OMNICELL, Inc
Form 10-K
February 24, 2010

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from to
Commission File No. 000-33043

OMNICELL, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**94-3166458**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1201 Charleston Road
Mountain View, CA 94043
(650) 251-6100
(Address of registrant's principal executive offices, including zip code)
(650) 251-6100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	The 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 Act. Yes o No ý

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 ý No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 o No o

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. o

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 o	Accelerated filer ý	Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes o No ý

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock, $0.001 par value, held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 was $328.3 million (based upon the closing sales price of such stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market on such date) which excludes an aggregate of 1,110,622 shares of the registrant's common stock held by officers, directors and affiliated stockholders. For purposes of determining whether a stockholder was an affiliate of the registrant at June 30, 2009, the registrant has assumed that a stockholder was an affiliate of the registrant at June 30, 2009 if such stockholder (i) beneficially owned 10% or more of the registrant's common stock and/or (ii) was affiliated with an executive officer or director of the registrant at June 30, 2009. Exclusion of such shares should not be construed to indicate that any such person possesses the power, direct or indirect, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the registrant or that such person is controlled by or under common control with the registrant.

As of February 19, 2010, there were 32,304,093 shares of the registrant's common stock, $0.001 par value, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K are incorporated by reference in Part III, Items 10-14 of this Form 10-K.

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OMNICELL, INC.
2009 Form 10-K Annual Report

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled "Business," "Risk Factors," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- *the extent and timing of future revenues, including the amounts of our current backlog, which represents firm orders that have not completed installation and therefore have not been recognized as revenue;*
- *the size or growth of our market or market-share;*
- *the opportunity presented by new products or emerging markets;*
- *our expectations regarding our future backlog levels;*
- *our ability to align our cost structure and headcount with our current business expectations;*
- *the operating margins or earnings per share goals we may set;*
- *our ability to protect our intellectual property and operate our business without infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others; and*
- *our ability to generate cash from operations and our estimates regarding the sufficiency of our cash resources.*

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will," "would" and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, are based on assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. We discuss many of these risks in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in greater detail in the section entitled "Risk Factors" under Part I, Item 1A below. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. You should read this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents that we reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and have filed as exhibits, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. All references in this report to "Omnicell, Inc.," "Omnicell," "our," "us," "we," or the "Company" collectively refer to Omnicell, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

We own various trademarks, copyrights and trade names used in our business, including the following: Omnicell®, the Omnicell logo, OmniRx®, OmniCenter®, OmniSupplier®, OmniBuyer®, SafetyStock®, WorkflowRx , OmniLinkRx , SecureVault , SafetyMed®, Optiflex , vSuite , SinglePointe , AnywhereRN , Anesthesia Workstation and Executive Advisor . This report also includes other trademarks, service marks and trade names of other companies. All other trade names used in this report are trademarks of their respective holders.

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Overview

We are a leading provider of automated solutions for hospital medication and supply management. Our healthcare automation solutions are designed to enable healthcare facilities to acquire, manage, dispense and administer medications and medical-surgical supplies, and are intended to enhance patient safety, reduce medication errors, improve workflow and increase operational efficiency. When used in combination, our products and services provide healthcare facilities with a comprehensive solution designed to enhance patient safety and improve operational efficiency. Approximately 1,600 hospitals in the United States have installed our automated hardware/software solutions for controlling, dispensing, acquiring, verifying and tracking medications and medical and surgical supplies.

The medical industry has become increasingly aware that the human element of patient care inevitably creates the risk of medication administration errors. In 2006, the Institute of Medicine, a non-profit, non-governmental arm of the National Academies, estimated that 1.5 million medication errors are made each year in the United States. Acute care facilities are facing increasing medication regulatory controls that we believe manual tracking systems cannot adequately support. Nursing shortages add an additional challenge to acute care facilities to meet regulatory controls and improve patient safety while still providing adequate patient care. We provide solutions to help hospitals address these problems. Our systems provide a comprehensive medication control and dispensing solution starting from the point of entry into the hospital, through the central pharmacy, to the nursing station and, ultimately, to the patient's bedside. Our solutions utilize advanced, software-based medication control and tracking algorithms that interact with hardware security features, resulting in a system that provides both the pharmacist and the nurse real-time safety controls. Our solutions also go a step further by providing medication barcode verification at every step of the medication administration process, from entry to the hospital through to administration to a patient.

Similar to our medication solutions, our medical and surgical supply systems provide acute care hospitals control over consumable supplies critical to providing quality healthcare. This solution provides inventory control software that is designed to ensure critical supplies are always stocked in the right locations. At the same time, usage tracking helps hospital administrators to ensure that money is not wasted on excessive stores of supplies and helps optimize reimbursement by improving charge capture. We have recently introduced additional product features that allow implantable tissue grafts to be monitored and tracked for additional patient safety and regulatory compliance.

Business Strategy

Our strategy is to provide comprehensive patient safety solutions for the medication and medical and surgical supply needs of our customers. We have developed innovative solutions that are designed to meet the needs of the clinicians who use them on a day-to-day basis. We are continually working to enhance our product and service offerings, and we maintain flexibility in system design and the installation process to meet our customers' evolving needs. To meet these needs, we strive to provide proprietary, innovative solutions that help our customers stay focused on their goal of providing quality healthcare. Our solutions are designed to provide everything the customer requires to install and maintain medication and medical and surgical supply control. We believe superior solutions include proactively anticipating and meeting customer needs, listening carefully to our customers' prospective issues and meeting and exceeding their installation and maintenance support expectations.

Our goal of improving healthcare for everyone has led us to take certain steps in the development of our business and our long term approach to our market, such as:

- Innovating products to address patient safety and cost-containment pressures facing healthcare facilities while improving clinician workflow and overall operating efficiency;

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Incorporating a broad range of clinical input into our product solution development to accommodate needs ranging from those of stand-alone community hospitals to multi-hospital entities and Integrated Delivery Networks, or IDNs;

Developing new solutions to enhance our customers' existing systems and protect our customers' investments by preserving, leveraging and upgrading their existing information systems, as well as striving to provide integration of our products with the other healthcare information systems our customers use; and

Providing a full service, positive experience for our hospital customers in the solution sales process, the timing and implementation of our product installation and the responsiveness of our support services.

We have developed or acquired numerous technologies that provide long-term solutions for our customers. Our own product development activities have brought a number of innovative and proprietary products to the market. Our most recently announced solutions include SinglePoint™, a software product that allows up to 100% of the medications used by a hospital to be controlled through our systems and AnywhereRN™, a software solution that enables the operation of our medication dispensing cabinets from remote workstations, both of which save time, improve workflow efficiency for both pharmacy and nursing departments, and can significantly improve the safety of the medication administration process. Additionally, we have developed new solutions to allow hospitals to track and monitor various tissue grafts used in surgery. These solutions are integrated with our overall medical and surgical supply chain inventory management and charge capture systems.

In addition to our own development, we have acquired products that extend patient safety controls to a wider range of applications and departments in the hospital. These include products for the central pharmacy, the operating room, the catheterization lab, the nursing areas and the patient point of care. We believe the breadth of our portfolio of automation products makes our solutions more valuable to our customers, allowing hospital clinicians to automate and control more of the medication and medical and surgical supply distribution processes. Looking forward, we expect to offer products with an even greater ability to improve patient safety for our customers, both through internal development and through acquisitions.

Industry Background

The acute care market in the United States, where most of our sales occur, is comprised of approximately 6,400 hospitals and facilities with a total capacity of approximately 940,000 acute care beds. Our customers include single location community hospitals, government hospitals and regional and national entities.

The delivery of healthcare in the United States still relies on a significant number of manual and paper-based processes. Most hospitals have deployed at least some automation solutions, but few have deployed them throughout the institution. The use of manual and paper-based systems in many hospital departments today results in highly complex and inefficient processes for tracking and delivering medications and supplies. Over the past two decades, healthcare facilities have made relatively small proportional investments in information technology. In addition, many existing healthcare information systems are unable to support the modernization of healthcare delivery processes and address mandated patient safety initiatives. These factors have contributed to medical errors and unnecessary process costs across the healthcare sector.

Healthcare providers and facilities are also affected by significant economic pressures. Demand for healthcare services continues to increase, driving shortages in the United States labor market for healthcare professionals, particularly nurses and pharmacists. Rising costs of labor, prescription drugs and new medical technology all contribute to increased spending. Governmental pressures surrounding

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healthcare reform have led to increased scrutiny of the cost and efficiency with which healthcare providers deliver their services. These factors, combined with the continuing consolidation in the healthcare industry, have significantly increased the need to improve the efficiency of healthcare professionals and to control costs.

Outside the United States, certain healthcare providers also are becoming increasingly aware of the benefits of automation. Many governmental and private entities look to the progress made over the last several years in the United States and are starting to invest significantly in information technology and automation. International growth in our industry is therefore expected to become significant over the next several years.

Key Industry Events and Reports

Reports by the Institute of Medicine, or IOM, the Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, and the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, also known as The Joint Commission, or JCAHO, have increased public and healthcare industry awareness of the dangers caused by medication errors. Regulatory standards and industry guidelines, such as those published by the Institute for Safe Medication Practices, or ISMP, as well as the desire of healthcare organizations to provide premium quality service and avoid liability, have driven acute care facilities to prioritize investment in capital equipment to improve patient safety. Such reports and regulatory standards include:

In November 1999, the IOM issued a report that highlighted the prevalence of medical errors based on the results of more than 30 independent studies. The report indicated that medical errors are among the top ten causes of death in the United States and that medication errors specifically were responsible for more than an estimated 7,000 deaths in 1993.

In February 2001, the IOM issued a follow-up report that recommended increased investment in information technology as a means of reducing medical errors and improving the overall quality of patient care.

In January 2003, the IOM released a report urging private and public organizations to focus on quality-improvement efforts in 20 priority areas, including medication management.

On February 25, 2004, the FDA published a rule that requires linear barcodes on most prescription drugs. Drug manufacturers, re-packagers, re-labelers and private label distributors are subject to the rule. The FDA estimated that the barcode rule, once implemented, would result in a 50% reduction in medication errors, 500,000 fewer adverse drug events over the subsequent 20 years, $93 billion in cost savings and other economic benefits.

In 2004, The Joint Commission set medication management standard 2.20, which requires that "medications are properly and safely stored throughout the hospital." The Joint Commission audits all healthcare facilities seeking accreditation for proper medication handling control and reviews all exceptions to control procedures.

In June 2006, the IOM issued a report which augmented a series of reports issued between 1999 and 2005 and indicated that an estimated 1.5 million medication errors occur annually in the United States.

In 2008, and updated in 2009, the ISMP published guidelines for the Interdisciplinary Safe Use of Automated Dispensing Cabinets.

These reports, and the general awareness of patient safety in the medical field, have created a heightened desire to implement solutions that mitigate risks and improve the quality of healthcare. Automated medication distribution systems have become the standard of care and hospitals throughout the country are seeking to implement the most robust medication safety solutions available. Top

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teaching hospitals are among the early adopters of our new technologies and our customers include 14 of the top 21 hospitals in the United States, as rated by *US News and World Reports*.

Our Products and Services

We provide solutions that are designed to enable healthcare professionals to reduce medication errors and improve administrative controls, while simultaneously improving workflow and increasing a healthcare facility's operational efficiency. Our products are designed to enable our customers to enhance and improve the effectiveness of the medication-use process, the efficiency of the medical-surgical supply chain, overall patient care and clinical and financial outcomes of healthcare facilities. From the point at which a medication arrives at the receiving dock to the time it is administered, our systems are capable of storing, packaging, bar coding, ordering and issuing the medication, as well as providing information and controls on its use and reorder. Our medication-use product line includes systems for medication dispensing in acute care nursing departments, central pharmacy automation, physician order management, and nursing workflow automation at the bedside. Our supply product lines provide healthcare facilities with cost data which enables detailed quantification of charges for payer reimbursement, inventory management, implant monitoring and timely reorder of supplies. These products range from industrial-grade software-driven carousels for managing large amounts of inventory in the central pharmacy to high-security closed-cabinet systems and software to open-shelf and combination solutions in the nursing unit, catheterization lab and operating room. Our combination medication-use and supply products allow the operating departments to store, track and dispense medications and supplies through a single system while optimizing the workflows for each type of medication or supply managed. We also provide services including customer education and training to help customers to optimize their use of our technology.

Medication Use Products

Our medication-use product line includes our OmniRx, SinglePointe, AnywhereRN, Anesthesia Workstation, WorkflowRx, SecureVault, OmniLinkRx, Mobile Carts and SafetyMed products. To provide our customers with end-to-end medication control, our product line incorporates barcode technology throughout. Our solutions incorporate third generation technology, which we believe is the most advanced on the market today. Medication control technology has evolved over the past thirty years. First generation technology provided secure electronic storage and dispensing of medications in distributed locations in the hospital but was only economically viable to deploy with the most frequently used drugs and controlled substances. Second generation technology added the ability to track medication dispensing to a patient, but still was limited as to the number and type of medications that could be tracked. Third generation technology, through our SinglePointe solution is able to track medication dispensing and dynamically manage up to 100% of medications specific to individual patients. Used in combination with the rest of our suite of medication use solutions, SinglePointe provides the highest level of medication management automation available and is unmatched in the

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market today. Each of the products in our medication-use solution suite is summarized in the table below.

Product	Use in Hospital	Description
OmniRx	Any nursing area in a hospital department that administers medications	Secure dispensing system which automates the management and dispensing of medications at the point of use.
SinglePointe	Any nursing area in a hospital department that administers medications	Software product for use in conjunction with the OmniRx product which controls medications on a patient-specific basis, allowing automated control of up to 100% of the medications used in a hospital.
AnywhereRN	Any nursing area in a hospital department that administers medications	Software which allows nurses to remotely operate automated dispensing cabinets from virtually any workstation in the hospital.
Anesthesia Workstation	Operating room	Secure dispensing system for the management of anesthesia supplies and medications.
WorkflowRx	Hospital central pharmacy	Automated pharmacy storage, retrieval and packaging systems.
SecureVault	Hospital central pharmacy	Controlled substance barcode inventory management system.
OmniLinkRx	Hospital central pharmacy	Prescription routing system that allows nurses and doctors to scan handwritten prescription orders for electronic delivery to pharmacists for approval and filling.
Mobile Carts	Any nursing area in a hospital department that administers medications	A mobile wireless computer and dispensing system that provides a mobile platform for hospital information systems and a convenient and secure method for nurses to move medication and supplies.
SafetyMed	Patient's bedside	Nursing workflow automation and barcode medication administration system.

Nursing Floor Solutions

The **OmniRx** solution is the core of our medication control solutions. The OmniRx solution is a dispensing cabinet that automates the management and dispensing of medications at the point of use, featuring biometric fingerprint identification, advanced single-dose dispensing, barcode confirmation and a wide range of drawer modules enabling the establishment of various security levels. Software features of the OmniRx include patient profiling, notification of medications due, a variety of security features, waste management, clinical pharmacology, and integration with an Internet browser for clinical reference information.

The **SinglePointe** solution is a software extension to the OmniRx solution that allows pharmacists to automate the distribution of specially handled medications, enabling control of up to 100% of all medications through the automated dispensing system. The SinglePointe solution allows for patient-specific medication control which extends the benefits of automated medication distribution, including increased patient safety, consistency in tracking and inventory control, simplification of procedures and improved monitoring of controlled substances, to a broader range of the medication distribution process in the hospital.

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The **AnywhereRN** solution is a software solution that allows nurses to operate the automated dispensing cabinets from virtually any remote workstation within the hospital. This software enables enhanced workflow for nurses such that they are no longer limited to being directly in front of the cabinet to perform certain medication administration functions. Anywhere RN is intended to reduce nurse distractions in the medication administration process as cabinet operations can be done in private or quieter areas. It is also intended to eliminate congestion at the cabinet by minimizing nurse queuing to withdraw medications.

The **SafetyMed** solution is a nursing workflow automation and barcode medication administration system. When integrated with our OmniRx medication dispensing systems, and the OmniCenter server, the SafetyMed solution verifies and documents patient identity, time of drug administration, the caregiver, the medication administered and the dosage, helping to reduce medication errors.

The **Mobile Cart** solution provides a mobile workstation for nurses, equipped with locking drawers for secure transportation of medications and patient supply items.

Central Pharmacy Solutions

The **OmniLinkRx** solution is a physician order software product that automates communication between nurses and the pharmacy. Used in the central pharmacy, the OmniLinkRx solution simplifies the communication of handwritten physician orders from remote nursing stations to the pharmacy.

The **WorkflowRx** solution is an automated storage, retrieval, inventory management and repackaging solution for the central pharmacy. It is designed to help pharmacists ensure that the right medications are stored in and retrieved from proper locations, both in the central pharmacy and in automated dispensing cabinets. The WorkflowRx solution is deployed on a storage and retrieval carousel, on a repackaging system or on both. Barcode administration through the WorkflowRx solution is designed to help ensure that medications are stocked correctly from their point of entry into the healthcare facility. Labeling medications with barcodes, utilizing a repackaging system enables bedside medication administration solutions, such as the SafetyMed solution, to perform barcode checking at the patient bedside.

The **SecureVault** solution is a controlled substance barcode inventory management system. The SecureVault software, coupled with our automated dispensing technology, enables healthcare facilities to track, monitor and control the movement of controlled substances from the point of initial receipt from the wholesaler throughout internal distribution. The SecureVault solution maintains a perpetual item inventory and complete audit using integrated barcode technology with both fixed and portable scanners. Barcoded forms and labels may also be generated directly from the SecureVault system.

Operating Room Solutions

The **Anesthesia Workstation** solution is a system for the management of anesthesia supplies and medications. The system is tailored for the workflow of the clinician working in the operating room. The **Anesthesia TT** solution is a fixed-position tabletop unit designed as a medication-only system.

Medical and Surgical Supply Products

Our medical and surgical supply products provide acute care hospitals control over consumable supplies critical to providing quality healthcare. These solutions provide inventory control software that is designed to ensure that critical supplies are always stocked in the right locations. At the same time, usage tracking helps hospital administrators to ensure that money is not wasted on excessive stores of supplies and helps optimize reimbursement by improving charge capture.

We have recently introduced additional product features that allow implantable tissue and bone grafts to be monitored and tracked for additional patient safety and regulatory compliance. The bone

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and tissue features are integrated with our overall medical and surgical supply chain inventory management and charge capture systems. These solutions are designed for use in the materials management department, the nursing unit and specialty areas such as the catheterization lab and the operating room. They integrate with other information management systems and utilize barcode technology extensively.

Our supply product line includes the Omnicell Supply Cabinet, Supply/Rx Combination Cabinet, Omnicell Tissue Center, OptiFlex SS, OptiFlex CL, and OptiFlex MS. Each of the supply-line products is summarized in the table below.

Product	Use in Hospital	Description
Omnicell Supply Solution	Any nursing area in a hospital department that uses patient care supplies	Secure dispensing systems which automate the management and dispensing of medical and surgical supplies at the point of use.
Supply/Rx Combination Solution	Any nursing area in a hospital department that uses patient care supplies and administers medications	Secure dispensing systems which manage both supplies and medications from the same cabinets, using the same user interface screens, in medical and surgical units and specialty areas.
Omnicell Tissue Center	Perioperative areas of the hospital	Manages the chain of custody for bone and tissue specimens from the donor to the patient in the operating room.
OptiFlex SS	Perioperative areas of the hospital	Specialty modules for the Perioperative areas.
OptiFlex CL	Procedure areas in the hospital including the Cardiac Catheterization Lab	Specialty modules for the Cardiac Catheterization Lab and other procedure areas.
OptiFlex MS	Any nursing area in a hospital department that administers supplies	System for the management of medical and surgical supplies that provides the flexibility of utilizing barcode control in an open shelf environment.

The **Omnicell Supply Solution** is a secure dispensing system which dispenses and tracks medical and surgical supplies at the point of use. Specialty modules are available for a variety of solutions to manage implants and medications used across the hospital as described below.

Supply/Rx Combination Solution is designed to manage medications and supplies in one versatile cabinet or group of cabinets. This solution allows each department to manage supplies and medications independently, while tracking transaction data, inventory, expenses and treatment costs through a single system.

Omnicell Tissue Center allows the operating room staff to manage the chain of custody for bone and tissue specimens from the donor to the patient in the operating room. This solution enables compliance with The Joint Commission, or JCAHO, requirements and Association of Operating Room Nurses guidelines regarding the handling of tissue specimens.

OptiFlex SS manages supplies and preference cards in the perioperative areas whether the supplies are stored on open shelves or in automated dispensing cabinets. The preference-list system creates a unique bar code for each surgical case, based on physician, procedure, and patient and provides information on the case for data analysis, reporting and charge capture. The **Suture Module** is designed to be integrated into the Omnicell Supply Solution to secure, dispense and automatically track suture usage.

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OptiFlex CL manages supplies and creates cases in the cardiac catheterization lab, interventional radiology, and other procedure areas. This solution allows real-time point of use data collection and accurate supply tracking regardless of whether supplies are stored on open shelves or in automated dispensing cabinets. It also improves cost management through automated charge capture and case profiling by physician. The **Catheter Module** is designed to be integrated into the Omnicell supply cabinet and allows hospitals to secure, dispense and electronically track accurate catheter usage. The **Implant Tracking Module** records expiration date, lot and serial number information to enable compliance with Joint Commission and FDA requirements regarding surgical implants in the event of a recall.

OptiFlex MS solution provides control over general medical and surgical supplies stored in open shelves or in automated dispensing cabinets.

Other Products and Services

Services. We provide services that include customer education and training and maintenance and support services, all provided on a time-and-material basis. We also provide fixed period service contracts to our customers for post-installation technical support with phone support, on-site service, parts and access to software upgrades. On-site service is provided by our field service operations team.

Omnicell Interface Software. Our interface software provides interface and integration between our medication-use products or our supply products and a healthcare facility's in-house information management systems. Interface software is designed to provide integration and communication of patient data, logistical data, inventory information, charge capture and billing information and other healthcare database information.

Omnicell professional services. Omnicell professional services products include **Executive Advisor**, a dashboard which offers advanced reporting features available on a subscription basis, **Medical Surveillance**, an electronic tracking system that identifies potential drug diversions and other professional services.

Sales and Distribution

We sell our medication dispensing and supply automation systems primarily in the United States and Canada. Approximately 94% of our product revenue is generated in those markets. Our sales force is organized by geographic region in the United States and Canada. Our combined direct, corporate and international distribution sales teams consist of approximately 83 staff members. Nearly all of our direct sales team members have pharmacy management or hospital supply management experience. Individual sales representatives focus on either our medication control or medical and surgical supply product lines. Our corporate sales team focuses on large Integrated Delivery Networks, or IDNs, Group Purchasing Organizations, or GPOs, and the U.S. government.

The sales cycle for our automation systems is long and can take in excess of twelve months. This is due in part to the cost of our systems and the number of people within each healthcare facility involved in the purchasing decision. To initiate the selling process, the sales representative generally targets the director of pharmacy, the director of materials management or other decision makers and is responsible for educating each group within the healthcare facility about the benefits of automation. We have contracts with several GPOs that enable us to sell our automation systems to GPO-member healthcare facilities. The primary advantage to customers who buy our products pursuant to a GPO agreement is that they benefit from pre-negotiated contract terms and pricing. The benefit to the GPO is the fee earned as a percentage of sales, which is paid by us. These GPO contracts are typically for multiple years with options to renew or extend for up to two years and some of which can be terminated by either party at any time. Our current GPO contracts include AmeriNet, Inc., Broadlane Inc., First Choice Management, HealthTrust Purchasing Group, L.P., MAGNET Group, MedAssets Supply Chain

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Systems, Novation, LLC, Premier, Inc., Resources Optimization & Innovation, Carolinas Shared Services, LLC and U.S. General Services Administration.

We offer multi-year, non-cancelable lease payment terms to assist hospitals in purchasing our systems by reducing their cash flow requirements. We sell the majority of our multi-year lease receivables to third-party leasing finance companies, but we also maintain a certain portion of our leases in-house.

Our field operations representatives support our sales force by providing operational and clinical expertise prior to the close of a sale and during installation of our automation systems. This group assists the customer with the technical implementation of our automation systems, including configuring our systems to address the specific needs of each individual customer. After the systems are installed, on-site support is provided by our field service team and technical support group.

We offer technical support through our technical support center in Illinois, with some flow-through and specific product support provided by our subsidiary in India. The support center is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. We have found that approximately two-thirds of our customers' service issues can be addressed either over the phone or by our support center personnel utilizing their on-hand remote diagnostics tools. In addition, we utilize remote dial-in software that monitors customer conditions on a daily basis. We offer a suite of remote monitoring features, our vSuite service programs, which proactively monitor system status and alert service personnel to potential problems before they lead to system failure.

In addition, our international sales team handles sales, installation and service through distribution partners in Asia, Australia, Europe, the Middle East and South America. Omnicell has been involved in a growing number of new installations in international markets and expects to continue growing its business in light of the expected increase in global demand for hospital automation solutions.

We have not sold and have no future plans to sell our products either directly or indirectly to customers located in countries that are identified as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. Department of State, or those subject to economic sanctions and export controls.

Manufacturing and Inventory

Our manufacturing process allows us to configure hardware and software in unique combinations to meet a wide variety of individual customer requirements. Our manufacturing process consists primarily of the final assembly of components and of subassemblies which are assembled by third-party single source manufacturers. We and our partners test subassemblies and perform a comprehensive inspection to assure the quality and reliability of our products. While many components of our systems are standardized and available from multiple sources, certain components or subsystems are fabricated according to our specifications and timing requirements.

Our arrangements with our contract manufacturers generally set forth quality, cost and delivery requirements, as well as manufacturing process terms, such as continuity of supply, inventory management, capacity flexibility, quality and cost management, oversight of manufacturing and conditions for the use of our intellectual property. We have entered into a long-term contract with one of our suppliers. This arrangement does not commit us to purchase any particular amount and we may terminate our agreement without cause at any time with between four and six months notice, depending upon the circumstances of the termination.

Our manufacturing organization procures components and schedules production based on the backlog of customer orders. Installation typically occurs between two weeks and nine months after the initial order is received, depending upon the customer's particular needs. We deploy a key operational strategy of operating with backlog levels that approximate the average installation cycle of our

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customers, which allows us to more efficiently manage our installation teams, improve production efficiencies, reduce inventory scrap and lower shipping costs.

Competition

The medication management and supply chain solutions market is intensely competitive. We compete directly with a number of companies and are affected by evolving and new technologies, changes in industry standards and dynamic customer requirements.

Our current direct competitors in the medication management and supply chain solutions market include CareFusion Corporation (a spinoff from Cardinal Health, Inc., which includes Pyxis Corporation), McKesson Automation Inc. (a business unit of McKesson Corporation), AmerisourceBergen Corporation (through its acquisition of MedSelect, Inc. and Automed), Talyst, Inc., Cerner Corporation, Emerson Electronic Co. (through its acquisitions of Flo Healthcare LLC, Lionville Systems, Inc. and medDispense), Stinger Medical, InfoLogix, Inc. Ergotron, Inc., Capso Solutions (through its acquisition of Artromick International, Inc.), Rubbermaid Medical Solutions (a business unit of Newell Rubbermaid Inc), WaveMark Inc., ParExcellence Systems, Inc. and Lawson Software, Inc.

We believe our products and services compare favorably with the offerings of our competitors, particularly with respect to proprietary technological advancements, system performance, system reliability, installation, applications training, service response time and service repair quality.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Technology

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and licensing arrangements to protect our intellectual property rights.

We pursue patent protection in the United States and foreign jurisdictions for technology that we believe to be proprietary and that offers a potential competitive advantage for our products. Our issued patents relate to our "See & Touch" methodology used in our medication dispensing and supply automation systems, the use of locking and sensing lids with pharmacy drawers and the methods of restocking these drawers, and the use of guiding lights in the open matrix, locking lid and sensing lid pharmacy drawers. These patents also apply to our unit-dose mechanism and methods, the single-dose dispensing mechanism, the methods for restocking the single-dose drawers using exchange liners, certain methods for loading and unloading mobile carts, the method of use of scanners with a mobile cart, and certain methods for using radio frequency tags with storage items. Our patents expire at various times between 2013 and 2027.

All of our product system software is copyrighted and subject to the protection of applicable copyright laws. We intend to seek additional international and U.S. patents on our technology and to seek registration of our trademarks. We have obtained registration of Omnicell, the Omnicell logo, OmniRx, OmniCenter, OmniSupplier, OmniBuyer, SafetyMed, and SafetyStock, and trademarks through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Trade secrets and other confidential information are also important to our business. We protect our trade secrets through a combination of contractual restrictions and confidentiality and licensing agreements.

Research and Development

We utilize industry standard operating systems and databases, but generally develop our own application and interface software in our research and development facilities. New product development projects are prioritized based on customer input. During 2009, we announced a new version of our central pharmacy solution software, WorkflowRx 6, a new version of our supply product

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line software, OptiFlex 10 and a new version of our main medication dispensing automation system, Omnicell 14.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had a total of 753 employees, including 76 in manufacturing, 121 in research and development, 119 in sales, of which 83 comprise our combined direct, corporate and inside sales teams, 10 in sales administration and 26 in field operations who perform pre-sales activity, 172 in customer service, 136 in field operations, 24 in marketing and 105 in general and administration positions. In January, 2009, we announced a worldwide reduction in regular full-time employees of approximately 100 positions affecting all operating areas. Since that time, we have rebalanced our staff as needed, at times eliminating some functional positions and at other times adding new functional-specific positions to meet the evolving needs of our marketplace. None of our employees is represented by a collective bargaining agreement, nor have we experienced any work stoppage. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Business Under Government Contracts

A number of our U.S. government owned or government-run hospital customers sign five-year non-cancelable leases, with payment terms that are subject to one-year government budget funding cycles. Failure of any of our U.S. government customers to receive their annual funding could impair our ability to sell to these customers, or to collect payments on our existing unsold leases. For additional information regarding these leases, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors."

Financing Practices Relating to Working Capital

We assist healthcare facilities in financing their cash outlay requirements for the purchase of our systems by offering multi-year, non-cancelable sales contracts. For additional information regarding these financing activities, see Note 1 of "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements" included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Product Backlog

Product backlog is the dollar amount of medication and supply dispensing systems for which we have purchase orders from our customers and for which we believe we will install, bill and gain customer acceptance within one year. Due to industry practice that allows customers to change order configurations with limited advance notice prior to shipment and occasional customer changes in installation schedules, we do not believe that backlog as of any particular date is necessarily indicative of future sales. However, we do believe that backlog is an indication of a customer's willingness to install our solutions. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our backlog was $113.6 million and $109.6 million, respectively.

Company Information

We were incorporated in California in 1992 under the name of Omnicell Technologies, Inc. and reincorporated in Delaware in 2001 as Omnicell, Inc.

Available Information

We file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and proxy or information statements. Those reports and statements as well as all amendments to those documents filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act (1) are available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington,

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DC 20549, (2) are available at the SEC's internet site (*www.sec.gov*), which contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC and (3) are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after electronic filing with, or furnishing to, the SEC. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our website address is *www.omnicell.com*. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference nor otherwise included in this report.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information as of February 17, 2010 about our executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Randall A. Lipps	52	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board of Directors
J. Christopher Drew	44	Senior Vice President, Field Operations
Robin G. Seim	50	Chief Financial Officer and Vice President Finance, Administration and Manufacturing
Dan S. Johnston	46	Vice President and General Counsel
Nhat H. Ngo	37	Vice President, Strategy and Business Development
Marga Ortigas-Wedekind	48	Vice President, Global Marketing and Product Development

Randall A. Lipps was named Chief Executive Officer and President of Omnicell in October 2002. Mr. Lipps has served as Chairman of the Board and a Director of Omnicell since founding Omnicell in September 1992. Mr. Lipps received both a B.S. in economics and a B.B.A. from Southern Methodist University.

J. Christopher Drew joined Omnicell in April 1994 and was named Senior Vice President, Operations in January 2005. In January 2009, Mr. Drew was named Senior Vice President, Field Operations. From April 1994 to January 2005, Mr. Drew served in various management positions with Omnicell, including Vice President of Branded Solutions and Director of Corporate Development. Mr. Drew received a B.A. in economics from Amherst College and an M.B.A. from the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Robin G. Seim joined Omnicell in February 2006 as Vice President and was named Chief Financial Officer in March 2006. In January 2009, Mr. Seim was named Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Finance, Administration and Manufacturing. From March 2005 to December 2005, Mr. Seim served as Chief Financial Officer of Mirra, Inc., a developer of digital content protection products. From July 2001 to December 2004, Mr. Seim served as Chief Financial Officer of Candera, Inc., a maker of network-based storage controllers. From September 1999 to April 2001, Mr. Seim served as Chief Financial Officer of Villa Montage Systems, Inc., a provider of residential broadband access management systems. Prior to 1999, Mr. Seim held a number of management positions with Nortel Networks, Bay Networks, and IBM. Mr. Seim received a B.S. in accounting from California State University, Sacramento.

Dan S. Johnston joined Omnicell in November 2003 as Vice President and General Counsel. From April 1999 to November 2003, Mr. Johnston was Vice President and General Counsel at Be, Inc., a software company. From September 1994 to March 1999, Mr. Johnston was an attorney with the law firm Cooley Godward Kronish LLP. Mr. Johnston received a B.S. in computer information systems from Humboldt State University and a J.D. from the Santa Clara University School of Law.

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Nhat H. Ngo joined Omnicell in November 2008 as Vice President of Strategy and Business Development. From January 2007 to October 2008, Mr. Ngo served as Vice President of Business Development and Licensing for a business unit of Covidien, a global healthcare products company. From June 1999 to April 2006, Mr. Ngo worked at BriteSmile, Inc., a direct-to-consumer aesthetic technology company and served in a variety of senior leadership positions in marketing, sales, operations, strategic planning and corporate development. From September 1997 to June 1999, Mr. Ngo practiced corporate law at Shaw Pittman. Mr. Ngo received a B.S. in commerce, with a concentration in finance, from the University of Virginia McIntire School of Commerce and a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law.

Marga Ortigas-Wedekind joined Omnicell in January of 2009 as Vice President, Marketing. In May 2009, she was named Vice President, Global Marketing and Product Development. From February 2002 to October 2008, Ms. Ortigas-Wedekind was the Senior Vice President Marketing, Development, and Clinical Affairs of Xoft, Inc., a medical device company. From February 2000 to December 2001, she served as Vice President of Sales and Marketing for ProDuct Health, (purchased By Cytyc, Inc.) a company involved in early breast cancer diagnosis and risk stratification. From January 1990 to February 2000, she worked at Guidant Vascular Intervention, a medical device company, in various functions covering international and worldwide sales and marketing, culminating in the role of Director, Market Development. She received a B.A. in political economics from Wellesley College and an M.B.A. from the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We have identified the following risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our business faces significant risks and the risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also significantly impair our business operations. If any of these risks occur, our business, results of operations or financial condition could suffer and the market price of our common stock could decline.

Unfavorable economic and market conditions, a decreased demand in the capital equipment and information system markets and uncertainty regarding government legislation in the healthcare industry could adversely affect our operating results.

Our operating results have been and may continue to be adversely affected by unfavorable global economic and market conditions as well as a lessening demand in the capital equipment and information system markets. Customer demand for our products is significantly linked to the strength of the economy. If demand for capital equipment and information systems caused by weak economic conditions and decreased corporate and government spending, deferrals or delays of capital equipment and information system projects, longer time frames for capital equipment and information system purchasing decisions and generally reduced expenditures for capital and information systems solutions continues, we will experience decreased revenues and lower revenue growth rates and our operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, as the U.S. Federal government continues to propose legislation designed to reduce the overall cost of healthcare, these proposals and ongoing discussions taking place at the Federal level with regard to healthcare reform may have an impact on our business. Healthcare facilities may decide to postpone or scale back spending until the implications of any healthcare reform legislation are more clearly understood, which may affect the demand for our products and harm our business.

The medication management and supply chain solutions market is highly competitive and we may be unable to compete successfully against new entrants and established companies with greater resources.

The medication management and supply chain solutions market is intensely competitive. We expect continued and increased competition from current and future competitors, many of which have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. Our current direct competitors in the medication management and supply chain solutions market include CareFusion Corporation (a spinoff from Cardinal Health, Inc., which includes Pyxis Corporation), McKesson Automation Inc. (a business unit of McKesson Corporation), AmerisourceBergen Corporation (through its acquisition of MedSelect, Inc. and Automed), Talyst, Inc., Cerner Corporation, Emerson Electronic Co. (through its acquisitions of Flo Healthcare LLC, Lionville Systems, Inc. and medDispense), Stinger Medical, InfoLogix, Inc. Ergotron, Inc., Capso Solutions, (through their acquisition of Artromick International, Inc.), Rubbermaid Medical Solutions (a business unit of Newell Rubbermaid Inc), WaveMark Inc., ParExcellence Systems, Inc., and Lawson Software, Inc.

The competitive challenges we face in the medication management and supply chain solutions market include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our competitors may develop, license or incorporate new or emerging technologies or devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services;

- certain competitors have greater brand name recognition and a more extensive installed base of medication and supply dispensing systems or other products and services than we do, and such advantages could be used to increase their market share;

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other established or emerging companies may enter the medication management and supply chain solutions market;

certain competitors may develop new features or capabilities for their products not previously offered that could complete directly with our products;

current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, including larger, more established healthcare supply companies, thereby increasing their ability to develop and offer products and services to address the needs of our prospective customers; and

our competitors may secure products and services from suppliers on more favorable terms or secure exclusive arrangements with suppliers or buyers that may impede the sales of our products and services.

Competitive pressures could result in increased price competition for our products and services, fewer customer orders and reduced gross margins, any of which could harm our business.

Our current and potential customers may have other business relationships with our competitors and consider those relationships when deciding between our products and services and those of our competitors.

Many of our competitors are large companies that sell a variety of products and services into the healthcare market to our current and potential customers and may be better positioned to sell products with similar functionality. As a result, if a potential customer is a customer of one of these competitors, the customer may be motivated to purchase medication and supply dispensing systems or other automation solutions from our competitor in order to maintain or enhance their business relationship with that competitor, regardless of the products' performance or capabilities.

Any reduction in the demand for or adoption of our medication and supply dispensing systems and related services would reduce our revenues.

Our medication and supply dispensing systems represent only one approach to managing the distribution of pharmaceuticals and supplies at healthcare facilities. A significant portion of domestic and international healthcare facilities still use traditional approaches in some form that do not include fully automated methods of medication and supply dispensing management. As a result, we must continuously educate existing and prospective customers about the advantages of our products, which requires significant sales efforts and can cause longer sales cycles. Despite our significant efforts and extensive time commitments in sales to healthcare facilities, we cannot be assured that our efforts will result in sales to these customers.

In addition, our medication and supply dispensing systems typically represent a sizeable initial capital expenditure for healthcare organizations. Changes in the budgets of these organizations and the timing of spending under these budgets can have a significant effect on the demand for our medication and supply dispensing systems and related services. These budgets are often supported by cash flows that can be negatively affected by declining investment income, and influenced by limited resources, increased operational and financing costs, macroeconomic conditions such as unemployment rates and conflicting spending priorities among different departments. Any decrease in expenditures by healthcare facilities could decrease demand for our medication and supply dispensing systems and related services and reduce our revenues.

Changing customer requirements could decrease the demand for our products and services.

The medication management and supply chain solutions market is characterized by evolving technologies and industry standards, frequent new product introductions and dynamic customer requirements that may render existing products obsolete or less competitive. As a result, our position in

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the medication management and supply chain solutions market could erode rapidly due to unforeseen changes in the features and functions of competing products, as well as the pricing models for such products. Our future success will depend in part upon our ability to enhance our existing products and services and to develop and introduce new products and services to meet changing customer requirements. The process of developing products and services such as those we offer is extremely complex and is expected to become increasingly more complex and expensive in the future as new technologies are introduced. If we are unable to enhance our existing products or develop new products to meet changing customer requirements, demand for our products could decrease.

If we experience delays in or loss of sales of, delays in installations of, or delays in the recognition of revenue associated with our medication and supply dispensing systems, our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

The purchase of our medication and supply dispensing systems is often part of a customer's larger initiative to re-engineer its pharmacy, distribution and materials management systems and as a result, our sales cycles are often lengthy. The purchase of our medication and supply dispensing systems often entail larger strategic purchases by customers that frequently require more complex and stringent contractual requirements and generally involves a significant commitment of management attention and resources by prospective customers. These larger and more complex transactions often require the input and approval of many decision-makers, including pharmacy directors, materials managers, nurse managers, financial managers, information systems managers, administrators, lawyers and boards of directors. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with the sale of our medication and supply dispensing systems is often lengthy and subject to a number of delays over which we have little or no control. A delay in, or loss of, sales of our medication and supply dispensing systems could have an adverse affect upon our operating results and could harm our business.

In addition, and in part as a result of the complexities inherent in larger transactions, the average time between the purchase and installation of our systems has increased over the past few years for reasons that are often outside of our control. Since we recognize revenue only upon installation of our systems at a customer's site, any delay in installation by our customers or delays in the determination that the earnings process is complete may also causes a delay in the recognition of revenue for that system.

We may not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses or technologies into our existing business, which could negatively impact our operating results.

As a part of our business strategy we may seek to acquire businesses, technologies or products in the future. We cannot assure you that any acquisition or any future transaction we complete will result in long-term benefits to us or our stockholders, or that our management will be able to integrate or manage the acquired business effectively. Acquisitions entail numerous risks, including difficulties associated with the integration of operations, technologies, products and personnel that, if realized, could harm our operating results. Risks related to potential acquisitions include, but are not limited to:

- difficulties in combining previously separate businesses into a single unit;
- the substantial diversion of management's attention from day-to-day business when evaluating and negotiating such transactions and then integrating an acquired business;
- discovery, after completion of the acquisition, of liabilities assumed from the acquired business or of assets acquired that are broader in scope and magnitude or are more difficult to manage than originally assumed;
- failure to achieve anticipated benefits such as cost savings and revenue enhancements;
- difficulties related to assimilating the products of an acquired business; and

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failure to understand and compete effectively in markets in which we have limited previous experience.

If we are unable to recruit and retain skilled and motivated personnel, our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Our success is highly dependent upon the continuing contributions of our key management, sales, technical and engineering staff. We believe that our future success will depend upon our ability to attract, train and retain highly skilled and motivated personnel. As more of our products are installed in increasingly complex environments, greater technical expertise will be required. As our installed base of customers increases, we will also face additional demands on our customer service and support personnel, requiring additional resources to meet these demands. We may experience difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel. Competition for qualified technical, engineering, managerial, sales, marketing, financial reporting and other personnel can be intense and we cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. Competitors have in the past attempted, and may in the future attempt, to recruit our employees.

In addition, we have historically used stock options and other forms of equity compensation as key components of our employee compensation program in order to align employees' interests with the interests of our stockholders, encourage employee retention and provide competitive compensation packages. The affect of managing share-based compensation expense may make it less favorable for us to grant stock options, or other forms of equity compensation, to employees in the future. In order to continue granting equity compensation at competitive levels, we must seek stockholder approval for any increases to the number of shares reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans and we cannot assure you that we will receive such approvals. Failure to receive such approval could prevent us from granting equity compensation at market competitive levels and make it more difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees. Failure to attract and retain key personnel could harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

We have experienced substantial changes in our revenue levels and we cannot be sure that we will be able to respond proactively to future changes in customer demand.

Our revenue declined by 11.9% in the quarter ended December 31, 2009 compared to the corresponding period in 2008, while our revenues grew by 18.2% and 37.7% in fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. Current macroeconomic and general market conditions have contributed to a decline in our revenue recently. Our ability to adjust to rapid reductions in our revenue while still achieving or sustaining profitability is dependent upon our ability to manage costs and control expenses. If macroeconomic and general market conditions improve and return to historical levels, our ability to grow revenue profitably will also be dependent on our ability to continue to manage costs and control expenses. If our revenue increases rapidly, we may not be able to manage this growth effectively. Future growth is dependent on our ability to continue to receive orders from customers, the volume of installations we are able to complete, our ability to continue to meet our customers' needs and provide a quality installation experience and our flexibility in manpower allocations among customers to complete installations on a timely basis.

Our expense control is dependent on our ability to continue to develop and leverage effective and efficient human and information technology systems, our assumptions regarding our reorganization of personnel and financial resources, our ability to gain efficiencies in our workforce through the local and worldwide labor markets and our ability to grow our outsourced vendor supply model. Our expense growth rate may equal or exceed our revenue growth rate if we are unable to streamline our operations, or fail to reduce the costs or increase the margins of our products. In addition, we may not be able to reduce our expenses to keep pace with a reduction in our revenue, which could harm our results of operations and financial position.

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Due to the lack of available credit opportunities, some of our customers may experience more difficulty in securing funds from third-parties to purchase our products, which could adversely affect the demand for our products or require us to extend credit terms to our customers.

Many of the products we sell and lease to our customers are capital equipment, and many of those customers finance their large capital equipment purchases or leases with funds secured from third-party lenders. Any deterioration in the general economic climate and in the credit market could make it more difficult for our customers to secure financing on large capital equipment transactions such as ours. To the extent that a tightening in the credit market results in difficulty for our customers in financing purchases or leases of our products from third-parties, demand for our products could decline and in order to sell our products, we may be required to extend credit to certain customers, which would negatively impact our cash balances, affect the classification of our short and long-term receivables and increase the risk of collections from such customers.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate and may cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly operating results may vary in the future depending on many factors that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the ability to successfully install our products on a timely basis and meet other contractual obligations necessary to recognize revenue;
- the size, product mix and timing of orders for our medication and supply dispensing systems, and their installation and integration;
- the overall demand for healthcare medication management and supply chain solutions;
- changes in pricing policies by us or our competitors;
- the number, timing and significance of product enhancements and new product announcements by us or our competitors;
- the relative proportions of revenues we derive from products and services;
- fluctuations in the percentage of sales attributable to our international business;
- our customers' budget cycles;
- changes in our operating expenses and our ability to stabilize expenses;
- our ability to generate cash from our accounts receivable on a timely basis;
- the performance of our products;
- changes in our business strategy;

macroeconomic and political conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates and tax increases; and

volatility in our stock price and its effect on share-based compensation expense.

Due to all of these factors, our quarterly revenues and operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate, which in turn may cause the market price of our stock to decline.

If we are unable to maintain our relationships with group purchasing organizations or other similar organizations, we may have difficulty selling our products and services.

Our current Group Purchasing Organization contracts include AmeriNet, Inc., Broadlane Inc., First Choice Management, HealthTrust Purchasing Group, L.P., MAGNET Group, MedAssets Supply Chain Systems, Novation, LLC, Premier, Inc., Resources Optimization & Innovation, Carolinas Shared Services, LLC and U.S. General Services Administration. These contracts enable us to more readily sell

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our products and services to customers represented by these organizations. Some of our contracts with these organizations are terminable at the convenience of either party. The loss of any of these relationships could impact the breadth of our customer base and could impair our ability to increase our revenues. We cannot assure you that these organizations will renew our contracts on similar terms, if at all, and they may choose to terminate our contracts before they expire.

The healthcare industry faces financial constraints and consolidation that could adversely affect the demand for our products and services.

The healthcare industry has faced, and will likely continue to face, significant financial constraints. For example, the shift to managed care in the 1990s put pressure on healthcare organizations to reduce costs, and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 significantly reduced Medicare reimbursement to healthcare organizations. Our automation solutions often involve a significant financial commitment by our customers and, as a result, our ability to grow our business is largely dependent on our customers' capital and operating budgets. To the extent healthcare spending declines or increases more slowly than we anticipate, demand for our products and services could decline.

Many healthcare providers have consolidated to create larger healthcare delivery organizations to achieve greater market power. If this consolidation continues, it could reduce the number of our target customers. In addition, the resulting organizations could have greater bargaining power, which may lead to price erosion.

If the market price of our common stock continues to be highly volatile, the value of your investment in our common stock may decline.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, our common stock traded between $6.25 and $13.50 per share. The market price for shares of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile. In addition, our announcements or external events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These announcements or external events may include:

changes in our operating results;

developments in our relationships with corporate customers;

changes in the ratings of our common stock by securities analysts;

announcements by us or our competitors of technological innovations or new products; or

general economic and market conditions.

Furthermore, the stock market as a whole from time to time has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market prices for technology companies. These broad market fluctuations may cause the market price of our common stock to decline irrespective of our performance. In addition, sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could lower the market price of our common stock.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for our medication and supply dispensing systems and our business may suffer if we were required to change suppliers to obtain an adequate supply of components and equipment on a timely basis.

Although we generally use parts and components for our products with a high degree of modularity, certain components are presently available only from a single source or limited sources. We have generally been able to obtain adequate supplies of all components in a timely manner from existing sources, or where necessary, from alternative sources of supply. We engaged multiple single source third-party manufacturers to build several of our sub-assemblies. The risk associated with changing to alternative vendors, if necessary, for any of the numerous components used to manufacture

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our products could limit our ability to manufacture our products and harm our business. Our reliance on a few single source partners to build our hardware sub-assemblies, a reduction or interruption in supply from our partners or suppliers, or a significant increase in the price of one or more components could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, this impact could damage customer relationships and any failure of a contractor to perform adequately could harm our business.

Complications in connection with our current business information system initiative as well as the integration with recently issued accounting standards may impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We replaced our enterprise-level business information system with a new enterprise resource planning system in January 2009. This conversion resulted in changes to the tools we use to take orders, procure materials, manage inventories, schedule production, remit billings, collect cash, make payments and perform other business functions. Based upon the complexity of this initiative, there is risk that we will not see the expected benefit from the implementation of this new system in accordance with its anticipated timeline and will incur additional costs. In addition, effective for our fiscal 2011, we are required to adopt ASU 2009-13 and 2009-14, which we anticipate will have the effect of modifying our revenue recognition policy. We further anticipate that integration of these ASUs will require a substantial amount of management's time and attention and require integration with the recently implemented enterprise resource planning system. The implementation of the system and the adoption of the recently issued ASUs, in isolation as well as together, could result in operating inefficiencies and financial reporting delays, and could impact our ability to perform necessary business transactions. All of these risks could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Outstanding employee stock options have the potential to dilute stockholder value and cause our stock price to decline.

We frequently grant stock options to our employees. At December 31, 2009, we had options outstanding to purchase approximately 4.7 million shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from $2.00 to $29.16 per share. If some or all of these shares are sold into the public market over a short time period, the price of our common stock may decline, as the market may not be able to absorb those shares at the prevailing market prices. Such sales may also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future on terms that we deem acceptable.

Our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could cause our stock price to decline.

If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could negatively impact the market price of our common stock.

If our U.S. government customers that lease our equipment do not receive their annual funding, or if the government contracting mandates require unilateral changes to our contract with government customers that lease, our ability to enter into lease arrangements or to recognize revenues on such future leases to U.S. government customers, to sell our U.S. government receivables to third-party leasing companies or to collect payments on unsold receivables from U.S. government customers could be impaired.

U.S. government customers that lease our equipment typically sign contracts with five-year payment terms that are subject to one-year government budget funding cycles. Further, the government

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has in certain circumstances mandated unilateral changes in its Federal Supply Services contract that could render our lease terms with the government less attractive. In our judgment and based on our history with these accounts, we believe these receivables are collectable. However, in the future, the failure of any of our U.S. government customers to receive their annual funding, or the government mandating changes to the FSS contract could impair our ability to sell lease equipment to these customers or to sell our U.S. government receivables to third-party leasing companies. In addition, the ability to collect payments on unsold receivables could be impaired and may result in a write-down of our unsold receivables from U.S. government customers. As of December 31, 2009, the balance of our unsold leases to U.S. government customers was $14.8 million.

If we fail to manage our inventory properly, our revenue, gross margin and profitability could suffer.

Managing our inventory of components and finished products is a complex task. A number of factors, including, but not limited to, the need to maintain a significant inventory of certain components that are in short supply or that must be purchased in bulk to obtain favorable pricing, the general unpredictability of demand for specific products and customer requests for quick delivery schedules, may result in us maintaining large amounts of inventory. Other factors, including changes in market demand, customer requirements and technology, may cause inventory to become obsolete. Any excess or obsolete inventory could result in inventory write-downs, which in turn could harm our business and results of operations.

If we are unable to successfully interface our automation solutions with the existing information systems of our customers, they may choose not to use our products and services.

For healthcare facilities to fully benefit from our automation solutions, our systems must interface with their existing information systems. This may require substantial cooperation, incremental investment and coordination on the part of our customers and may require coordination with third party suppliers of the existing information systems. There is little uniformity in the systems currently used by our customers, which complicates the interfacing process. If these systems are not successfully interfaced, our customers could choose not to use or to reduce their use of our automation solutions, which would harm our business.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights could negatively affect our ability to compete.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patent protection for technology and processes and our ability to preserve our trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets. We have pursued patent protection in the United States and foreign jurisdictions for technology that we believe to be proprietary and for technology that offers us a potential competitive advantage for our products. We intend to continue to pursue such protection in the future. Our issued patents relate to various features of our medication and supply dispensing systems. We cannot assure you that we will file any patent applications in the future, and that any of our patent applications will result in issued patents or that, if issued, such patents will provide significant protection for our technology and processes. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology or that others will not design around the patents we own. All of our system software is copyrighted and subject to the protection of applicable copyright laws. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary, which could harm our competitive position.

Intellectual property claims against us could harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

We expect that developers of medication and supply dispensing systems will be increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our industry grows and the

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functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. In the future, third parties may claim that we have infringed upon their intellectual property rights with respect to current or future products. In addition, in connection with our 2007 acquisition of Rioux Vision, Inc., we have taken on the defense of a lawsuit filed against Rioux Vision that claims that certain mobile carts designed and sold by Rioux Vision infringe a patent owned by Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC. In connection with those proceedings, in December of 2008, Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC filed a lawsuit against Omnicell alleging infringement of the same patent by the same carts from Rioux Vision that Omnicell markets. Also, in July, 2009, Medacist Solutions Group LLC filed a lawsuit against us alleging among other things, that certain of our ProServ 1 offerings infringe a patent owned by Medacist. We do not carry special insurance that covers intellectual property infringement claims; however, such claims may be covered under our traditional insurance policies. These policies contain terms, conditions and exclusions that make recovery for intellectual property infringement claims difficult to guarantee. Any infringement claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming to defend, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, cause product shipment delays or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. These royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which could harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

Our software products are complex and may contain defects, which could harm our reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

We market products that contain software and software only products. Although we perform extensive testing prior to releasing software products, these products may contain undetected errors or bugs when first released. These may not be discovered until the product has been used by customers in different application environments. Failure to discover product deficiencies or bugs could require design modifications to previously shipped products or cause unfavorable publicity or negatively impact system shipments, any of which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Product liability claims against us could harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

Our products provide medication management and supply chain solutions for the healthcare industry. Despite the presence of healthcare professionals as intermediaries between our products and patients, if our products fail to provide accurate and timely information or operate as designed, customers, patients or their family members could assert claims against us for product liability. Moreover, failure of health care facility employees to use our products for their intended purposes could result in product liability claims against us. Litigation with respect to liability claims, regardless of any outcome, could result in substantial cost to us, divert management's attention from operations and decrease market acceptance of our products. We possess a variety of insurance policies that include coverage for general commercial liability, technology errors and omissions liability, and we attempt to mitigate these risks through contractual terms negotiated with our customers. However, these policies and protective contractual terms may not be adequate against product liability claims. A successful claim brought against us, or any claim or product recall that results in negative publicity about us, could harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition. Also, in the event that any of our products is defective, we may be required to recall or redesign those products.

If our new product solutions do not achieve market acceptance, our sales and operating results will be affected.

We regularly introduce new products. Our ability to achieve our business goals is dependent in part on customer acceptance of these new products. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in marketing these products, that these products will compete effectively with similar products sold by our competitors or that the level of market acceptance of such products will be sufficient to generate

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expected revenues and synergies with our other products. Deployment of these new products often requires interoperability with other Omnicell products as well as with healthcare facilities' existing information management systems. If these products fail to satisfy these demanding technological objectives, our customers may be dissatisfied and we may be unable to generate future sales. Failure to establish a significant base of customer references will significantly reduce our ability to sell these products to additional customers.

We are dependent on technologies provided by third-party vendors.

Some of our products incorporate technologies owned by third parties that are licensed to us for use, modification, and distribution. If we lose access to third-party technologies, or we lose the ongoing rights to modify and distribute these technologies with our products we will either have to devote resources to independently develop, maintain and support the technologies ourselves, pay increased license costs, or transition to another vendor. Any independent development, maintenance or support of these technologies by us or the transition to alternative technologies could be costly, time consuming and could delay our product releases and upgrade schedules. These factors could negatively and materially affect our ability to market, sell or distribute our products and in turn our business and prospects.

Our international operations may subject us to additional risks that can adversely affect our operating results.

We currently have operations outside of the United States, consisting of software development and customer support through our India subsidiary, international sales efforts centered in Europe and Asia and supply chain sourcing in Asia. Our international operations subject us to a variety of risks, including:

- the difficulty of managing an organization operating in various countries;
- growing political sentiment against international outsourcing of support services and development;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- changes in foreign regulatory requirements;
- the requirement to comply with a variety of international laws and regulations, including local labor ordinances and changes in tariff rates;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and difficulties in transferring funds from certain countries; and
- political unrest, terrorism and the potential for other hostilities in areas in which we have facilities.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and address these risks. We cannot assure you that these or other factors will not adversely affect our business or operating results.

Government regulation of the healthcare industry could reduce demand for our products, or substantially increase the cost to produce our products.

While the manufacture and sale of our current products are not regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, or the Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, these products, or our future products, if any, may be regulated in the future by these or other federal agencies due to future legislative and regulatory initiatives or reforms. Direct regulation of our business and products by FDA, DEA or other federal agencies could substantially increase the cost to produce our products and increase the time required to bring those products to market, reduce the demand for our products and reduce our revenues. In addition, healthcare providers and facilities that use our

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equipment and dispense controlled substances are subject to regulation by the DEA. The failure of these providers and facilities to comply with DEA requirements, including the Controlled Substances Act and its implementing regulations, could reduce demand for our products and harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition. Pharmacies are regulated by individual state boards of pharmacy that issue rules for pharmacy licensure in their respective jurisdictions. State boards of pharmacy do not license or approve our medication and supply dispensing systems; however, pharmacies using our equipment are subject to state board approval. The failure of such pharmacies to meet differing requirements from a significant number of state boards of pharmacy could decrease demand for our products and harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition. Similarly, hospitals must be accredited by The Joint Commission in order to be eligible for Medicaid and Medicare funds. The Joint Commission does not approve or accredit medication and supply dispensing systems; however, disapproval of our customers' medication and supply dispensing management methods and their failure to meet The Joint Commission requirements could decrease demand for our products and harm our competitive position, results of operations and financial condition.

While we have implemented a Privacy and Use of Information Policy and adhere to established privacy principles, use of customer information guidelines and related federal and state statutes, we cannot assure you that we will be in compliance with all federal and state healthcare information privacy and security laws that we are directly or indirectly subject to, including, without limitation, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA. Among other things, this legislation required the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or HHS, to adopt national standards governing the conduct of certain electronic health information transactions and protecting the privacy and security of personally identifiable health information maintained or transmitted by "covered entities," which include pharmacies and other healthcare providers with which we do business. The standards adopted to date include, among others, the "Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information," which restrict the use and disclosure of personally identifiable health information by covered entities, and the "Security Standards," which require covered entities to implement administrative, physical and technical safeguards to protect the integrity and security of certain electronic health information. While we are not directly regulated as a covered entity under HIPAA, we are a "business associate" to many of our customers that are covered entities. Many of these customers have required that we enter into written agreements governing the way we handle and safeguard any patient information we may encounter in providing our products and services and may impose liability on us for failure to meet our contractual obligations. A number of states have also enacted privacy and security statutes and regulations that, in some cases, are more stringent than HIPAA and may apply directly to us. If our past or present operations are found to violate any of these laws, we may be subject to fines, penalties and other sanctions. In addition, we cannot predict the potential impact of future HIPAA standards and other federal and state privacy and security laws that may be enacted at any time on our customers or on Omnicell. These laws could restrict the ability of our customers to obtain, use or disseminate patient information, which could reduce the demand for our products or force us to redesign our products in order to meet regulatory requirements.

We may need additional financing in the future to meet our capital needs and such financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all, and may be dilutive to existing stockholders.

We intend to continue to expend substantial funds for research and development activities, product development, sales and marketing activities and the potential acquisition and integration of complementary products and businesses. As a consequence, in the future we may need to seek additional financing to meet our working capital needs and to finance capital expenditures, as well as to fund operations or potential acquisitions. We may be unable to obtain any desired additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund our expansion, successfully develop or enhance products, respond to competitive

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pressures or take advantage of acquisition opportunities, any of which could negatively affect our business. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity securities, our stockholders will experience dilution of their ownership interest. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt, we may be subject to certain contractual restrictions on our operations.

Changes in our tax rates, the adoption of new tax legislation or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect its future results.

We are subject to taxes in the United States and other foreign jurisdictions. Our future effective tax rates could be affected by changes in the mix of earnings with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in tax laws or their interpretation. We regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of its provision for taxes. We are also subject to examination of its income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not materially adversely affect the our financial condition and operating results.

Catastrophic events may disrupt our business and harm our operating results.

We rely on our network infrastructure, data centers, enterprise applications, and technology systems for the development, marketing, support and sales of our products, and for the internal operation of our business. These systems are susceptible to disruption or failure in the event of a major earthquake, fire, flood, cyber-attack, terrorist attack, telecommunications failure, or other catastrophic event. Further, many of these systems are housed or supported in or around our corporate headquarters located in California, near major earthquake faults, and where a significant portion of our research and development activities and other critical business operations take place. Disruptions to or the failure of any of these systems, and the resulting loss of critical data, which is not quickly recoverable by the effective execution of disaster recovery plans designed to reduce such disruption, could cause delays in our product development, prevent us from fulfilling our customers' orders, and could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations, the result of which would adversely affect our operating results.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents, our stockholders' rights plan and under Delaware law may make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult.

We are incorporated in Delaware. Certain anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law and our charter documents as currently in effect may make a change in control of our company more difficult, even if a change in control would be beneficial to the stockholders. Our anti-takeover provisions include provisions in our certificate of incorporation providing that stockholders' meetings may only be called by the board of directors and provisions in our bylaws providing that the stockholders may not take action by written consent and requiring that stockholders that desire to nominate any person for election to the board of directors or to make any proposal with respect to business to be conducted at a meeting of our stockholders be submitted in appropriate form to our Secretary within a specified period of time in advance of any such meeting. Delaware law also prohibits corporations from engaging in a business combination with any holders of 15% or more of their capital stock until the holder has held the stock for three years unless, among other possibilities, the board of directors approves the transaction. Our board of directors may use these provisions to prevent changes in the management and control of our company. Also, under applicable Delaware law, our board of directors may adopt additional anti-takeover measures in the future.

In February 2003, our board of directors adopted a stockholder rights plan that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of our company that is beneficial to our stockholders. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, when a person or group, except under certain circumstances, acquires 15% or more of our outstanding common stock (other than two current

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stockholders and their affiliated entities, which will not trigger the rights plan unless they acquire beneficial ownership of 17.5% and 22.5% or more, respectively, of our outstanding common stock) or ten business days after commencement or announcement of a tender or exchange offer for 15% or more of our outstanding common stock, the rights (except those rights held by the person or group who has acquired or announced an offer to acquire 15% or more of our outstanding common stock) would generally become exercisable for shares of our common stock at a discount. Because the potential acquiror's rights would not become exercisable for our shares of common stock at a discount, the potential acquiror would suffer substantial dilution and may lose its ability to acquire us. In addition, the existence of the plan itself may deter a potential acquiror from acquiring us. As a result, either by operation of the plan or by its potential deterrent effect, a change in control of our company that our stockholders may consider in their best interests may not occur.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our headquarters is located in leased facilities in Mountain View, California, and we believe that these facilities are sufficient for our current operational needs and that suitable additional space will be available on commercially reasonable terms to accommodate expansion of our operations, if necessary. In addition, we maintain leased office space in Illinois, Tennessee, Texas and India and we believe these facilities are adequate for our current operational requirements. The following is a list of our facilities and their primary functions.

Site	Major Activity
Mountain View, California	Administration, marketing, research and development and manufacturing
Waukegan, Illinois	Technical support and training facility
Bangalore, India	Research and development and technical support
The Woodlands, Texas	Research and development, technical support and marketing
Lebanon, Tennessee	Research and development and marketing
Hong Kong, China	Manufacturing support

For additional information regarding our obligations pursuant to operating leases, see Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies" to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On December 11, 2007, we acquired Rioux Vision, Inc., which had an existing lawsuit in progress at the time of that acquisition. Omnicell is now defending that lawsuit, as Rioux Vision is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Omnicell. On October 26, 2006, Rioux Vision was served with a complaint in a lawsuit entitled Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC v. Rioux Vision, Inc., Case Number 1:06-cv-02600, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, alleging claims of patent infringement regarding certain features of the mobile carts sold by Rioux Vision. On December 11, 2008, we were served with a complaint in a lawsuit entitled Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC v. Omnicell, Inc., Case Number 1:06-cv-02600, in the same Court alleging similar claims of patent infringement regarding Omnicell's sale of the mobile carts acquired in the Rioux acquisition. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, 805, "Business Combinations," we

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included a pre-acquisition contingency based on our assessment of its fair value in our preliminary purchase price allocation. The fair value for this pre-acquisition contingency represents the amount we and Rioux agreed to adjust the purchase price as a result of our acceptance of any and all costs and risks relating to this contingency. The pre-acquisition contingency was recorded as an accrued liability as of the acquisition date and is recorded as of December 31, 2009. While we cannot predict the outcome of this matter, there can be no assurance should an unfavorable outcome arise, that such outcome would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On March 4, 2009, we filed, but did not serve, a complaint against Healthcare Solutions, or Flo, entitled Omnicell, Inc. v. Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC, Case Number C09 00923, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, with respect to the infringement of Omnicell's U.S. Patent Number 6,604,019. Flo received a courtesy copy of the complaint. On March 10, 2009, we consented to a motion that Flo filed requesting a stay of the Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC v. Rioux Vision, Inc. lawsuit pending the final outcome, including all appeals, of the inter parties reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 6,721,178, currently before the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the Reexamination, which was granted. We consented to a similar motion filed by Flo with respect to the stay of the Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC v. Omnicell, Inc. lawsuit, which was also granted. Under a tolling agreement between the parties, we agreed to dismiss without prejudice the Omnicell, Inc. v. Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC lawsuit, and Omnicell and Flo agreed to toll further actions under all three lawsuits pending the final outcome, including all appeals, of the Reexamination. The parties are awaiting a response from the United States Patent and Trademark Office following the filing of appeal briefs.

On July 8, 2009, Medacist Solutions Group LLC filed a complaint against Omnicell in U.S. District Court in the Southern District of New York, entitled Medacist Solutions Group LLC v. Omnicell, Inc., case number 09 CV 6128, alleging infringement of Medacist U.S. Patent Number 6,842,736. The complaint also, among other claims, alleges that Omnicell breached the terms of a nondisclosure agreement it had entered into with Medacist, or the NDA, and that Omnicell misappropriated Medacist trade secrets and confidential information in violation of the NDA. Omnicell has responded to the complaint and intends to defend the matter vigorously.

As required under ASC 450, "Contingencies," we accrue for contingencies when we believe that a loss is probable and that we can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss. We have made an assessment of the probability of incurring any such losses and such amounts are reflected in accrued liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated above, the outcomes in these matters are not probable or reasonably estimable. We believe that we have valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against us. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and it is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these contingencies or because of the diversion of management's attention and the creation of significant expenses.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Our Common Stock

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "OMCL." The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	$ 12.19	$ 9.62
Third Quarter	$ 13.50	$ 9.85
Second Quarter	$ 11.39	$ 7.19
First Quarter	$ 12.97	$ 6.25

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	$ 13.26	$ 7.77
Third Quarter	$ 18.00	$ 11.46
Second Quarter	$ 21.26	$ 10.83
First Quarter	$ 30.30	$ 15.87

As of February 19, 2010, we had approximately 32,304,093 shares of common stock outstanding held by approximately 182 stockholders of record.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently expect to retain any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

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Performance Graph

The following graph compares total stockholder returns for Omnicell's common stock for the past five years to two indices: The NASDAQ Composite Index and the Standard & Poor's (S&P) Composite 1500 Health Care Sector Index (as calculated using a market cap weighting methodology). The total return for Omnicell's common stock and for each index assumes the reinvestment of all dividends, although cash dividends have never been declared on Omnicell's common stock, and is based on the returns of the component companies weighted according to their capitalizations as of the end of each annual period. The NASDAQ Composite Index tracks the aggregate price performance of equity securities traded on The NASDAQ Stock Market. The S&P Composite 1500 Health Care Sector Index tracks the aggregate price performance of health care equity securities. Omnicell's common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Market and is a component of both The NASDAQ Composite Index and the S&P Composite 1500 Health Care Sector Index. The stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among Omnicell, Inc., The NASDAQ Composite Index
and The S&P Composite 1500 Health Care Sector Index(1)

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* $100 invested on 12/31/04 in The NASDAQ Composite Index, S&P Composite 1500 Health Care Sector Index and in Omnicell, Inc. including reinvestment of dividends.

(1) This section is not deemed "filed" with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Omnicell, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

OMNICELL, INC.
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Total revenues	$ 213,457	$ 251,865	$ 213,081	$ 154,710	$ 121,518
Income (loss) from operations(1)	$ 669	$ 17,340	$ 18,224	$ 9,256	$ (2,705)
Net income (loss)	$ 444	$ 12,724	$ 43,295	$ 10,365	$ (2,074)
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic	$ 0.01	$ 0.40	$ 1.35	$ 0.38	$ (0.08)
Diluted	$ 0.01	$ 0.38	$ 1.28	$ 0.36	$ (0.08)
Shares used in per shares calculations:					
Basic	31,691	32,076	32,080	27,345	25,906
Diluted	32,063	33,108	33,820	28,902	25,906
Cash dividends declared per share	$	$	$	$	$

	At December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)				
Total assets	$ 322,260	$ 308,542	$ 328,423	$ 154,630	$ 100,428
Long-term obligations, net of current portion	$ 21,405	$ 17,630	$ 15,963	$ 11,078	$ 11,409
Total stockholders' equity	$ 242,304	$ 233,557	$ 254,639	$ 89,996	$ 55,238

The amounts shown include the results of the following acquisition: Rioux Vision, Inc. from December 11, 2007.

(1) Income (loss) from operations includes the following items:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)				
Share-based compensation expense	$ 9,725	$ 11,165	$ 11,162	$ 8,129	$

The amounts shown include the results of adopting ASC 718 (formerly referred to as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R)), as of January 1, 2006.

You should read the selected consolidated financial data above in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the audited financial statements, notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated balance sheet data at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited financial statements that are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future.

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OMNICELL, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

	Quarters Ended			
	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
	(unaudited)			
2009				
Total revenues	$ 52,204	$ 52,643	$ 53,957	$ 54,653
Gross profit	$ 23,820	$ 26,929	$ 27,249	$ 27,223
Income (loss) from operations	$ (2,971)	$ 1,317	$ 944	$ 1,379
Net income (loss)	$ (1,871)	$ 904	$ 854	$ 557
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic(1)	$ (0.06)	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 0.02
Diluted(1)	$ (0.06)	$ 0.03	$ 0.03	$ 0.02

	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2008
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
	(unaudited)			
2008				
Total revenues	$ 62,090	$ 63,374	$ 64,345	$ 62,055
Gross profit	$ 32,344	$ 32,360	$ 32,763	$ 31,166
Income from operations	$ 4,861	$ 4,504	$ 4,216	$ 3,758
Net income	$ 3,733	$ 2,753	$ 2,914	$ 3,323
Net income per share:				
Basic(1)	$ 0.11	$ 0.09	$ 0.09	$ 0.11
Diluted(1)	$ 0.10	$ 0.08	$ 0.09	$ 0.10

(1) Quarterly earnings per share figures may not total to yearly earnings per share, due to rounding and fluctuations in the number of options included or omitted from diluted calculations based on the stock price or option exercise prices.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth under Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless otherwise stated, references in this report to particular years or quarters refer to our fiscal year and the associated quarters of those fiscal years.

Overview

We were incorporated in California in 1992 under the name Omnicell Technologies, Inc. and reincorporated in Delaware in 2001 as Omnicell, Inc. Our healthcare automation solutions are designed to enable healthcare facilities to acquire, manage, dispense and administer medications and medical and surgical supplies, and are intended to enhance patient safety, reduce medication errors, improve workflow and increase operational efficiency. When used in combination, our products and services provide healthcare facilities with a comprehensive solution designed to enhance patient safety and improve operational efficiency.

We sell our medication dispensing and supply automation systems primarily in the United States. Approximately 6% of our product revenue is from outside the United States and Canada, although we believe adoption of our products internationally will increase in future years. Our sales force is organized by geographic region in the United States and Canada. We also sell through distributors in Asia, Australia, Europe, the Middle East and South America. We have not sold and have no future plans to sell our products either directly or indirectly to customers located in countries that are identified as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. Department of State, or those subject to economic sanctions and export controls. In 2009, we manufactured the majority of our systems in our California facility and refurbishment and spare parts activities were conducted in our Illinois facility. We continued purchasing sub-assemblies at a few single-source off-shore manufacturing suppliers to provide increased manufacturing capacity. In 2005, we established a subsidiary in India, Omnicell Corporation (India) Private Limited. This subsidiary is focused on software product development and customer support. A substantial number of our U.S employees involved in sales, customer support and installation work remotely.

In general, we recognize revenue when our systems are installed. For all of our products except Mobile Carts, installation generally takes place two weeks to nine months after our systems are ordered. Installation of Mobile Carts takes place one to three months after the order is received. The installation process at our customers' sites includes internal procedures associated with integrating large capital expenditures and time associated with adopting new technologies. Given the length of time necessary for our customers to plan for and complete the installation of our systems, our focus is on shipping products based on the installation dates requested by our customers and working at the customer's pace. The amount of revenue recognized in future periods may depend on, among other things, the terms and timing of lease contract renewals, timing of customer installations, additional product sales and the size of such transactions. We believe that future revenue will be affected by the competitiveness of our products and services.

Our revenue declined from $251.9 million in 2008 to $213.5 million in 2009 due to the economic downturn and healthcare facilities' subsequent reduction in their capital spending. We believe that the economic downturn is temporary and that spending in the healthcare industry and demand for our

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products will increase in the future. We believe that the following four factors will be responsible for the demand for our products:

- The overall market demand for healthcare services will increase as the population grows, life expectancies continue to increase, the quality of healthcare services increases and the availability of healthcare services increases;

- The environment of increased patient safety awareness, increased regulatory control and increased need for workflow efficiency through the adoption of technology in the healthcare industry has driven our solutions to be a high priority in the capital budgets of healthcare facilities;

- We have continued to differentiate ourselves through a strategy intended to provide the best customer experience in the healthcare industry; and

- We have delivered industry-leading products with differentiated product features that are designed to appeal to nurses, pharmacists, supply chain managers, chief information officers and hospital management.

Our product backlog, consisting of orders accepted but not yet installed, increased from $109.6 million at December 31, 2008 to $113.6 million at December 31, 2009. While our customers experienced a challenging financial environment caused by macroeconomic conditions, which contributed to decreasing investment returns, decreasing hospital foundation donations and increasing costs of financing, we believe the macroeconomic environment that caused our customers to postpone their acquisition decisions began to improve in the latter half of 2009. Even with this positive development, however, we are likely to continue experiencing delays in closing contracts until economic conditions appreciably improve.

In addition, in 2009 we saw our order mix shift towards larger institutions and replacement of systems sold by our competitors, which caused increased variability in our order rates and size of orders and may cause increased variability in the timing of future revenues. We expect to operate through 2010 with backlog within our objective of six to nine months of forward revenue but we believe there will be variation from time to time in the total dollar value of orders in backlog. We believe that our key business strategies are a significant component to our success in achieving market acceptance of our products and services. These key strategies include:

- Delivering solutions that are designed to provide our customers with the best experience in the healthcare industry by:
  - Proactively anticipating and meeting customer needs;
  - Listening carefully to our customers' prospective issues; and
  - Meeting and exceeding our customers' installation and support needs.
- Sustaining technological leadership in the development of our products by:
  - Consistently innovating our product and service offerings; and
  - Maintaining our flexibility in customer product design and in the installation process.

In order to implement these strategies during 2009, we:

Increased our field organizations as a percentage of our total staff to foster better customer service;

Continued to announce and deliver new proprietary product offerings such as Anywhere RN, Tissue Tracking, Central Pharmacy software solutions and enhanced operating features for anesthesiologists; and

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Continued our strategy to manufacture sub-assemblies at manufacturing supplier locations, providing us the potential for increased manufacturing capacity, increased flexibility, and reduced demands on working capital.

Long-term liabilities were $21.4 million in 2009, up from $17.6 million in 2008. This is principally composed of long-term deferred service revenue, which was $20.8 million in 2009, up from $16.8 million in 2008. Our deferred service revenue will be amortized to service revenue as the service contracts are executed.

In 2009, we generated positive overall cash flow of $48.8 million primarily due to lower accounts receivable, increased deferred service contracts and net income, adjusted for non-cash expenses associated with depreciation, amortization and share-based compensation. In 2008, we generated negative overall cash flow of $49.4 million, mainly due to $65.1 million in repurchases of our common stock. Net cash provided by operations continued to be positive for the fourth consecutive year at $43.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and our cash and cash equivalents balance as of December 31, 2009 was $169.2 million. We expect cash provided by operations to remain positive in 2010.

In the first quarter of 2009, we reduced our headcount significantly to align our business with overall demand for our products. Consequently, our full-time headcount declined from 844 on December 31, 2008 to 753 on December 31, 2009.

We record compensation costs of share-based awards, options and purchases of our common stock pursuant to our employee stock purchase plan in accordance with ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 123(R)). Total share-based compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 was $9.7 million. The impact on net income per share for the year ended December 31, 2009 was $0.31 per share-basic and $0.30 per share-diluted. We anticipate that the growth rate of our expenses from share-based compensation, may, at times, exceed the future growth rate of our revenues.

Our gross profit decreased 18.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 due to lower revenue during 2009. Gross margin decreased by 1.8 percentage points to 49.3% for 2009, primarily due to product mix changes and higher cost of services. We believe that our gross margins could decline further in 2010 as a result of market price reductions, additional costs to expand our business and expenses from share-based compensation. This decrease could be partially offset by improved efficiency in our field operations and lowered component and subassembly costs from ongoing supplier management programs.

Net income of our business declined during 2009 due to lower gross profit, as discussed above, and a reduction in interest income from cash balances. We also recorded a $1.5 million restructuring charge, net of tax, from a workforce reduction in the first quarter of 2009. There was no corresponding charge during 2008. Restructuring costs related primarily to severance pay, continuation of benefits and outplacement services.

We operate in one business segment, the design, manufacturing, selling and servicing of medication and supply dispensing systems. Our management team evaluates our profit performance based on company-wide, consolidated results.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the

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reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We regularly review our estimates and assumptions, which are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of certain assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies are affected by significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue recognition. Our hardware products are integrated with software that is essential to their functionality. Additionally, we provide unspecified upgrades and enhancements related to our integrated software through our maintenance contracts for most of our products. Accordingly, we account for revenue in accordance with ASC 985, "Software" (formerly referred to as Statement of Position No. 97-2). For arrangements with multiple elements, we allocate revenue to each element using the residual method based on vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of the undelivered elements. VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements is based on the price charged when the element is sold separately.

Post-installation technical support, such as phone support, on-site service, parts and access to software upgrades, when and if available, is provided by us under separate support services terms. We recognize revenue for support services ratably over the related support services contract period.

We recognize revenue when the earnings process is complete, based upon our evaluation of whether the following four criteria have been met:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement. We use signed customer contracts and signed customer purchase orders as evidence of an arrangement for leases and sales. For service engagements, we use a signed services agreement and a statement of work to evidence an arrangement.

Product delivery. Software and hardware delivery is deemed to occur upon successful installation and receipt of a signed and dated customer confirmation of installation letter providing evidence that we have delivered what the customer ordered. Product delivery is deemed to have occurred upon receipt of a signed and dated customer confirmation letter in instances of a customer self-installed installation.

Fee is fixed or determinable. We assess whether a fee is fixed or determinable at the outset of the arrangement based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. We have established a history of collecting under the original contract without providing concessions on payments, products or services.

Collection is probable. We assess the probability of collecting from each customer at the outset of the arrangement based on a number of factors, including the customer's payment history and its current creditworthiness. If, in our judgment, collection of a fee is not probable, we defer the revenue until the uncertainty is removed, which generally means revenue is recognized upon our receipt of cash payment. Our historical experience has been that collection from our customers is generally probable.

In general, for sales not requiring our installation or modification, we recognize sales on delivery of products to our customers. We recognize sales on shipment to distributors since we do not have further installation obligations and we do not allow for rights of return. We separately sell training and professional services which are not part of multiple element arrangements and not integral to the performance of our systems. We recognize revenue on training and professional services as they are performed. VSOE of training and of professional services is based on the price paid when sold separately.

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We generally sell our non-U.S. government leases to third-party leasing finance companies on a non-recourse basis and recognize revenue on these leases at the net present value of the lease payment stream. We exclude from revenue any payments we receive for a new sale that relate to the termination of an existing lease. Generally, we have no obligation to the leasing company once the lease is sold. Some of our lease sales, mostly those relating to U.S. government hospitals, are retained in-house as sales-type leases which we account for in accordance with ASC 840, "Leases" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 13). We recognize product related revenue, based on the net present value of the future lease payment streams, for sales-type leases as our installation obligations are met, if any. Interest income in sales-type leases is recognized in product revenue using the interest method.

Provision for allowances. We continually monitor and evaluate the collectability of our trade receivables and our net investment in sales-type leases based on a combination of factors. We record specific allowances for doubtful accounts when we become aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligation to us such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration of financial position. Estimates are used in determining our allowances for all other customers based on factors such as current trends, the length of time the receivables are past due and historical collection experience.

Valuation and impairment of goodwill, other intangible assets and other long lived assets. We account for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles Goodwill and Other" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 142). Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized; rather, they are tested for impairment at least annually or sooner whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired. We perform our goodwill impairment tests during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual tests in certain circumstances.

We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate carrying amounts of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. We review long-lived assets and certain purchased intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that we will not be able to recover the asset's carrying amount. Recoverability of an asset is measured by comparing its carrying amount to the expected future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of that asset, excluding future interest costs that would be recognized as an expense when incurred. Any impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair market value. Significant management judgment is required in:

identifying a triggering event that arises from a change in circumstances;

forecasting future operating results; and

estimating the proceeds from the disposition of long-lived or intangible assets.

In future periods, material impairment charges could be necessary should different conditions prevail or different judgments be made.

Inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (utilizing standard costs, which approximate the first-in, first-out method) or market. We routinely assess our on-hand inventory for timely identification and measurement of obsolete, slow-moving or otherwise impaired inventory. We write-down inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than we projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Valuation of share-based awards. We account for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, "Stock Compensation". We estimate the fair value of our employee stock awards at the date of grant using certain subjective assumptions, such as expected volatility which is based on a

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combination of historical and market-based implied volatility, and the expected term of the awards, which is based on our historical experience of employee stock option exercises including forfeitures. The valuation assumptions we use in estimating the fair value of employee share-based awards may change in future periods. We recognize the fair value of awards over the vesting period or the requisite service period. In addition, we calculate our pool of excess tax benefits available within additional paid-in capital in accordance with the provisions ASC 718.

Accounting for income taxes. We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 109). This standard prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded against net deferred tax assets when we believe it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management performs assessments regarding the realization of deferred tax assets considering all available evidence, both positive and negative. These assessments require that management make significant judgments and evaluations of uncertainties in the interpretation of complex tax regulations. Actual results could differ from our estimates.

We also recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position on our corporate income tax return at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition of tax benefits, classification on the balance sheet, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Standards

In July 2009, the FASB released the final version of its new "Accounting Standards Codification" (Codification) as the single authoritative source for GAAP. While not intended to change GAAP, the Codification significantly changes the way in which the accounting literature is organized, combining all authoritative standards into a comprehensive, topically organized database. All existing accounting standard documents were superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification is considered nonauthoritative, other than guidance issued by the SEC. The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after September 15, 2009. We adopted the Codification in our interim financial statements for the third quarter of fiscal 2009, which had no impact on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations," or SFAS No. 141(R), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) has been codified as ASC 805, "Business Combinations," and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The accounting standard also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. ASC 805 is effective for all future business combination transactions and will differ from the accounting we used for prior acquisitions.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 141(R)-1, "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies," or FSP FAS 141(R)-1. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in ASC 805, "Business Combinations," for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for contingent assets and contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We do not

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expect the adoption of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements unless and until we complete a business combination.

In April 2009, the FASB issued three related Staff Positions (FSP): (i) FSP 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly," or FSP FAS 157-4, (ii) FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments," or FSP FAS 115-2, and (iii) FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," or FSP FAS 107-1, which will be effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on how to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," in the current economic environment and reemphasizes that the objective of a fair value measurement remains an exit price. If we were to conclude that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity of the asset or liability in relation to normal market activities, quoted market values may not be representative of fair value and we may conclude that a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. FSP FAS 115-2 modifies ASC 320, "Investments Debt and Equity Securities," in requirements for recognizing other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and revises the existing impairment model for such securities, by modifying the current intent and ability indicator in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. FSP FAS 107-1 enhances the disclosure of instruments under the scope of ASC 825, "Financial Instruments," for both interim and annual periods. Our adoption of these Staff Positions did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard, or SFAS, No. 165, "Subsequent Events," which was codified as ASC 855, "Subsequent Events." ASC 855 requires an entity to disclose the date through which the entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that evaluation date is the date financial statements are issued (for public entities) or the date the financial statements were available to be issued (for nonpublic entities that do not widely distribute their financial statements). ASC 855 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. Our adoption of ASC 855 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued two SFAS which will become effective for annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. These are SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140," and SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)." SFAS No. 166 removes the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity from ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing," and requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained and all liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale. SFAS No. 167, codified in ASC 810, "Consolidation," requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and requires enhanced disclosures that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. Neither of these new standards are expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Updates 2009-13 and 2009-14, or ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14, which amended ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition," and ASC 985, "Software," respectively. ASU 2009-13 requires companies to allocate revenue in multiple-element arrangements based on an element's estimated selling price if vendor-specific or other third-party evidence of value is not available. ASU 2009-14 revises the guidance regarding the types of arrangements that fall under the scope of the software recognition guidance, providing a scope exception for many transactions that were previously within the scope of ASC 985-605, including tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality and places them under ASC 605, thus requiring the new multiple-element revenue allocation under ASU 2009-13. Both ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 are

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effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Earlier application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these ASUs on our consolidated financial statements. We expect that our adoption of these ASUs will require substantial amounts of management's time and attention and may result in increased operating expenses.

Results of Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2009	% of Revenue	2008	% of Revenue	2007	% of Revenue
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Revenues:						
Product revenues	$ 170,068	79.7%	$ 211,461	84.0%	$ 178,696	83.9%
Service and other revenues	43,389	20.3%	40,404	16.0%	34,385	16.1%
Total revenues	213,457	100.0%	251,865	100.0%	213,081	100.0%
Cost of revenues:						
Cost of product revenues	80,016	37.5%	97,461	38.7%	80,500	37.8%
Cost of service and other revenues	27,011	12.7%	25,770	10.2%	19,272	9.0%
Restructuring charges	1,209	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%
Total cost of revenues	108,236	50.7%	123,231	48.9%	99,772	46.8%
Gross profit	105,221	49.3%	128,634	51.1%	113,309	53.2%
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	17,569	8.2%	18,196	7.2%	15,050	7.1%
Selling, general and administrative	85,668	40.2%	93,098	37.0%	80,035	37.5%
Restructuring charges	1,315	0.6%		0.0%		0.0%
Total operating expenses	104,552	49.0%	111,294	44.2%	95,085	44.6%
Income from operations	669	0.3%	17,340	6.9%	18,224	8.6%
Interest income	523	0.3%	3,382	1.3%	6,053	2.8%
Income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1,192	0.6%	20,722	8.2%	24,277	11.4%
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	748	0.4%	7,998	3.1%	(19,018)	(8.9)%
Net income	$ 444	0.2%	$ 12,724	5.1%	$ 43,295	20.3%

Product Revenues, Cost of Product Revenues and Gross Profit

The table below shows our product revenues, cost of product revenues and gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the percentage change between those years:

For the Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
2009	2008	2007	2009 to 2008	2008 to 2007
(in thousands)				

Product revenues	$ 170,068	$ 211,461	$ 178,696	(19.6)%	18.3%
Cost of product revenues	80,016	97,461	80,500	(17.9)%	21.1%
Restructuring charges	1,008				
Gross profit	$ 89,044	$ 114,000	$ 98,196	(21.9)%	16.1%

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2009 compared to 2008

Product revenues decreased $41.4 million, or 19.6%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. The decrease in product revenue was primarily due to a decrease in the number of installations of medication and supply automation systems and central pharmacy products, from both existing and new customers in our U.S. domestic markets which was due to general economic conditions affecting hospital capital purchasing.

Cost of product revenues decreased by $17.4 million, or 17.9%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in product revenue resulting in a $17.9 million decrease in direct standard cost, and a decrease in spending of $1.9 million which was driven by lower headcount as a result of restructuring charges relating to our workforce reduction in the first quarter of 2009 and associated headcount related expenses such as travel. This was partially offset by an increase of $2.4 million in other costs, primarily related to reserves for excess and obsolete inventory.

Gross profit on product revenue decreased by $25.0 million, or 21.9%, in 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily as a result of lower product revenues. Gross margin as a percent of revenues was 52.4% compared to 53.9% in 2008. Direct product margins increased 2.1% due to both product mix and better supply management. This increase was offset by increases in other costs primarily due to reserves for excess and obsolete inventory and increased depreciation expenses related to the implementation of our new accounting and materials system. In addition, we incurred a $1.0 million restructuring charge in the first quarter of 2009.

We expect revenues to stabilize for 2010 and we do not anticipate any major fluctuations in our gross margin beyond normal fluctuations caused by changes in product mix.

2008 compared to 2007

Product revenues increased $32.8 million, or 18.3%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase in product revenue was primarily due to increased installations due to increased unit volume sales of medication and supply automation systems and central pharmacy products from existing customer relationships and increased unit volume sales across our entire product line from new customer relationships. New product features, the overall hospital medication safety regulatory environment and an increased interest in automation products in hospitals contributed to these increases.

Cost of product revenues increased by $17.0 million, or 21.1%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to an $11.4 million increase in direct material cost and manufacturing costs associated with increasing volume unit sales and with changes in our product mix, including the addition of our new mobile carts product line, a $2.3 million increase in labor costs and $3.2 million increase in support expenses.

Gross profit on product revenue increased by $15.8 million, or 16.1%, in 2008 as compared to 2007, primarily as a result of higher product revenues. Product margin decreased slightly due to the addition of our Mobile Carts product line and expansion of our Central Pharmacy product line, both of which have higher costs, as a percentage of revenue, limiting the overall margin growth.

Service and Other Revenues, Cost of Service and Other Revenues and Gross Profit

Service and other revenues include revenues from service and maintenance contracts and rentals of automation systems. The table below shows our service and other revenues, cost of service and other

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revenues and gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the percentage change between those years:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009 to 2008	2008 to 2007
	(in thousands)				
Service and other revenues	$ 43,389	$ 40,404	$ 34,385	7.4%	17.5%
Cost of service and other revenues	27,011	25,770	19,272	4.8%	33.7%
Restructuring charges	201				
Gross profit	$ 16,177	$ 14,634	$ 15,113	10.5%	(3.2)%

2009 compared to 2008

Service and other revenues increased by $3.0 million, or 7.4%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. The increases in service and other revenues was primarily due to the result of an expansion in our installed base of automation systems and a resulting increase in number of support service contracts.

Cost of service and other revenues increased by $1.2 million, or 4.8%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. The increase was primarily due to increases in spare parts usage to support the larger installed base.

Gross profit on service and other revenues increased by $1.5 million, or 10.5%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. The increase in gross margin on service and other revenues was due primarily to faster revenue growth from an expanded installed base without a proportionate increase in labor costs to support the expanded install base.

We expect our service and other revenues and the associated gross profit to increase for 2010 in line with the continued expansion of installed base of automation systems and service and maintenance contracts coupled with continued cost controls.

2008 compared to 2007

Service and other revenues increased by $6.0 million, or 17.5%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increases in service and other revenues was primarily due to the result of an expansion in our installed base of automation systems and a resulting increase in number of support service contracts.

Cost of service and other revenues increased by $6.5 million, or 33.7%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to $3.1 million increase in labor costs in support of the expanded service base and to continue to increase customer satisfaction, including a $0.1 million stock compensation charge associated with ASC 718, a $1.7 million increase in spare parts associated with increased volumes and a $1.8 million increase in support costs.

Gross profit on service and other revenues decreased by $0.5 million, or 3.2%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. Gross margin on service and other revenues declined by 7.7 percentage points to 36.2% as we were unable to increase service revenue proportionately to the higher service costs. This was due primarily to a concentrated effort to maintain high customer satisfaction with our service organization.

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Operating Expenses

The table below shows our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the percentage change between those years:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009 to 2008	2008 to 2007
	(in thousands)				
Research and development	$ 17,569	$ 18,196	$ 15,050	(3.4)%	20.9%
Selling, general and administrative	85,668	93,098	80,035	(8.0)%	16.3%
Restructuring charges	1,315				
Total operating expenses	$ 104,552	$ 111,294	$ 95,085	(6.1)%	17.0%

2009 compared to 2008

Research and development. Research and development expenses decreased by $0.6 million, or 3.4%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. Research and development expenses represented 8.2% and 7.2% of total revenues in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in research and development expenses was due primarily to a $1.8 million increase in capitalized software, primarily due to the development of two major releases of our software used in our products, which moved expenditures from expenses to capital projects, offset by an increase of $1.1 million in outside services.

Since we compete against much larger competitors with more expansive research and development budgets, we expect research and development expenses to increase as a percent of revenue in order to maintain competitive products in the marketplace. The amount of research and development expense can fluctuate based on the amount of proto type expenses for hardware and/or the amount of software development expense capitalized.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by $7.4 million, or 8.0%, in 2009 as compared to 2008. Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 40.2% and 37.0% of total revenues in 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to $6.3 million of decreases associated with lower sales volume and headcount, a decrease of $1.0 million in bad debt expense associated with the decrease in accounts receivable balances, and a decrease of $1.3 million in expenses related to share-based compensation charges associated with ASC 718. These decreases were partially offset by increased investment in the marketing of our products.

We expect selling, general and administrative costs to increase modestly in 2010, but decrease slightly as a percentage of revenues.

Restructuring charges. The decrease in research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses in 2009 was partially the result of restructuring charges of $1.3 million relating to our work force reduction during the first quarter of 2009, which lowered headcount by 43 employees. Restructuring costs recorded in the first quarter of 2009 related primarily to severance pay, continuation of benefits and outplacement services. There were no comparable charges in prior years.

2008 compared to 2007

Research and development. Research and development expenses increased by $3.1 million, or 20.9%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. Research and development expenses represented 7.2% and 7.1% of total revenues in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in research and development expenses was due primarily to a $2.9 million increase in labor expenses, including a $0.1 million increase in

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expenses related to share-based compensation charges associated with ASC 718 and a $0.2 million increase in support costs.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $13.1 million, or 16.3%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 37.0% and 37.6% of total revenues in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In 2008, the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to a $6.4 million increase in labor expenses, offset by a $0.2 million decrease in share-based compensation charges associated with ASC 718, and a $6.6 million increase in support expenses, including a $2.8 million increase in facility expenses, $1.7 million increase in depreciation expenses, both reflecting our expansion to a new administrative building, $ 0.4 million one-time charge related to the lease termination of our facility in Elgin, South Carolina, as well as hardware related information technology infrastructure investments. There was also a $1.2 million increase in postage and freight expenses and a $0.6 million increase in travel expenses, both reflecting increase in fuel costs throughout 2008.

Interest Income and Other Expense

The table below shows our interest income and other expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the percentage change between those years:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2009 to 2008	2008 to 2007
	(in thousands)				
Interest income	$ 619	$ 3,420	$ 6,111	(81.9)%	(44.0)%
Other expense	(96)	(38)	(58)	152.6%	(34.5)%

The decrease in interest income for 2009 as compared to 2008 was primarily due to lower interest rates. The decrease in interest income for 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily due to lower average cash and cash equivalents balances as a result of $65.1 million in stock repurchases completed in the first and second quarters of 2008 and the impact of lower interest rates in 2008 as compared to 2007. We expect interest income to remain at approximately 2009 levels during 2010 as interest rates stabilize.

Income taxes

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	$ 748	$ 7,998	$ (19,018)

We recorded a provision for income taxes of approximately $0.7 million and an effective tax rate of 62.8% for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to $8.0 million and 38.6% effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily due to one-time tax adjustments of approximately $0.7 million for prior year research and development tax credits and the re-measurement of our California deferred tax assets due to the enactment of California tax legislation. The increase in the provision for income taxes from 2007 to 2008 was primarily attributable to the release of substantially all of the valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets in 2007. The 2008 effective tax rate is a more normalized rate and is reflective of what management expects in 2010.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

The table below shows our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 43,130	$ 13,055	$ 37,227
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,756)	(11,794)	(34,219)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9,417	(50,634)	105,948
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 48,791	$ (49,373)	$ 108,956

2009 compared to 2008

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by $30.1 million in 2009 to $43.1 million from the 2008 amount of $13.1 million. The major driver of this increase was lower accounts receivable due to increased collections, resulting in a net change between the years of $39.1 million. Other sources of cash were balance sheet changes in accrued liabilities and other current assets, adding $5.8 million and $3.6 million, respectively, of additional operating cash flows in 2009 compared to 2008. Offsetting these increases in sources of operating cash flows were lower net income of $12.3 million and a combination of tax related operating cash flows that reduced cash provided by operating activities between 2009 and 2008 by $4.7 million. The largest tax related item was a benefit from employee stock plans which changed from a source of operating cash in 2008 to a use of operating cash in 2009 for a net reduction of cash provided of $17.7 million. This was offset by increases in cash provided by deferred income taxes, which changed from a use of operating cash in 2008 to a source of operating cash in 2009, of $11.9 million and a reduction of use of operating cash by excess tax benefits from employee stock plans of $1.1 million.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by $8.0 million in 2009 to $3.8 million from the 2008 amount of $11.8 million. This was primarily due to lower purchases of capital assets.

Net cash provided by financing activities increased by $60.1 million in 2009 to $9.4 million from the 2008 amount of net cash used in financing activities of $50.6 million. This was primarily due to the absence of stock repurchases in 2009 as compared to stock repurchases in 2008 totaling $65.1 million.

2008 compared to 2007

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by $24.2 million in 2008 to $13.1 million from the 2007 amount of $37.2 million. The major drivers of this decrease were lower net income of $30.6 million and growing accounts receivable, increasing operating cash usage in 2008 by $19.8 million as compared to 2007. Offsetting these decreases in sources of operating cash flows were a combination of tax related operating cash flows that increased cash provided by operating activities between 2008 and 2007 by $19.5 million, balance sheet changes in accrued liabilities, which reduced operating cash usage by $4.9 million, and increased depreciation and amortization charges of $4.4 million. The largest tax related item was a decrease in operating cash used by deferred income taxes of $18.7 million. Significant swings in operating cash provided in 2008 from operating cash provided in 2007 was also seen in income tax benefits from employee stock plans, adding $7.4 million, and in excess tax benefits from employee stock plans, reducing operating cash flows by $6.5 million.

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Net cash used in investing activities decreased by $22.4 million in 2008 to $11.8 million from the 2007 amount of $34.2 million. This was primarily due to the $27.3 million use of cash in 2007 for the acquisition of Rioux Vision, offset by $5.5 million increased purchases of capital assets in 2008.

Net cash provided by financing activities decreased by $156.6 million in 2008 to a net use of cash from financing activities of $50.6 million from the 2007 net source of cash of $105.9 million. This was primarily due to the absence of the 2007 $90.2 million proceeds from our 2007 public offering of common stock coupled with stock repurchases totaling $65.1 million in 2008.

Liquidity

Our future uses of cash are expected to be primarily for working capital, capital expenditures and other contractual obligations. We had cash and cash equivalents of $169.2 million at December 31, 2009 as compared to $120.4 million at December 31, 2008. Based on our current business plan and revenue backlog, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and our anticipated cash flows from operations as well as cash generated from the exercise of employee stock options and purchases under our employee stock purchase plan will be sufficient to meet our working capital, capital expenditures and other contractual obligations for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2009, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined under Regulation S-K 303(a)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the instructions thereto.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2009 we had $12.2 million in contractual commitments to third parties for non-cancelable operating leases, commitments to contract manufacturers and suppliers and other purchase commitments. See Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies," to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information with respect to these commitments.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than one year	One to three years	Three to five years	More than five years
Operating leases(1)	$ 8,489	$ 3,671	$ 4,663	$ 155	$
Commitments to contract manufacturers and suppliers(2)	3,705	3,705			
Total	$ 12,194	$ 7,376	$ 4,663	$ 155	$

(1) Commitments under operating leases relate primarily to leasehold property and office equipment. Rent expense was $4.6 million, $3.4 million and $2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(2) We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, we issue purchase orders with estimates of our requirements several months ahead of the delivery dates.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are only exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates to the extent our interest income might decrease.

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As of December 31, 2009, we had $169.2 million of cash and cash equivalents. We invest our cash in cash investments with original or remaining maturities of three months or less and whose principal is not subject to market rate fluctuations. Accordingly, interest rate declines would adversely affect our interest income but would not affect the carrying value of our cash investments. Our fourth quarter 2009 weighted interest rate was 0.26%. If interest rates were to decline to zero, we would generate $0.1 million less interest income per quarter.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this item is set forth beginning at page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in this Annual Report on Form 10-K was (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d to 15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the internal control system are met.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 using the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in "Internal Control Integrated Framework," issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission. Our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on these criteria.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting. Their audit report is included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The report required by this item is set forth at pages F-1 and F-2.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10-K because the registrant will file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in April 2010 (the "Proxy Statement") not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and certain information included therein is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item with respect to directors and executive officers may be found under the heading "Executive Officers" in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in the section entitled "Election of Directors" appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

The information required by this Item with respect to our audit committee and audit committee financial expert may be found in the section entitled "Audit Committee" appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

The information required by this Item with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may be found in the sections entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Our written Code of Ethics applies to all our directors and employees, including executive officers, including without limitation our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at *www.omnicell.com* under the hyperlink titled "Corporate Governance." Changes to or waivers of the Code of Ethics will be disclosed on the same website. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding any amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of the Code of Ethics by disclosing such information on the same website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item with respect to director and executive officer compensation is incorporated by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Compensation Discussion and Analysis."

The information required by this Item with respect to Compensation Committee interlocks and insider participation is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation."

The information required by this Item with respect to our Compensation Committee's review and discussion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Compensation Committee Report."

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS

The information required by this Item with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."

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The information required by this Item with respect to securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Equity Compensation Plan Information."

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item with respect to related party transactions is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

The information required by this Item with respect to director independence is incorporated herein by reference to the information from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Independence of the Board of Directors."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the section from the Proxy Statement under the section entitled "Principal Accountant Fees and Services."

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)
The following documents are included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(1)

All financial statements.

(2) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Omnicell, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Omnicell, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at 15(a)(1). 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 Omnicell, Inc. at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, 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.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Omnicell, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 23, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
February 23, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Omnicell, Inc.

We have audited Omnicell, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Omnicell, 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.

In our opinion, Omnicell, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, 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 Omnicell, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 and our report dated February 23, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
February 23, 2010

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OMNICELL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except par value and share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2009	**2008**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 169,230	$ 120,439
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of $868 and $1,537 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	40,826	57,976
Inventories	10,502	12,957
Prepaid expenses	8,780	9,310
Deferred tax assets	15,247	14,871
Other current assets	6,159	9,434
Total current assets	250,744	224,987
Property and equipment, net	13,209	16,180
Non-current net investment in sales-type leases	10,104	10,896
Goodwill	24,982	24,982
Other intangible assets	4,233	6,706
Non-current deferred tax assets	9,666	15,889
Other assets	9,322	8,902
Total assets	$ 322,260	$ 308,542
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 10,313	$ 9,377
Accrued compensation	8,095	8,889
Accrued liabilities	11,997	10,357
Deferred service revenue	14,457	12,723
Deferred gross profit	13,689	16,009
Total current liabilities	58,551	57,355
Long-term deferred service revenue	20,810	16,782
Other long-term liabilities	595	848
Total liabilities	79,956	74,985
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 36,072,776 and 31,977,470 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, at December 31 2009 and 35,422,678 and 31,344,227 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, at December 31, 2008	36	35
Treasury stock, at cost, outstanding: 4,095,306 share and 4,078,451 shares at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	(65,064)	(65,064)
Additional paid-in capital	324,255	315,953

Accumulated deficit	(16,923)	(17,367)
Total stockholders' equity	242,304	233,557
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 322,260	$ 308,542

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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OMNICELL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	**2008**	**2007**
Revenues:			
Product revenues	$ 170,068	$ 211,461	$ 178,696
Service and other revenues	43,389	40,404	34,385
Total revenues	213,457	251,865	213,081
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of product revenues	80,016	97,461	80,500
Cost of service and other revenues	27,011	25,770	19,272
Restructuring charges	1,209		
Total cost of revenues	108,236	123,231	99,772
Gross profit	105,221	128,634	113,309
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	17,569	18,196	15,050
Selling, general and administrative	85,668	93,098	80,035
Restructuring charges	1,315		
Total operating expenses	104,552	111,294	95,085
Income from operations	669	17,340	18,224
Interest income	619	3,420	6,111
Interest expense	(15)	(15)	(20)
Other expense	(81)	(23)	(38)
Income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1,192	20,722	24,277
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	748	7,998	(19,018)
Net income	$ 444	$ 12,724	$ 43,295
Net income per share basic	$ 0.01	$ 0.40	$ 1.35
Net income per share diluted	$ 0.01	$ 0.38	$ 1.28
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	31,691	32,076	32,080
Diluted	32,063	33,108	33,820

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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OMNICELL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common		Treasury				Accumulated Other	
	Shares	Stock Amount	Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2006	28,393,286	$ 28		$	$ 162,768	$ (72,800)	$	$ 89,996
Cumulative effect of accounting change FIN 48						(60)		(60)
Cumulative effect of accounting change EITF 06-2						(526)		(526)
Net income and comprehensive income						43,295		43,295
Share-based compensation					11,107			11,107
Common stock issued under stock option and stock award plans	1,505,783	2	(1,759)		13,479			13,481
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	241,420				2,249			2,249
Public stock issuance, net of offering costs	4,485,000	5			90,213			90,218
Income tax benefits realized from employee stock plans					4,879			4,879
Balance at December 31, 2007	34,625,489	35	(1,759)		284,695	(30,091)		254,639
Net income and comprehensive income						12,724		12,724
Share-based compensation					11,062			11,062
Common stock issued under stock option and stock award plans	558,300		(10,396)		4,563			4,563
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	238,889				3,387			3,387
Purchase of treasury stock, net of commissions			(4,066,296)	(65,064)				(65,064)
Income tax benefits realized from employee stock plans					12,246			12,246
Balance at December 31, 2008	35,422,678	35	(4,078,451)	(65,064)	315,953	(17,367)		233,557
Net income and comprehensive income						444		444
Share-based compensation					9,725			9,725
Common stock issued under stock option and stock award plans	257,939		(16,855)		1,113			1,113
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	392,159	1			2,928			2,929
Income tax charges realized from employee stock plans					(5,464)			(5,464)
Balance at December 31, 2009	36,072,776	$ 36	(4,095,306)	$ (65,064)	$ 324,255	$ (16,923)	$	$ 242,304

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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OMNICELL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	**2008**	**2007**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	$ 444	$ 12,724	$ 43,295
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	9,428	8,954	4,602
Provision for receivable allowance	428	1,384	614
Asset impairment charge	267	182	240
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment		(119)	11
Share-based compensation expense	9,725	11,165	11,162
Provision for excess and obsolete inventories	3,119	384	1,516
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	5,847	(6,049)	(24,711)
Income tax (charges) benefits from employee stock plans	(5,464)	12,246	4,879
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	(5,375)	(6,480)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquired company			
Accounts receivable, net	17,190	(21,866)	(2,102)
Inventories	(693)	174	2,004
Prepaid expenses	531	172	(1,408)
Other current assets	3,772	190	460
Net investment in sales-type leases	(446)	1,249	594
Other assets	(2,796)	(1,104)	314
Accounts payable	936	(853)	892
Accrued compensation	(794)	583	77
Accrued liabilities	1,640	(4,195)	(9,128)
Deferred service revenue	7,945	1,621	4,072
Deferred gross profit	(2,320)	2,082	602
Other long-term liabilities	(254)	611	(758)
Net cash provided by operating activities	43,130	13,055	37,227
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets and intellectual property	(111)	(200)	(331)
Acquisition of privately held company, net of cash acquired			(27,251)
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,645)	(12,130)	(6,637)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		536	
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,756)	(11,794)	(34,219)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan and option exercises	4,042	7,950	15,730
			90,218

Proceeds from public offering of common stock, net			
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	5,375	6,480	
Repurchases of treasury stock, net		(65,064)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	9,417	(50,634)	105,948
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	48,791	(49,373)	108,956
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	120,439	169,812	60,856
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 169,230	$ 120,439	$ 169,812
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow informational			
Cash paid for interest	$ 11	$ 15	$ 20
Cash paid for taxes	$ 320	$ 1,240	$ 523

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of the Company. Omnicell, Inc. ("Omnicell," "our," "us," "we," or the "Company") was incorporated in California in 1992 under the name Omnicell Technologies, Inc. and reincorporated in Delaware in 2001 as Omnicell, Inc. We develop, market, sell and support medication and supply dispensing systems principally to the healthcare industry. Our market is primarily located in the United States.

Principles of consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In 2007, we completed an acquisition of Rioux Vision, Inc. The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations from this business combination from December 11, 2007, the date of acquisition. Additional disclosure related to the acquisition is provided in Note 2, "Acquisition."

Reclassifications. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year consolidated balance sheet to conform with the current year balance sheet presentation, including: inventory; accrued liabilities; deferred service revenue; and deferred gross profit. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year consolidated statement of operations to conform with the current year presentation, including: product revenues and service and other revenues. Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year consolidated statement of cash flows to conform with the current period presentation, including: excess tax benefits from employee stock plans and accrued liabilities. None of these reclassifications are material to the consolidated financial statements.

Use of estimates. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact the company in the future, actual results may be different from the estimates. Our critical accounting policies are those that affect our financial statements materially and involve difficult, subjective or complex judgments by management. Those policies are revenue recognition, share-based compensation, inventory valuation, valuation of goodwill and purchased intangibles, valuation of long-lived assets and accounting for income taxes.

Cash and cash equivalents. We classify investments as cash equivalents if their original or remaining contractual maturity is three months or less at the date of purchase. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. Our cash and cash equivalents are maintained in demand deposit accounts with financial institutions of high credit quality and are invested in institutional money market funds, short-term bank time deposits and similar short duration instruments with fixed maturities from overnight to three months. We continuously monitor the creditworthiness of the financial institutions and institutional money market funds in which we invest our surplus funds. We have not experienced any credit losses from our cash investments.

We classify investments as short-term investments if their original or remaining maturities are greater than three months and their remaining maturities are one year or less.

Fair value of financial instruments. Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" (formerly referred to as SFAS

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

No. 157), on a prospective basis for our financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis using the fair value hierarchy established in ASC 820.

ASC 820 describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

Level 1 inputs, which include quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 inputs, which include observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 inputs, which include unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the underlying asset or liability. Level 3 assets and liabilities include those whose fair value measurements are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar valuation techniques, as well as significant management judgment or estimation.

At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, our financial assets utilizing Level 1 inputs included cash equivalents. For these items, quoted market prices are readily available and fair value approximates carrying value. We do not currently have any material financial instruments utilizing Level 2 and Level 3 inputs.

Revenue recognition. Our products include hardware equipment integrated with software that is essential to the functionality of the equipment. Additionally, we provide unspecified upgrades and enhancements related to our integrated software through our maintenance contracts for most of our products. Accordingly, we account for revenue in accordance with ASC 985, "Software" (formerly referred to as SOP No. 97-2), and all related interpretations. For arrangements with multiple elements, we allocate revenue to each element using the residual method based on vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of the undelivered elements. VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements is based on the price charged when the element is sold separately.

Post-installation technical support, such as phone support, on-site service, parts and access to software upgrades, when and if available, is provided by us under separate support services terms. We recognize revenue for support services ratably over the related support services contract period.

We recognize revenue when the earnings process is complete, based upon our evaluation of whether the following four criteria have been met:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement. We use signed customer contracts and signed customer purchase orders as evidence of an arrangement for leases and sales. For service engagements, we use a signed services agreement and a statement of work to evidence an arrangement.

Product delivery. Software and hardware delivery is deemed to occur upon successful installation and receipt of a signed and dated customer confirmation of installation letter providing evidence that we have delivered what the customer ordered. Product delivery is deemed to have occurred upon receipt of a signed and dated customer confirmation letter in instances of a customer self-installed installation.

Fee is fixed or determinable. We assess whether a fee is fixed or determinable at the outset of the arrangement based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. We have

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

established a history of collecting under the original contract without providing concessions on payments, products or services.

Collection is probable. We assess the probability of collecting from each customer at the outset of the arrangement based on a number of factors, including the customer's payment history and its current creditworthiness. If, in our judgment, collection of a fee is not probable, we defer the revenue until the uncertainty is removed, which generally means revenue is recognized upon our receipt of cash payment. Our historical experience has been that collection from our customers is generally probable.

In general, for sales not requiring our installation or modification, we recognize sales on delivery of products to our customers. We recognize sales on shipment to distributors since we do not allow for rights of return. We separately sell training and professional services which are not part of multiple element arrangements and not integral to the performance of our systems. We recognize revenue on training and professional services as they are performed.

A portion of our sales is made through multi-year lease agreements. We generally sell our non-U.S. government leases to third-party leasing finance companies on a non-recourse basis and recognize revenue on these leases at the net present value of the lease payment stream. We exclude from revenues any amounts paid to us related to the termination of an existing lease. Generally, we have no obligation to the leasing company once the lease is sold. Some of our lease sales, mostly those relating to U.S. government hospitals, are retained in-house as sales-type leases which we account for in accordance with ASC 840, "Leases" (formerly SFAS No. 13). We recognize revenues on sales-type leases at completion of our installation obligation, and at the beginning of the non-cancelable payment terms. The revenue recognized is calculated at the net present value of the future payment stream. Interest income on sales-type leases is recognized in product revenue using the interest method.

Accounts receivable, net. We actively manage our accounts receivable to minimize credit risk. We typically sell to customers for which there is a history of successful collection. New customers are subject to a credit review process, which evaluates the customers' financial position and ability to pay. We continually monitor and evaluate the collectability of our trade receivables based on a combination of factors. We record specific allowances for doubtful accounts when we become aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligation to us such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration of financial position. Estimates are used in determining our allowances for all other customers based on factors such as current trends, the length of time the receivables are past due and historical collection experience. While we believe that our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is adequate and that the judgment applied is appropriate, such amounts estimated could differ materially from what will actually be uncollectible in the future.

Sales of accounts receivable. We offer our non-government customers multi-year, non-cancelable payment terms. Generally we sell non-U.S. government receivables to third-party leasing companies on a non-recourse basis. We reflect the financing costs on the sale of these receivables as a component of our revenue. We record our revenue at the net present value of the multi-year payment stream using the contractual interest rate charged to us by the third-party leasing company. We record the sale of our accounts receivables as "true sales" in accordance with ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing" (formerly SFAS No. 140). During the years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007, we transferred non-recourse accounts receivable totaling $53.7 million, $61.4 million and $62.1 million, respectively, which approximated fair value, to leasing companies on a non-recourse basis. At December 31, 2009 and

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2008, accounts receivable included approximately $1.6 million and $4.7 million, respectively, from leasing companies for transferred non-recourse accounts receivable.

Concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of our combined accounts receivable balance at December 31, 2009. One customer accounted for $6.7 million or 11.5% of our consolidated accounts receivable balance at December 31, 2008.

Geographic risk. Approximately 6% of our product revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 1% of our product revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 was from foreign countries. Less than 1% of our net assets were located in foreign countries at both December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Dependence on suppliers. We have significant supply agreements with two suppliers for construction and supply of several sub-assemblies and inventory management of sub-assemblies used in our hardware products. There are no minimum purchase requirements. The contracts may be terminated by either the supplier or by us without cause and at any time upon delivery of from two to six months' notice. Purchases from these suppliers for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were approximately $21.4 million, $25.2 million and $18.2 million, respectively.

Inventory. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (utilizing standard costs, which approximate the first-in, first-out method) or market. We routinely assess on-hand inventory for timely identification and measurement of obsolete, slow-moving or otherwise impaired inventory. We write down our inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than we projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Property and equipment. Property and equipment less accumulated depreciation are stated at historical cost. We develop molds and dies for long-term supply arrangements and capitalize those development costs as equipment. There was $0.5 million of these pre-production costs related to long-term supply arrangements capitalized at December 31, 2009 and no corresponding costs in prior years. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are provided over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, as follows:

Computer equipment and related software	3 5 years
Leasehold and building improvements	Shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Equipment and vehicles	2 5 years

Internal Use Software. We capitalize costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with ASC 350-40, "Internal-Use Software" (formerly referred to as SOP 98-1). Software obtained for internal use has generally been enterprise-level business and finance software that we customize to meet our specific operational needs. Costs incurred in the application development phase are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives, which is generally five years. Costs recognized in the preliminary project phase and the post-implementation phase are expensed as incurred. At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had $7.6 million and $7.4 million of costs

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

related to application development of enterprise-level software included in property and equipment, respectively.

Software development costs. We capitalize software development costs in accordance with ASC 985-20, "Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 86), under which certain software development costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility may be capitalized and amortized over the estimated lives of the related products. We establish feasibility when we complete a working model and amortize development costs over the estimated lives of the related products ranging from three to five years. During 2009 and 2008, we capitalized software development costs of $3.0 million and $1.2 million, respectively, which are presented in other assets. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we charged to cost of revenues $0.5 million, $0.5 million and $0.6 million, respectively, for amortization of capitalized software development costs. All development costs prior to the completion of a working model are recognized as research and development expense.

Long-lived assets including goodwill and other intangibles. We account for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350, "Intangibles Goodwill and Other" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 142). Under ASC 350, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized; rather, they are tested for impairment at least annually or sooner whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired. We perform our goodwill impairment tests during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual tests in certain circumstances. We have not recognized any goodwill impairment charges in the periods presented. ASC 350 also requires intangible assets with finite lives be amortized over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 144). We are currently amortizing other intangible assets with finite lives over their useful lives from three to 20 years.

We review property and equipment, capitalized software, patents and certain purchased intangibles, excluding goodwill, for impairment in accordance with ASC 360. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property and equipment and certain purchased intangibles with finite lives are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair value. The impairment charges are recorded as a selling, general and administrative expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Please refer to Note 7, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," for more information.

Deferred revenue and deferred gross profits. Deferred revenue arises when customers are billed for products and/or services in advance of revenue recognition. Our deferred revenue consists primarily of unearned revenue on sale of equipment for which installation has not been completed, and software licenses for which revenue is recognized in installments over the duration of the license and the unearned portion of support service contracts.

Share-based compensation. We account for share-based compensation plans in accordance to the provisions of ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 123(R)). We estimate the fair value of our employee stock awards at the date of grant using certain subjective assumptions, such as expected volatility, which is based on a combination of historical and market-based implied

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

volatility, and the expected term of the awards which is based on our historical experience of employee stock option exercises including forfeitures. Our valuation assumptions used in estimating the fair value of share-based awards may change in future periods. We recognize the fair value of awards over the vesting period or the requisite service period. In addition, we calculate our pool of excess tax benefits available within additional paid-in capital in accordance with the provisions ASC 718.

Income taxes. We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 109). This accounting standard prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded against net deferred tax assets when we believe it is more likely than not that some of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management performs assessments regarding the realization of deferred tax assets considering all available evidence, both positive and negative. These assessments require that management make significant judgments and evaluations of uncertainties in the interpretation of complex tax regulations. Actual results could differ from our estimates. We also recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority.

Please refer to Note 13, "Income Taxes" for further information.

Shipping and handling costs. Our shipping and handling costs charged to customers are included in net revenue and the associated expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses for all periods presented. Shipping and handling costs amounted to $1.9 million, $2.6 million and $2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Advertising. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and amounted to $0.7 million, $0.6 million and $0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Operating leases. We lease our buildings under operating leases accounted for in accordance with ASC 840, "Leases" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 13).

Sales taxes. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are not included in our revenue.

Net income per share. Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income the numerator by the weighted average number of shares outstanding the denominator during the period excluding the dilutive effect of stock options and other employee stock plans. Diluted net income per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. In computing diluted net income per share under the treasury stock method, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the proceeds of stock option exercises.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of our foreign subsidiary is the U.S. dollar. Non-functional currency monetary balances are re-measured into the functional currency of the subsidiary with any related gain or loss recorded in other income, in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Segment information. We manage our business on the basis of one reportable segment. Our products and technologies share similar distribution channels and customers and are sold primarily to hospitals and healthcare facilities to improve patient safety and care and enhance operational efficiency. Our sole operating segment is medication and supply dispensing systems. Substantially all of our long-lived assets are located in the United States. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, substantially all of our total revenues and gross profits were generated by the medication and supply dispensing systems operating segment from customers in the United States and no one customer accounted for greater than 10% of our revenues.

Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force No. 06-2, "Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43," or EITF No. 06-2. EITF No. 06-2 has been codified as ASC 710, "Compensation General," and requires measurement of compensation costs associated with a sabbatical or other similar benefit arrangement over the requisite service period if the obligation relates to rights that vest or accumulate. We adopted EITF No. 06-2 through a cumulative-effect adjustment, resulting in an adjustment of $0.5 million to the opening balance of accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2007. As required by ASC 710, compensation costs associated with sabbatical leave is recorded for all employees on a straight-line basis over the four year accumulation period. We ceased our sabbatical policy during 2009 and relieved liabilities associated with it. Sabbatical expenses totaled $0.1 million and $0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We also adopted FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007. FIN 48 has been codified as ASC 740, "Income Taxes." See Note 13, "Income Taxes" for further discussion.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard, or SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations," or SFAS No. 141(R), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) has been codified as ASC 805, "Business Combinations," and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The accounting standard also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. ASC 805 is effective for all business combination transactions.

In July 2009, the FASB released the final version of its new "Accounting Standards Codification" (Codification) as the single authoritative source for GAAP. While not intended to change GAAP, the Codification significantly changes the way in which the accounting literature is organized, combining all authoritative standards into a comprehensive, topically organized database. All existing accounting standard documents were superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Codification is considered nonauthoritative, other than guidance issued by the SEC. The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending on or after September 15, 2009. We adopted the Codification in our interim financial statements for the third quarter of fiscal 2009, which had no impact on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations," or SFAS No. 141(R), which replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141(R) has been codified as ASC 805, "Business Combinations", and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. The accounting standard also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. ASC 805 is effective for all future business combination transactions and will differ from the accounting we used for prior acquisitions.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 141(R)-1 "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies," or FSP FAS 141(R)-1. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in ASC 805, "Business Combinations," for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for contingent assets and contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 141(R)-1 will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements unless and until we complete a business combination.

In April 2009, the FASB issued three related Staff Positions (FSP): (i) FSP 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly," or FSP FAS 157-4, (ii) FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments," or FSP FAS 115-2, and (iii) FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," or FSP FAS 107-1, which will be effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on how to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities under Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," in the current economic environment and reemphasizes that the objective of a fair value measurement remains an exit price. If we were to conclude that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity of the asset or liability in relation to normal market activities, quoted market values may not be representative of fair value and we may conclude that a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. FSP FAS 115-2 modifies ASC 320, "Investments Debt and Equity Securities," in requirements for recognizing other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities and revises the existing impairment model for such securities, by modifying the current intent and ability indicator in determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. FSP FAS 107-1 enhances the disclosure of instruments under the scope of ASC 825, "Financial Instruments," for both interim and annual periods. Our adoption of these Staff Positions did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS, No. 165, "Subsequent Events," which was codified as ASC 855, "Subsequent Events." ASC 855 requires an entity to disclose the date through which the entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that evaluation date is the date financial statements are

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 1. Organization & Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

issued (for public entities) or the date the financial statements were available to be issued (for nonpublic entities that do not widely distribute their financial statements). ASC 855 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. Our adoption of ASC 855 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued two SFAS which will become effective for annual reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009. These are SFAS No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140," and SFAS No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)." SFAS No. 166 removes the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity from ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing," and requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained and all liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer of financial assets accounted for as a sale. SFAS No. 167, codified in ASC 810, "Consolidation," requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and requires enhanced disclosures that will provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. Neither of these new standards is expected to impact our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Updates 2009-13 and 2009-14, or ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14, which amended ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition," and ASC 985, "Software," respectively. ASU 2009-13 requires companies to allocate revenue in multiple-element arrangements based on an element's estimated selling price if vendor-specific or other third-party evidence of value is not available. ASU 2009-14 revises the guidance regarding the types of arrangements that fall under the scope of the software recognition guidance, providing a scope exception for many transactions that were previously within the scope of ASC 985-605, including tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality and places them under ASC 605, thus requiring the new multiple-element revenue allocation under ASU 2009-13. Both ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14 are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Earlier application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these ASUs on our consolidated financial statements. We expect that our adoption of these ASUs will require substantial amounts of management's time and attention and may result in increased operating expenses.

Note 2. Acquisition

In December 2007, we acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Rioux Vision, Inc., or Rioux, a provider of system solutions to acute healthcare facilities, for an aggregate cash purchase price of $26.3 million of which $21.3 million was paid on closing and $5.0 million was held in escrow pending satisfaction of certain contingencies provided for in the stock purchase agreement between us and Rioux. All contingencies subject to the escrow were resolved in the second quarter of 2009 and all related escrow amounts have been released. Included in the purchase price were acquisition costs of $0.4 million. The acquisition of Rioux added mobile cart technology to our line of medication-use systems.

During 2008, we refined our valuation of the underlying net assets acquired based on finalizing the working capital valuation and the discovery of pre-existing liabilities and revised estimates of liabilities assumed at the acquisition date which increased goodwill by $1.9 million.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Acquisition (Continued)

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their fair values. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of the net tangible liabilities of $4.2 million and intangible assets acquired by $21.9 million, which was allocated to goodwill and will be deductible for tax purposes. Also, in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," we included a pre-acquisition contingency on our assessment of its fair value in our preliminary purchase price allocation. The fair value for this pre-acquisition contingency represents the amount we and Rioux agreed to adjust the purchase price as a result of our acceptance of any and all costs and risks relating to this contingency. The pre-acquisition contingency relates to an alleged patent infringement claim and is recorded as an accrued liability as of the acquisition date. Any future adjustment to amounts recorded for the pre-acquisition contingency will be included in our results of operations in the period in which the adjustment is determined. This contingency remains unresolved at December 31, 2009. Please refer to Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies," for more information.

The following table sets forth the components and fair values of the intangible assets associated with the Rioux acquisition (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Amortization Period
Acquired technology	$ 4,680	3 years
Customer relationships	2,940	8 years
Non-competition agreement	720	3 years
Trade name	220	2 years
Backlog	10	1 year
Total intangible assets	$ 8,570	

The fair value of intangible assets were valued using the excess earnings method under the income approach.

Pro forma financial information from this acquisition has not been presented as the historical operations of Rioux were not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, less shares subject to repurchase. Diluted net income per share is computed by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average number of shares less shares subject to repurchase plus, if dilutive, common stock equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Common stock equivalents include the effect of outstanding dilutive stock options computed using the treasury stock method. Since their impact is anti-dilutive, the total number of shares excluded from the calculations of diluted net income per share for the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were 4,061,857 shares, 1,713,276 shares and 696,530 shares, respectively.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 3. Net Income Per Share (Continued)

The calculation of basic and diluted net income per share is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Basic:			
Net income	$ 444	$ 12,724	$ 43,295
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	31,691	32,076	32,080
Net income per share basic	$ 0.01	$ 0.40	$ 1.35
Diluted:			
Net income	$ 444	$ 12,724	$ 43,295
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	31,691	32,076	32,080
Dilutive effect of employee stock plans	372	1,032	1,740
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	32,063	33,108	33,820
Net income per share diluted	$ 0.01	$ 0.38	$ 1.28

Note 4. Net Investment in Sales-Type Leases

Our sales-type leases are for terms generally ranging up to five years. Sales-type lease receivables are collateralized by the underlying equipment. The components of our net investment in sales-type leases are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Net minimum lease payments to be received	$ 17,164	$ 17,899
Less unearned interest income portion	2,001	2,575
Net investment in sales-type leases	15,163	15,324
Less current portion(1)	5,059	4,428
Non-current net investment in sales-type leases(2)	$ 10,104	$ 10,896

(1) A component of other current assets.

(2) Net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $0.6 million and $0.3 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Net Investment in Sales-Type Leases (Continued)

The minimum lease payments for each of the five succeeding fiscal years are as follows (in thousands):

2010	$ 6,314
2011	5,160
2012	3,394
2013	1,622
2014	673
Thereafter	1
Total	$ 17,164

Note 5. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Raw materials	$ 3,589	$ 6,156
Work in process	171	
Finished goods	6,742	6,801
Total	$ 10,502	$ 12,957

Note 6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Equipment and vehicles	$ 17,942	$ 16,824
Furniture and fixtures	1,236	1,165
Leasehold improvements	3,248	3,115
Purchased software	15,042	8,048
Capital in process	2,746	7,805
	40,214	36,957
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(27,005)	(20,777)
Property and equipment, net	$ 13,209	$ 16,180

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment was approximately $6.6 million, $5.7 million and $3.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Note 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Under ASC 350, "Intangibles Goodwill and Other," goodwill is not subject to amortization. We evaluate goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events and changes in

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In 2007, the increase in goodwill of $19.9 million was due to the acquisition of Rioux. In 2008, the increase in goodwill of $1.9 million was due to finalizing the working capital valuation, the discovery of pre-existing liabilities and revised estimates of liabilities assumed relating to the acquisition of Rioux. No goodwill impairment was recognized in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Goodwill and other intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Amortization Life
Indefinite-lived intangible:							
Company Trade name	$	$	$	$ 231	$	$ 231	Indefinite
Finite-lived intangibles:							
Customer base	3,184	999	2,185	3,184	631	2,553	5 - 8 years
Service contracts	268	268		268	268		5 years
Acquired technology	9,364	7,888	1,476	9,364	6,295	3,069	3 - 6 years
Patents	455	110	345	345	63	282	20 years
Product Trade name	220	220		220	116	104	2 years
Non-compete	720	493	227	720	253	467	3 years
Backlog	10	10		10	10		1 year
Total finite-lived intangibles	14,221	9,988	4,233	14,111	7,636	6,475	
Total other intangibles assets	14,221	9,988	4,233	14,342	7,636	6,706	
Goodwill	24,982		24,982	24,982		24,982	Indefinite
Net other intangible assets & goodwill	$ 39,203	$ 9,988	$ 29,215	$ 39,324	$ 7,636	$ 31,688	

During 2009, 2008 and 2007, we capitalized third-party costs associated with internally developed patent costs of $0.1 million, $0.2 million and $0.3 million, respectively. Additionally, in 2008, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately $0.2 million to write-off capitalized patents costs due to certain technologies either being abandoned or product lines being discontinued. The impairment charge is recorded as a selling, general and administrative expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately $0.2 million to write-off a trade name acquired in the BCX Technology, Inc acquisition, which took place in 2003. We no longer intend to use the trade name, so its value was zero and was completely impaired. In 2007, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately $0.2 million to write-off purchased acquired technology related to our acquisition of intellectual property from NextRx Corporation in December 2005. Impairment charges are recorded as a selling, general and administrative expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

Amortization expense of other intangible assets totaled $2.4 million, $2.8 million and $1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Amortization expenses are recorded in cost of product revenues and also in selling, general and administrative expenses, based on the nature of the underlying intangible asset. Estimated future amortization expense of the finite-lived intangible assets at December 31, 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

2010	$ 2,080
2011	377
2012	377
2013	377
2014	377
Thereafter	645
Total	$ 4,233

Note 8. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Long-term deposits	$ 473	$ 427
Capitalized software development costs, net of accumulated amortization of $2,569 and $2,103 in 2009 and 2008, respectively	4,127	1,554
Non-current deferred service billings receivable	4,347	6,529
Other assets	375	392
Total	$ 9,322	$ 8,902

Note 9. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Pre-acquisition contingency	$ 5,269	$ 6,107
Accrued GPO (Group Purchasing Organization) fees	2,932	1,753
Rebates and lease buyouts	1,140	
Product quality accrual		944
Deferred rent	806	756
Taxes payable	912	333
Advance payments from customers	662	47
Accrued professional fees	192	195
Obligations from sale of receivables		170

Other	84	52
Total	$ 11,997	$ 10,357

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 10. Deferred Gross Profit

Deferred gross profit consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Sales of medication and supply dispensing systems, which have been delivered and invoiced but not yet installed	$ 20,876	$ 24,576
Cost of sales, excluding installation costs	(7,187)	(7,928)
Deferred gross profit	$ 13,689	$ 16,648

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than one year	One to three years	Three to five years
Operating leases(1)	$ 8,489	$ 3,671	$ 4,663	$ 155
Commitments to contract manufacturers and suppliers(2)	3,705	3,705		
Total	$ 12,194	$ 7,376	$ 4,663	$ 155

(1) Commitments under operating leases relate primarily to leasehold property and office equipment. Rent expense totaled $4.6 million, $3.4 million and $2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(2) We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, we issue purchase orders with estimates of our requirements several months ahead of the delivery dates. We record a liability for firm, non-cancelable, and unconditional purchase commitments.

Legal Proceedings

On December 11, 2007, we acquired Rioux Vision, Inc., which had an existing lawsuit in progress at the time of that acquisition. Omnicell is now defending that lawsuit, as Rioux Vision is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Omnicell. On October 26, 2006, Rioux Vision was served with a complaint in a lawsuit entitled Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC v. Rioux Vision, Inc., Case Number 1:06-cv-02600, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, alleging claims of patent infringement regarding certain features of the mobile carts sold by Rioux Vision. On December 11, 2008, we were served with a complaint in a lawsuit entitled Flo Healthcare Solutions, LLC v. Omnicell, Inc., Case Number 1:06-cv-02600, in the same Court alleging similar claims of patent infringement regarding Omnicell's sale of the mobile carts acquired in the Rioux acquisition. In accordance with ASC 805, "Business Combinations," we included a pre-acquisition contingency based on our assessment of its fair value in our preliminary purchase price allocation. The fair value for this

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

pre-acquisition contingency represents the amount we and Rioux agreed to adjust the purchase price as a result of our acceptance of any and all costs and risks relating to this contingency. The pre-acquisition contingency was recorded as an accrued liability as of the acquisition date and is recorded as of December 31, 2009. While we cannot predict the outcome of this matter, there can be no assurance should an unfavorable outcome arise, that such outcome would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On March 4, 2009, we filed, but did not serve, a complaint against Healthcare Solutions, or Flo, entitled Omnicell, Inc. v. Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC, Case Number C09 00923, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, with respect to the infringement of Omnicell's U.S. Patent Number 6,604,019. Flo received a courtesy copy of the complaint. On March 10, 2009, we consented to a motion that Flo filed requesting a stay of the Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC v. Rioux Vision, Inc. lawsuit pending the final outcome, including all appeals, of the inter parties reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 6,721,178, currently before the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the Reexamination, which was granted. We consented to a similar motion filed by Flo with respect to the stay of the Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC v. Omnicell, Inc. lawsuit, which was also granted. Under a tolling agreement between the parties, we agreed to dismiss without prejudice the Omnicell, Inc. v. Flo Healthcare Solutions LLC lawsuit, and Omnicell and Flo agreed to toll further actions under all three lawsuits pending the final outcome, including all appeals, of the Reexamination. The parties are awaiting a response from the United States Patent and Trademark Office following the filing of appeal briefs.

On July 8, 2009, Medacist Solutions Group LLC filed a complaint against Omnicell in U.S. District Court in the Southern District of New York, entitled Medacist Solutions Group LLC v. Omnicell, Inc., case number 09 CV 6128, alleging infringement of Medacist U.S. Patent Number 6,842,736. The complaint also alleges, among other claims, that Omnicell breached the terms of a nondisclosure agreement it had entered into with Medacist, or the NDA, and that Omnicell misappropriated Medacist trade secrets and confidential information in violation of the NDA. Omnicell has responded to the complaint and intends to defend the matter vigorously.

As required under ASC 450, "Contingencies," we accrue for contingencies when we believe that a loss is probable and that we can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss. We have made an assessment of the probability of incurring any such losses and such amounts are reflected in accrued liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated above, the outcomes in these matters are not probable or reasonably estimable. We believe that we have valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against us. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and it is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these contingencies or because of the diversion of management's attention and the creation of significant expenses.

Note 12. Guarantees

As permitted under Delaware law and our by-laws and certificate of incorporation, we have agreements whereby we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was serving, at our request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments they could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, we have

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 12. Guarantees (Continued)

a directors' and officers' insurance policy that may enable us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. Assuming the applicability of coverage and the willingness of the insurer to assume coverage and subject to certain retention, loss limits and other policy provisions, we believe it is unlikely that we will be required to pay any material amounts pursuant to this indemnification obligation. However, no assurances can be given that the insurers will not attempt to dispute the validity, applicability or amount of coverage without expensive and time-consuming litigation against the insurers.

Additionally, we undertake indemnification obligations in our ordinary course of business in connection with, among other things, the licensing of our products and the provision of our technical services. Pursuant to these agreements, we may indemnify the other party for certain losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally our business affiliates or customers, in connection with various types of claims, which may include, without limitation, claims of intellectual property infringement, certain tax liabilities, negligence and intentional acts in the performance of services and violations of laws. The term of these indemnification obligations is generally perpetual. In general, we attempt to limit the maximum potential amount of future payments which we may be required to make under these indemnification obligations to the purchase price paid, but in some cases the obligation may not be so limited. In addition, we may, in certain situations, warrant that, for a certain period of time from the date of delivery, our software products will be free from defects in media or workmanship. From time to time, we may also warrant that our professional services will be performed in a good and workmanlike manner. In addition, it is our standard policy to seek to disclaim most warranties, including any implied or statutory warranties such as warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, quality and non-infringement, as well as any liability with respect to incidental, consequential, special, exemplary, punitive or similar damages. In some states, such disclaimers may not be enforceable. If necessary, we would provide for the estimated cost of product and service warranties based on specific warranty claims and claim history. However, in the recent past, we have not been subject to any significant claims for such losses and have not incurred any material costs in defending or settling claims related to these indemnification obligations. Accordingly, we believe it is unlikely that we will be required to pay any material amounts pursuant to this indemnification obligation.

Note 13. Income Taxes

The following is a geographical breakdown of income before the provision for income taxes (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Domestic	$ 844	$ 20,205	$ 24,001
Foreign	348	517	276
Total income before provision for income taxes	$ 1,192	$ 20,722	$ 24,277

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 13. Income Taxes (Continued)

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Current:			
Federal	$ 504	$ 4,437	$ 463
State	360	1,394	1,248
Foreign	27	54	41
Total current	891	5,885	1,752
Deferred:			
Federal	20	2,510	(17,134)
State	(163)	(351)	(3,636)
Foreign		(46)	
Total deferred	(143)	2,113	(20,770)
Total provision for (benefit from) income taxes	$ 748	$ 7,998	$ (19,018)

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal tax rate as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
U.S. federal tax provision at statutory rate	$ 417	$ 7,253	$ 8,494
State taxes	198	678	916
Non-deductible expenses	97	356	47
Share-based compensation expense	281	1,276	436
Research tax credits	10	(1,223)	
Release of valuation allowance			(28,706)
Other	(255)	(342)	(205)
Total	$ 748	$ 7,998	$ (19,018)

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 13. Income Taxes (Continued)

Significant components of our deferred tax assets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	$	$ 2,594
Tax credit carry forwards	2,845	7,180
Inventory related items	3,085	1,280
Reserves and accruals	92	2,224
Deferred revenue	11,912	11,964
Depreciation and amortization	251	2,243
Stock compensation	6,567	4,997
Other, net	161	872
Total deferred tax assets	24,913	33,354
Valuation allowance		(2,594)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 24,913	$ 30,760

Deferred income tax assets are provided for temporary differences that will result in future tax deductions or future taxable income, as well as the future benefit of tax credit carry forwards. In 2009, our deferred tax assets, before valuation allowance, decreased by approximately $8.4 million primarily due to allowable changes in accounting methods elected on prior year returns on certain temporary items and research tax credits related to ASC 718 for unrecognized stock option deductions.

Management believes it is more likely than not that forecasted income, together with the tax effects of the deferred tax liabilities, will be sufficient to fully recover the remaining deferred tax assets. In the event that the Company determines all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, the Company will make an adjustment to the valuation allowance that would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made.

Pursuant to the requirements of ASC 718, we do not include unrealized stock option attributes as components of our gross deferred tax assets. The tax effected amounts of gross unrealized net operating loss and business tax credit carry forwards excluded under ASC 718 for the year ended December 31, 2009 is approximately $13.2 million, which will result in additional paid in capital if and when realized as a reduction in taxes otherwise paid.

As of December 31, 2009, the federal and state net operating loss carry forwards available to reduce cash taxes for income tax purposes are approximately $11.5 million and $9.2 million, respectively. These net operating losses begin to expire in the years 2024 and 2010 for federal and state, respectively. For income tax purposes, we have federal and California research tax credits of approximately $6.3 million and $4.8 million, respectively. Federal research tax credits carry forwards of $72,000 will expire in years 2010 and 2011 while the remaining will expire in years 2017 through 2029. California credits are available indefinitely to reduce cash taxes otherwise payable. As discussed above, all net operating loss and tax credit carryovers, if realized will be recognized as additional paid in capital in that they are employee stock option tax attributes.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 13. Income Taxes (Continued)

We file income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction, various states and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities, including major jurisdiction as the United States, California and India. Our tax years beginning in 2004 remain open to audit by the Internal Revenue Service and various state and local tax authorities. In addition, we are effectively subject to federal and state tax examination adjustments for tax years ended on or after fiscal year 1995 and 2000, respectively, in that we have net operating loss and research tax credit carry forwards from these years that could be subject to adjustment, if and when utilized. The India statute of limitations remains open for years 2003 through 2009.

In 2005, Omnicell Corporation (India) Private Limited received a tax holiday from the Indian tax authorities attributed to its call center and research and development activities. This tax holiday is set to expire in 2010. Notwithstanding qualification for this tax holiday, we are subject to minimum tax rules which override the full tax exemption. During 2009, we were subject to a minimum tax on this income in India at a rate of approximately 17%. The net impact on earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2009 attributable to the tax holiday is estimated not to be material.

We did not provide for U.S. federal income and state income taxes on accumulated and current earnings of our India subsidiary because these earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested. If we expect or distribute those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, we would be subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes and reported as a component of income tax expense.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted FIN 48, codified as ASC 740-10, which prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that we have taken or expect to take on a tax return.

The aggregate changes in the balance of gross unrecognized tax benefits, which excludes interest and penalties, for the two years ended December 31, 2009 is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2007	$ 35
Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period	3,051
Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period	573
Balance as of December 31, 2008	3,659
Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period	448
Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period	346
Decreases related to expiration of statute of limitations	(158)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	$ 4,295

During 2009, we recorded total gross unrecognized tax expense of approximately $0.1 million, primarily due to uncertain tax positions related to our tax credits and tax treatment of certain temporary differences. As of December 31, 2009, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, if realized, would affect our effective tax rate by approximately $3.4 million. We recognize interest and/or penalties related to uncertain tax positions in operating expenses, which for 2009 and 2008 were immaterial. We do not believe there will be any material changes in our unrecognized tax positions over the next twelve months.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Stockholders' Equity, 401(k) and Stock Option Plans

Treasury Stock

During 2008, our board of directors authorized stock repurchase programs for the repurchase of up to $90.0 million of our common stock. For the year ended December 31, 2008, shares with an aggregate value of $65.0 million, excluding broker commissions of $0.1 million, were repurchased. All repurchased shares were recorded as treasury stock and were accounted for under the cost method. No repurchased shares have been retired. The timing, price and volume of the repurchase of the remaining $25.0 million of shares will be based on market conditions, relevant securities laws and other factors. The stock repurchase program does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of shares, and we may terminate or suspend the repurchase program at any time. Through December 31, 2008, a total of 4,066,296 shares at an average cost of $16.00 per share were repurchased through a combination of open market purchases and pursuant to a 10b5-1 trading plan. No shares have been repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2009. Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we withheld 16,855 shares, 10,396 shares and 1,759 shares, respectively from employees to satisfy tax withholding obligations on the vesting of restricted stock.

Secondary Offering

In May 2007, we issued 4,485,000 shares of our common stock in a public offering at an offering price of $21.50 per share. The net proceeds to us were $90.2 million, which is net of both underwriting discounts and offering expenses of $6.2 million.

Share Purchase Rights Plan

On February 6, 2003, our board of directors approved the adoption of a Share Purchase Rights Plan, or the Rights Plan. Terms of the Rights Plan provide for a dividend distribution of one preferred share purchase right, or a Right, for each outstanding share of our common stock, par value $0.001 per share. The dividend was payable on February 27, 2003 to the stockholders of record on that date.

The Rights are not exercisable until the distribution date, which is the earlier of the date of a public announcement that a person, entity or group of affiliated or associated persons have acquired beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding share of our common stock (an "Acquiring Person") or (ii) 10 business days (or such later date as may be determined by action of the board of directors prior to such time as any person or entity becomes an Acquiring Person) following the commencement of, or announcement of an intention to commence, a tender offer or exchange offer the consummation of which would result in any person or entity becoming an Acquiring Person. In the event that any person or group of affiliated or associated persons becomes an Acquiring Person or a tender offer is commenced or announced to commence, each stockholder holding a Right will thereafter have the right to receive upon exercise of the Right that number of shares of Common Stock having a market value of two times the exercise price of the Right. The description and terms of the Rights are set forth in a Rights Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2003 entered into between us and EquiServe Trust Company, N.A., as rights agent. Sutter Hill Ventures and ABS Capital Partners and their respective affiliated entities will be exempt from the Rights Plan, unless they acquire beneficial ownership of 17.5% or 22.5% or more, respectively, of our common stock. At no time will the Rights have any voting power. The Rights will expire on February 27, 2013, unless the Rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged by Omnicell.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Stockholders' Equity, 401(k) and Stock Option Plans (Continued)

401(k) Plan

We have established a 401(k) tax-deferred savings plan, whereby eligible employees may contribute a percentage of their eligible compensation, but not greater than 75% of their earnings, up to the maximum as required by law. On January 1, 2009, the company began matching 401(k) contributions, up to 3% maximum of employee contributions. The total company 401(k) contributions during 2009 were $0.5 million.

Description of Share-Based Plans

Equity Incentive Plan. On May 19, 2009, at the Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, or the 2009 Annual Meeting, our stockholders approved the Omnicell, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2009 Plan. The 2009 Plan succeeds the 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, and the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan, together the Prior Plans. No additional awards will be granted under any of the Prior Plans; however, all outstanding stock awards granted under the Prior Plans continue to be subject to the terms and conditions as set forth in the agreements evidencing such stock awards. At December 31, 2009, 1,671,481 shares of common stock were reserved for future issuance under the 2009 Plan.

Options granted under the 2009 Plan generally become exercisable over periods of up to four years, generally with one-fourth of the shares vesting one year from the vesting commencement date with respect to initial grants, and the remaining shares vesting in 36 equal monthly installments thereafter; however our board of directors may impose different vesting terms at its discretion on any award. Options under the 2009 Plan generally expire ten years from the date of grant. We also grant both restricted stock and restricted stock units, or RSUs, to participants under the 2009 plan. The board of directors determines the award amount, the vesting provisions and the expiration period (not to exceed ten years) for each grant. Grants of restricted stock to non-employee directors are granted on the date of our annual meeting of stockholders and vest in full on the date of our next annual meeting of stockholders, provided such non-employee director remains a director on such date. The fair value of the stock on the date of issuance is amortized to expense from the date of grant to the date of vesting. RSUs granted to employees generally vest over a period of four years and are expensed ratably on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. We consider the dilutive impact of options, restricted stock and restricted stock units in our diluted net income per share calculation.

The board of directors shall administer the 2009 Plan unless and until the board of directors delegates administration to a committee. The Board has delegated administration of the 2009 Plan to the Compensation Committee of the Board and the 2009 Plan is generally administered by such committee. The board of directors may suspend or terminate the 2009 Plan at any time. The board of directors may also amend the 2009 Plan at any time or from time to time. However, no amendment will be effective unless approved by our stockholders after its adoption by the board of directors to the extent stockholder approval is necessary to satisfy the applicable listing requirements of NASDAQ.

If we sell, lease or dispose of all or substantially all of our assets, or we are acquired pursuant to a merger or consolidation, then the surviving entity may assume or substitute all outstanding awards under the 2009 Plan. If the surviving entity does not assume or substitute these awards, then generally the stock awards will immediately and fully vest.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 14. Stockholders' Equity, 401(k) and Stock Option Plans (Continued)

1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. We have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or ESPP, under which employees can purchase shares of our common stock based on a percentage of their compensation, but not greater than 15% of their earnings, up to a maximum of $25,000 of fair value per year. The purchase price per share must be equal to the lower of 85% of the fair value of the common stock at the beginning of a 24-month offering period or the end of each six-month purchasing period. As of December 31, 2009, 2,508,016 shares had been issued under the ESPP. At our 2009 Annual Meeting, the stockholders approved an amendment to the ESPP, which added 2,622,426 shares to the reserve for future issuance. As of December 31, 2009, there were a total of 2,823,539 shares reserved for future issuance under the ESPP. During the year ended December 31, 2009, 392,159 shares of common stock were purchased under the ESPP.

Note 15. Share-Based Compensation

We adopted ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" using the modified prospective transition method beginning January 1, 2006. For awards granted prior to but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006 share-based compensation expense was based on the grant-date fair value previously estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 and adjusted for estimated forfeitures. We have recognized compensation expense based on the estimated grant date fair value method required under ASC 718 using straight-line amortization method. As ASC 718 requires that share-based compensation expense be based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest, estimated share-based compensation in 2009, 2008 and 2007 has been reduced for estimated forfeitures.

Total share-based compensation resulting from stock option grants, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and shares purchased under our ESPP were included in our consolidated statements of operations as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cost of revenues	$ 1,478	$ 1,610	$ 1,488
Research and development	1,184	1,204	1,109
Selling, general and administrative	7,063	8,351	8,565
Total share-based compensation expense	$ 9,725	$ 11,165	$ 11,162

We did not capitalize any share-based compensation into inventory during 2009 or 2008 as it was not material. Share-based compensation capitalized in inventory at December 31, 2007 was $0.1 million. Income tax (charges) benefits realized from share-based compensation and increases (decreases) to additional paid in capital during 2009, 2008 and 2007 were $(5.5) million, $12.2 million and $4.9 million, respectively.

Valuation Assumptions

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. The fair value of shares issued under the employee stock purchase plans

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 15. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

is estimated on the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The weighted average assumptions used for options granted and ESPP in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
Stock Option Plans	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Risk-free interest rate(1)	2.3%	2.9%	4.7%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Volatility(2)	60.2%	53.6%	56.3%
Expected life(3)	5.0 yrs	4.7 yrs	4.8 yrs

	Year Ended December 31,		
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Risk-free interest rate(1)	0.7%	2.1%	4.9%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Volatility(2)	67.6%	55.1%	42.5%
Expected life(3)	0.5 2 yrs	0.5 2 yrs	0.5 2 yrs

(1) The risk-free interest rate for both stock options and the ESPP is based on the zero-coupon U.S. Treasury rate curve in effect at the time of the option grant or at the beginning of the ESPP offering period.

(2) Expected volatility for both stock options and the ESPP reflects a combination of historical and market-based implied volatility consistent with ASC 718 and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin 107. In 2007, we determined that the combination of historical and market-based implied volatility provides a more accurate reflection of our market conditions and is more representative of future stock price trends than employing solely historical volatility.

(3) Represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, which is derived from historical data on employee exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 15. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

Share-Based Payment Award Activity

A summary of option activity under the Plans for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is presented below:

Options:	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	5,238	$ 9.85
Granted	1,111	$ 22.71
Exercised	(1,461)	$ 9.22
Expired	(43)	$ 13.44
Forfeited	(212)	$ 14.82
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	4,633	$ 12.87
Granted	751	$ 16.05
Exercised	(478)	$ 9.55
Expired	(31)	$ 16.60
Forfeited	(164)	$ 19.99
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	4,711	$ 13.45
Granted	788	$ 8.72
Exercised	(126)	$ 8.81
Expired	(183)	$ 17.23
Forfeited	(442)	$ 13.81
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	4,748	$ 12.61
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2009	4,602	$ 12.66
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	3,452	$ 12.35

Outstanding options at December 31, 2009 had a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 6.2 years and an aggregate intrinsic value of $8.6 million. Vested and expected to vest options had a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 6.1 years and an aggregate intrinsic value of $8.3 million. Exercisable options at December 31, 2009 had a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 5.3 years and an aggregate intrinsic value of $6.4 million.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 15. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

The ranges of outstanding and exercisable options for equity share-based payment awards as of December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices		Number Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options (Years)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Exercisable Options (in thousands)
$2.00	$5.60	514	$ 4.29	514	$ 4.29
$6.10	$7.94	673	$ 7.70	198	$ 7.13
$8.46	$10.22	518	$ 9.72	344	$ 9.71
$10.40	$10.58	590	$ 10.52	590	$ 10.52
$10.60	$11.58	625	$ 10.99	500	$ 11.05
$11.63	$14.82	498	$ 12.82	455	$ 12.80
$15.04	$20.51	484	$ 17.53	262	$ 18.07
$20.80	$22.63	555	$ 21.22	422	$ 21.29
$23.86	$26.99	189	$ 25.00	108	$ 24.89
$29.16	$29.16	102	$ 29.16	59	$ 29.16
$2.00	$29.16	4,748	$ 12.61	3,452	$ 12.35

As of December 31, 2009, $10.0 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested options is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years. The weighted average fair value of options granted was $4.57, $7.69 and $12.07 during 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The intrinsic value of options exercised during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was $0.3 million and $4.5 million and $19.9 million, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was $5.6 million, $7.6 million and $8.2 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

A summary of activity of restricted stock granted under the Plans as of December 31, 2009 is presented below:

	Shares of Restricted Stock (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	17	18.85
Granted	15	22.71
Vested	(18)	19.06
Nonvested at December 31, 2007	14	22.63
Granted	41	11.91
Vested	(14)	22.63
Nonvested at December 31, 2008	41	11.91
Granted	52	9.25
Vested	(41)	11.91
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	52	9.25

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 15. Share-Based Compensation (Continued)

The fair value of restricted stock is the product of the number of shares granted and the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date. The total fair value of restricted stock grants vested in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was $0.5 million, $0.2 million and $0.4 million, respectively. Our unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock is approximately $0.2 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.4 years.

A summary of activity of restricted stock units, or RSUs, granted under the Plans as of December 31, 2009 is presented below:

	Restricted Stock Units (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	15	19.91
Granted	199	24.18
Vested	(24)	20.79
Forfeited	(10)	23.06
Nonvested at December 31, 2007	180	24.35
Granted	159	17.24
Vested	(66)	21.94
Forfeited	(37)	25.11
Nonvested at December 31, 2008	236	20.11
Granted	150	9.09
Vested	(91)	18.72
Forfeited	(31)	20.36
Nonvested at December 31, 2009	264	14.32

The fair value of RSUs is the product of the number of shares granted and the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date. The total fair value of RSUs vested in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was $1.6 million, $1.5 million and $0.6 million, respectively. Expected future compensation expense relating to RSUs outstanding on December 31, 2009 is $4.6 million over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

As of December 31, 2009, our unrecognized compensation cost related to the shares to be purchased under our ESPP was approximately $1.1 million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.6 years.

Note 16. Facilities Closure

On May 13, 2008, we announced plans to relocate our mobile cart manufacturing from Elgin, South Carolina to subcontract suppliers and our existing facility in Livermore, California. The consolidation of mobile cart manufacturing services in near proximity to our other manufacturing and development facilities supports our strategy to integrate medication management system technology with mobile cart technology. We incurred expenses of $0.7 million in connection with facility closure for the year ended December 31, 2008, including a $0.4 million one-time charge related to the termination of the lease for our facility in Elgin, South Carolina.

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OMNICELL, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 17. Restructuring

During the first quarter of 2009, we implemented a restructuring plan whereby we reduced our headcount from 844 full-time employees at December 31, 2008 to 756 full-time employees at March 31, 2009 to balance our expenses with our current business expectations. The restructuring plan accounted for a reduction in 103 employees, which was partially offset by hiring for newly created positions during the quarter. Affected employees were eligible for a severance package that included severance pay, continuation of benefits and outplacement services. We recorded restructuring charges of $1.2 million in cost of revenues and $1.3 million in operating expenses in connection with the restructuring and have completely paid all liabilities associated with the restructuring.

A summary of the restructuring activity during the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Severance Costs
Balance of accrual as of December 31, 2008	$
Charges	2,524
Payments	(2,524)
Balance of accrual as of December 31, 2009	$

Note 18. Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events, as defined by ASC 855, "Subsequent Events" (formerly referred to as SFAS No. 165), through February 23, 2010, the day our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 were issued and conclude there are no additional disclosures required.

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SCHEDULE II

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(in thousands)

Allowances Deducted from Assets:	Balance at beginning of year	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Charged (credited) to other accounts	Describe charged to other accounts	Deductions	Describe deductions	Balance at end of year
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007							
Accounts receivable(1)	$ 1,533	$ 542	$ (244)	Recovery	$ (297)	Write-off	$ 1,534
Non-current investment in sales-type leases(1)	290	72					362
Total allowances deducted from assets	$ 1,823	$ 614	$ (244)		$ (297)		$ 1,896
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008							
Accounts receivable(1)	$ 1,534	$ 516			$ (513)	Write-off	$ 1,537
Non-current investment in sales-type leases(1)	362				(27)	Recovery	335
Total allowances deducted from assets	$ 1,896	$ 516			$ (540)		$ 1,872
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009							
Accounts receivable(1)	$ 1,537	$ (60)	$ (155)		$ (454)	Write-off	$ 868
Non-current investment in sales-type leases(1)	335	488	119				942
Total allowances deducted from assets	$ 1,872	$ 428	$ (36)		$ (454)		$ 1,810

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts.

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: February 23, 2010

OMNICELL, INC.

By: /s/ ROBIN G. SEIM

Robin G. Seim
Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each of the persons whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Randall A. Lipps and Robin G. Seim, each of them acting individually, as his or her attorney-in-fact, each with the full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorney-in-fact and any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ RANDALL A. LIPPS Randall A. Lipps	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board *(Principal Executive Officer)*	February 23, 2010
/s/ ROBIN G. SEIM Robin G. Seim	Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer *(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)*	February 23, 2010
/s/ MARY E. FOLEY Mary E. Foley	Director	February 19, 2010
/s/ JAMES T. JUDSON James T. Judson	Director	February 17, 2010

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Signature	Title	Date
/s/ WILLIAM H. YOUNGER, JR. William H. Younger, Jr.	Director	February 23, 2010
/s/ RANDY D. LINDHOLM Randy D. Lindholm	Director	February 23, 2010
/s/ GARY S. PETERSMEYER Gary S. Petersmeyer	Director	February 21, 2010
/s/ DONALD C. WEGMILLER Donald C. Wegmiller	Director	February 22, 2010
/s/ SARA J. WHITE Sara J. White	Director	February 23, 2010
/s/ JOSEPH E. WHITTERS Joseph E. Whitters	Director	February 19, 2010

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Omnicell, Inc.
3.2(2)	Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock.
3.3(3)	Bylaws of Omnicell, Inc., as amended.
4.1(1)	Form of Common Stock Certificate.
4.2(4)	Rights Agreement, dated February 6, 2003, between Omnicell and EquiServe Trust Company, N.A.
10.1(1)	Real Property Lease, effective July 1, 1999, between Omnicell and Amli Commercial Properties Limited Partnership.
10.2(1)	Master Assignment Agreement and Master Sales Agreement, dated September 29, 1994, between Americorp Financial, Inc. and Omnicell, as amended.
10.3(1)	Group Purchasing Agreement, effective June 1, 1997, between Premier Purchasing Partners, L.P., and Omnicell.
10.4(1)	Letter Agreement, dated June 27, 1997, between the University Health System Consortium Services Corporation and Omnicell.
10.5(1)	Federal Supply Schedule Contract No. V797P3406k, effective August 7, 1997, between the Department of Veterans Affairs and Omnicell.
10.6(1)	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated December 18, 1998, between Omnicell and Baxter Healthcare Corporation, as amended.
10.7(1)	Form of Director and Officer Indemnity Agreement.
10.8	Reserved
10.9	Reserved
*10.10(5)	1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended.
*10.11(6)	1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.
*10.11A(7)	Form of Stock Unit Grant Notice and Form of Stock Unit Award Agreement for 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.
*10.11B(7)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice and Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.
10.12(1)	Collaborative Solutions Provider Agreement, dated July 10, 2001, between Omnicell and Bergen Brunswig Drug Company.
10.13(8)	Real Property Lease, dated June 30, 2003, between Shoreline Park, LLC and Omnicell, Inc.
*10.14(6)	2003 Equity Incentive Plan.
*10.15(9)	Employment Agreement, dated October 31, 2003, between Omnicell and Dan S. Johnston.
10.16(9)	Master Services Agreement, dated September 5, 2003, between Omnicell and Aditi Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
(10)	

*10.17 2009 Equity Incentive Plan.

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.18(11)	Master Lease/Loan Purchase Program Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2005, between Omnicell and De Lage Landen Financial Services, Inc. as amended March 11, 2006.
*10.19A(12)	2008 Omnicell Quarterly Executive Bonus Plan.
*10.19B(13)	Addendum to the 2008 Quarterly Executive Bonus Plan.
*10.20(14)	2009 Omnicell Quarterly Executive Bonus Plan.
*10.21(15)	Employment Agreement, dated November 28, 2005, between Omnicell and Robin G. Seim.
*10.22(12)	2008 Executive Officer Compensation (through April 1, 2009).
*10.23(16)	2009 Executive Officer Compensation (effective April 1, 2009).
*10.24(17)	Form of Change of Control Agreement.
*10.25(18)	Employment Agreement, dated March 6, 2006, between Omnicell and Renee M. Luhr.
10.26(19)	Master Lease/Loan Purchase Program Agreement, dated as of April 3, 2006, between Omnicell and General Electric Capital Corporation.
*10.27(20)	Compensation Arrangement for Non-Employee Directors.
*10.28(21)	Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan.
10.29(3)	Real Property Lease, effective June 29, 2007, between Omnicell and Britannia Hacienda VIII LLC.
*10.30(13)	Employment Agreement dated October 17, 2008, between Omnicell and Nhat H. Ngo.
*10.31(13)	Separation Agreement and General Release, effective February 15, 2009 between Omnicell and Renee M. Luhr.
*10.32(13)	Employment Agreement dated December 5, 2008, between Omnicell and Marga Ortigas-Wedekind.
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Powers of Attorney. Reference is made to the signature page to this report.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15(e) (e).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15(e) (e).
32.1**	Certifications required by Rule 13a-14 (b) or Rule 15d-14 (b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §1350).

(1) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as amended, filed on March 14, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference.

(2)

Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 28, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on August 9, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.

(4) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 14, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

(5) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on August 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

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(6) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 23, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.

(7) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 17, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.

(8) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed on August 7, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

(9) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 8, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

(10) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 20, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(11) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 15, 2005 as amended by our Current Report on Form 8-K/A, filed on May 17, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

(12) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 12, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.

(13) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 23, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(14) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 10, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference. Reference is made to Item 5.02 of the Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.

(15) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on January 24, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

(16) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 9, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(17) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 16, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

(18) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 15, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

(19) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 9, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference.

(20) Reference is made to the disclosure under the caption "Director Compensation" included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 8, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(21) Previously filed as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 4, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference.

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* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** This certification attached hereto as Exhibit 32.1 accompanying this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not incorporated by reference into any filing of Omnicell, Inc. under the Securities Act of

1933, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

Confidential treatment has been granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. This exhibit omits the information subject to this confidentiality request. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the SEC.