-09 in the year ended December 31, 2016, we have elected to continue to estimate forfeitures under the true-up provision of ASC 718. We will record additional expense if the actual forfeiture rate is lower than estimated, and will record a recovery of prior expense if the actual forfeiture rate is higher than estimated.

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The total compensation cost of options granted but not yet vested at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$5,858, \$3,608 and \$2,744, respectively, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

12. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

average period of 2.91 years, 2.66 years and 2.68 years, respectively. Unvested stock options as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were 842,347 and 837,915, respectively. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the weighted average grant date fair values per unvested option were \$7.58 and \$4.82, respectively.

The stock-based compensation expense related to unvested RSUs not yet recognized at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was approximately \$3,036, \$2,869 and \$1,979, respectively, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.43 years, 1.69 years and 1.50 years, respectively. Unvested RSUs as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were 592,349 and 690,936, respectively. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the weighted average grant date fair values per unvested RSU were \$9.86 and \$6.85, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In July 2008, we made available an Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") in which substantially all of our full-time employees became eligible to participate effective March 18, 2008. Under the ESPP, employees may contribute through payroll deductions up to 15% of their compensation toward the purchase of our common stock, or \$21, whichever is lower. The price per share is equal to the lower of 85% of the fair market price on the first day of the offering period, or 85% of the fair market price on the day of purchase. Proceeds received from the issuance of shares are credited to shareholders' equity in the period that the shares are issued. In 2016, 150,888 shares were purchased in accordance with the ESPP. Net proceeds from the issuance of shares of common stock under the ESPP for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$1,049. In January 2016, the number of shares available for grant was increased by 272,779, per the ESPP documents. At December 31, 2016, 625,176 shares remain available for purchase under the ESPP. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred ESPP expenses of \$520, \$420 and \$408, respectively.

13. Employee Benefit Plan

We sponsor a 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan (the "Plan") for all eligible employees who meet certain requirements. Participants may contribute, on a pre-tax basis, up to the maximum allowable amount pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"). The plan also includes a Roth feature, allowing after-tax contributions, up to the maximum allowable amount pursuant to Section 401(k) of the IRC. We are not required to contribute to the Plan. In January 2014, we adopted an amendment to the Plan that allowed for an employer matching contribution of 100% of the first 3% of the employees' salary, and 50% of the next 2% of the employees' salary. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we contributed \$2,115, \$1,786 and \$1,483, respectively. Employer contributions vest immediately.

14. Income Taxes

We have deferred income tax assets totaling \$47,636 at December 31, 2016, consisting primarily of federal and state net operating loss and credit carryforwards. Our benefit from income taxes for 2016

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****14. Income Taxes (Continued)**

of \$37,667 primarily relates to the reduction of our valuation allowance, partially offset by adjustments to deferred taxes and state taxes levied on current year taxable income.

Deferred taxes result from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities used for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. As of December 31, 2016, our deferred income tax assets were primarily the result of federal and state net operating losses, stock-based compensation and allowance for doubtful accounts. A valuation allowance of \$95 and \$49,759 was recorded against our deferred income tax asset balance as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded a release of federal and state valuation allowance of \$51,630 on the basis of management's reassessment of the amount of deferred income tax assets that are more-likely-than-not to be realized.

As of each reporting date, the Company's management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could impact management's view with regard to future realization of deferred income tax assets. As of December 31, 2016, management determined that sufficient positive evidence exists to conclude that it is more-likely-than-not that the net deferred income tax assets of \$36,636 are realizable, and therefore, reduced the valuation allowance accordingly.

The significant components of our deferred taxes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 33,404	\$ 36,149
Research and development and AMT credit carryforwards	912	5,115
Stock option grants	5,602	7,483
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,965	4,473
Deferred revenue	885	964
Other, net	1,868	1,576
Total deferred tax assets	47,636	55,760
Less valuation allowance	(95)	(49,759)
Net deferred tax assets	47,541	6,001
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(3,604)	(3,027)
Intangible assets	(7,124)	(4,031)
Prepaid insurance	(177)	(176)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(10,905)	(7,234)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ 36,636	\$ (1,233)

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****14. Income Taxes (Continued)**

Reconciliations between expected income taxes computed at the federal rate of 35% for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the (benefit from) provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income tax provision (benefit) at statutory rate	\$ 5,520	\$ 2,763	\$ (4,237)
State income tax, net of federal benefit	259	(239)	4
Research and development		634	(626)
Deferred tax asset adjustments	4,336		
Unrecognized tax benefit	3,559		
Other	289	549	411
(Decrease) increase in valuation allowance	(51,630)	(3,239)	2,135
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	\$ (37,667)	\$ 468	\$ (2,313)

At December 31, 2016, we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$86,868 to offset future federal taxable income expiring in various years starting in 2024 through 2036. At December 31, 2016, we had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$43,203, which expire in various years starting in 2017 through 2036.

The timing and manner in which we can utilize our net operating loss carryforwards and future income tax deductions in any year may be limited by provisions of the IRC. Section 382 of the IRC imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize net operating losses if it experiences an "ownership change." Section 383 of the IRC imposes similar limitations on other tax attributes such as research and development credits. Currently, a portion of our loss carryforwards is limited under Section 382 and therefore, is not included in the total net operating losses disclosed above.

The components of our (benefit from) provision for income taxes are summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current:		
Federal	\$ 321	\$ 173
State	153	50
Total provision for income taxes	474	223
Deferred:		
Federal	(32,484)	220
State	(5,657)	25
Total deferred (benefit from) provision for income taxes	(38,141)	245

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Total (benefit from) provision for income taxes	\$	(37,667)	\$	468
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Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****14. Income Taxes (Continued)**

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service concluded its examination of our U.S. federal tax returns for all years through 2011. Because of net operating losses, our U.S. federal tax returns statutes for those years will remain subject to examination until the losses are utilized. Additionally, state tax return statutes generally remain open due to operating losses.

During 2016, we identified an uncertain tax position related to our research and development credits. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, we have not identified any uncertain tax positions and therefore, we have no tax reserve recorded as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. The following summarizes the changes in our uncertain tax positions during the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Total Uncertain Tax Positions	
Balance at December 31, 2015		
Additions to uncertain tax positions related to prior years	\$	3,899
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$	3,899

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits on the income tax expense line in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). As of December 31, 2016, we have not recorded any interest and penalties on our uncertain tax positions.

It is reasonably possible that these unrecognized tax benefits could be resolved within the next twelve months that may result in a decrease in our effective tax rate.

15. Segment Information

We operate under three reportable segments: Healthcare, Research and Technology. The Healthcare segment is focused on the monitoring of cardiac arrhythmias or heart rhythm disorders with our comprehensive suite of cardiac monitoring solutions in a health care setting. The Research segment is engaged in central core laboratory services providing cardiac monitoring, imaging services, scientific consulting and data management services for drug and medical device trials. The Technology segment focuses on the development, manufacturing, testing and marketing of medical devices to medical companies, clinics and hospitals. Intercompany revenue relating to the manufacturing of devices by the Technology segment for the other segments is included on the intersegment revenue line.

Expenses that can be specifically identified with a segment have been included as deductions in determining pre-tax segment income. Any remaining expenses including research and development costs incurred by the Technology segment for the benefit of the other segments as well as the elimination of costs associated with intercompany revenue are included in Corporate and Other. Also

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****15. Segment Information (Continued)**

included in Corporate and Other is our net interest expense and other financing expenses. We do not allocate assets to the individual segments.

	Healthcare	Research	Technology	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
2016					
Revenue	\$ 165,664	\$ 32,565	\$ 10,103		\$ 208,332
Intersegment revenue			11,456	\$ (11,456)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	60,362	2,229	3,862	(50,683)	15,770
Depreciation and amortization	10,216	3,837	517	(301)	14,269
Capital expenditures	8,885	1,941	73		10,899

	Healthcare	Research	Technology	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
2015					
Revenue	\$ 145,963	\$ 21,853	\$ 10,697		\$ 178,513
Intersegment revenue	7		10,224	\$ (10,231)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	44,559	540	4,390	(41,593)	7,896
Depreciation and amortization	7,790	3,676	371	651	12,488
Capital expenditures	9,155	4,373	72		13,600

	Healthcare	Research	Technology	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
2014					
Revenue	\$ 133,178	\$ 19,744	\$ 13,656		\$ 166,578
Intersegment revenue			7,789	\$ (7,789)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	27,792	(701)	6,681	(45,878)	(12,106)
Depreciation and amortization	8,157	3,710	502	181	12,550
Capital expenditures	11,488	1,077	216		12,781

16. Legal Proceedings

The final outcome of any current or future litigation or governmental or internal investigations cannot be accurately predicted, nor can we predict any resulting penalties, fines or other sanctions that may be imposed at the discretion of federal or state regulatory authorities. We record accruals for such contingencies to the extent that we conclude it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be estimated.

CardioNet v. ScottCare Litigation

In May 2012, CardioNet, Inc. ("CardioNet") filed suit against The ScottCare Corporation and Ambucor Health Solutions, Inc. ("ScottCare") in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Civil Action No. 2:12-CV-2516- PBT) for patent infringement under the same five CardioNet patents that were at issue in the Mednet litigation, related to the making, use, sale and

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BIOTELEMETRY, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

16. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

offering for sale of the ScottCare TeleSentry Mobile Cardiac Telemetry device and monitoring services. CardioNet is seeking an injunction against each defendant, as well as monetary damages. ScottCare has asserted counterclaims alleging the patents in the suit are invalid and not infringed. The trial court heard argument on motions for summary judgment and motions to limit expert testimony in June 2015, but has not yet issued rulings on these motions. ScottCare has dropped all invalidity challenges with respect to one of the patents in the suit. The parties are awaiting a trial date. Consistent with the accounting for contingent liabilities, no accrual has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements. We are vigorously pursuing our claims and defending against the counterclaims.

CardioNet v. InfoBionic

CardioNet, LLC and Braemar Manufacturing, LLC (collectively, "CardioNet") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against InfoBionic, Inc. ("InfoBionic") in May 2015, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts ("District Court"), and filed an amended complaint in March 2016. CardioNet asserts that InfoBionic's MoMe Kardia System infringes CardioNet's U.S. Patent Nos. 6,225,901, 6,940,403, 7,212,850, 7,907,996, RE43,767 and 7,099,715 relating to collection and reporting of data. CardioNet seeks an injunction and enhanced damages for willful infringement because InfoBionic had prior knowledge of some or all of the asserted patents. CardioNet is also asserting claims for unfair competition and misappropriation of trade secrets due to its discovery that InfoBionic is in unauthorized possession of confidential and proprietary CardioNet materials, including source code. The District Court held a claim construction hearing in November 2016. CardioNet is seeking leave to add an infringement claim for CardioNet's U.S. Patent No. 7,941,207 to the complaint. Dates for expert discovery and trial have not been set.

In response to CardioNet's infringement assertion, in August 2015, InfoBionic filed petitions at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for Inter Partes review ("IPR") of the '901, '403, '850, and '996 patents. In February 2016, the USPTO denied institution of the August 2015 petitions for the '850 and '996 patents. In June 2016, InfoBionic filed a second set of petitions directed to the '850 and '996 patents. The USPTO denied institution of that second set of petitions in December 2016. In December 2016, the USPTO also upheld the validity of claim 10 of the '403 patent, but found that the other challenged claims of the '901 and '403 patents are unpatentable. The '901 and '403 patents were set to expire in March 2017. InfoBionic is estopped from presenting any invalidity defense at the court that it raised or could have raised in the IPR for claim 10 of the '403 patent. In late January 2017, InfoBionic filed an IPR petition challenging the '767 patent. CardioNet's preliminary response is due in late April or early May 2017, and a decision regarding institution will issue in late July or early August 2017. If the Patent Trial and Appeal Board denies institution, then the proceeding is over. If the Appeal Board decides to institute, a final written decision would be expected in late summer of 2018.

Table of Contents**BIOTELEMETRY, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****17. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following tables summarize the unaudited quarterly financial data for the last two fiscal years. Net Income, basic net income per share and diluted net income per share for the first three quarters of 2016 have been recast in accordance with the adoption of ASU 2016-09.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands, except per share amount)			
2016				
Total revenue	\$ 48,640	\$ 52,680	\$ 53,055	\$ 53,957
Gross profit	30,627	32,921	32,866	33,036
Other charges	1,788	1,659	2,397	2,795
Income from operations	4,534	5,121	4,966	3,391
Net income	4,097	4,697	4,195	40,448
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.43
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.30
2015				
Total revenue	\$ 43,435	\$ 44,812	\$ 43,492	\$ 46,774
Gross profit	25,223	26,733	26,337	28,264
Other charges	1,860	1,210	1,392	1,601
Income from operations	469	2,585	3,006	3,458
Net (loss) income	(69)	2,171	2,478	2,848
Basic net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.10
Diluted net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.10

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Prior to the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, an evaluation was performed under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 240.15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is 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. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of 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.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of BioTelemetry Technology ApS, VirtualScopics, Inc., Telcare Medical Supply, Inc., or Telcare Acquisition, LLC, which were included in the Company's consolidated financial statements for

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the year ended December 31, 2016, due to the timing of the acquisitions. These entities comprise 20% and 24% of total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and 7% of revenues for the year then ended.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013). Based on management's assessment and those criteria, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
BioTelemetry, Inc.

We have audited BioTelemetry, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the "COSO criteria"). BioTelemetry, 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's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, 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.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of BioTelemetry Technology ApS, VirtualScopics, Inc., Telcare Medical Supply, Inc. or Telcare Acquisition, LLC (collectively, "the Acquired Companies") which are included in the 2016 consolidated financial statements of BioTelemetry, Inc. and constituted 20% and 24% of total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and 7% of revenues for the year then ended. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of BioTelemetry, Inc. also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of the Acquired Companies.

In our opinion, BioTelemetry, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of BioTelemetry, Inc. as of

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December 31, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and shareholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 of BioTelemetry, Inc. and our report dated February 22, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 22, 2017

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Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement in connection with the 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, or the Proxy Statement, unless the Proxy Statement is not filed by April 30, 2017, in which case we will amend this Form 10-K to provide the omitted information in accordance with the requirements of Instruction G to Form 10-K.

BioTelemetry emphasizes the importance of professional business conduct and ethics through its corporate governance initiatives. Our Board of Directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all employees, directors and officers, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer. Our corporate governance information and materials, including our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, are posted under "Corporate Governance" in the Investors section of our website at www.gobio.com. Our Board of Directors regularly reviews corporate governance developments and modifies these materials and practices as warranted. To the extent we make amendments to or grant waivers from our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics in the future, we intend to disclose the amendments and waivers on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement unless the Proxy Statement is not filed on or before April 30, 2017, in which case we will amend this Form 10-K to provide the omitted information in accordance with the requirements of Instruction G to Form 10-K.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement unless the Proxy Statement is not filed on or before April 30, 2017, in which case we will amend this Form 10-K to provide the omitted information in accordance with the requirements of Instruction G to Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement unless the Proxy Statement is not filed on or before April 30, 2017, in which case we will amend this Form 10-K to provide the omitted information in accordance with the requirements of Instruction G to Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement unless the Proxy Statement is not filed on or before April 30, 2017, in which case we will amend this Form 10-K to provide the omitted information in accordance with the requirements of Instruction G to Form 10-K.

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Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)

The following financial statements, schedules and exhibits are filed as part of this report:

1.

Financial Statements The Financial Statements required by this item are listed on the Index to Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

2.

Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves; and

Other financial statement schedules are not included because they are not required or the information is otherwise shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3.

Exhibits The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed as part of, or are incorporated by reference into, this report.

(b)

See Item 15(a)(3) above.

(c)

See Item 15(a)(2) above.

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SCHEDULE II

	Beginning Balance	Additions Charged to Expense	Deductions From Reserve	Ending Balance
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts				
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$ 11,601	\$ 9,931	\$ (8,669)	\$ 12,863
Year ended December 31, 2015	\$ 10,662	\$ 8,047	\$ (7,108)	\$ 11,601
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$ 7,640	\$ 9,347	\$ (6,325)	\$ 10,662

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement by and among CardioNet, LLC, Mednet Healthcare Technologies, Inc., Heartcare Corporation of America, Inc., Universal Medical, Inc., Universal Medical Laboratory, Inc. and Frank Movizzo, dated as of January 31, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed, February 3, 2014).
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of April 22, 2013, by and among CardioNet, Inc., the Registrant and BioTelemetry Merger Sub, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-4 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-188058)).
2.3*	Share and Asset Purchase Agreement, dated December 1, 2016, by and among Telcare Acquisition, LLC, BioTelemetry Care Management, LLC, BioTelemetry, Inc. and Telcare, Inc.
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of BioTelemetry, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-4 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-188058)).
3.2	Bylaws of BioTelemetry, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-4 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-188058))
10.1	BioTelemetry, Inc. Form of Indemnity Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to BioTelemetry, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-1 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-145547)).
10.2(1)	BioTelemetry, Inc. 2008 Equity Incentive Plan and Form of Stock Option Agreement thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(1) to BioTelemetry, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-4 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-188058)).
10.3(1)	BioTelemetry, Inc. 2008 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan and Form of Stock Option Agreement thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to CardioNet, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-1 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-145547)).
10.4(1)	BioTelemetry, Inc. 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and Form of Offering Document thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to CardioNet, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-1 and amendments thereto (File No. 333-145547)).
10.5(1)	CardioNet, Inc. Long Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 28, 2008 (File No. 001-33993)).
10.6(1)	CardioNet, Inc. Compensation Program for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 28, 2009 (File No. 001- 33993)).
10.7(1)	Employment Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2010, between Joseph H. Capper and CardioNet, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 18, 2010 (File No. 001-33993)).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.8(1)	Employment Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2010, between CardioNet, Inc. and Heather Getz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 23, 2010 (File No. 001-33993)).
10.9(1)	Employment Agreement, dated as of December 7, 2010, between CardioNet, Inc. and Daniel Wisniewski (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 25, 2010(File No. 001-33993)).
10.10(1)	Employment Agreement dated as of February 7, 2011, between CardioNet, Inc. and Peter Ferola (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated May 6, 2011(File No. 001-33993)).
10.11(1)	Employment Agreement dated as of July 30, 2010, between CardioNet, Inc. and Fred Anthony Broadway III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to CardioNet, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 22, 2013(File No. 001-33993)).
10.12(1)*	Third Amendment To Credit Agreement dated December 1, 2016, issued in favor of Healthcare Financial Solutions, LLC.
10.13(1)	Asset Purchase Agreement by and between CardioNet, LLC and Biomedical Systems Corporation dated as of March 19, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 20, 2014).
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

*
Filed herewith.

Confidential treatment has been granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(1)
Indicates a management plan or compensatory plan or arrangement.

