CORVEL CORP
Form 10-Q
February 08, 2008

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2007

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 number 0-19291

CORVEL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	33-0282651
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
2010 Main Street, Suite 600 Irvine, CA	92614
(Address of principal executive office)	(zip code)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (949) 851-1473

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 þ No 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):

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant s Common Stock, $0.0001 Per Share, as of January 22, 2008 was 13,728,077.

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Part I Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements
CORVEL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,020,000	$ 11,320,000
Accounts receivable, net	41,027,000	40,452,000
Prepaid taxes and expenses	3,090,000	3,508,000
Deferred income taxes	5,150,000	5,139,000
Total current assets	64,287,000	60,419,000
Property and equipment, net	24,864,000	30,844,000
Goodwill	22,341,000	35,407,000
Other intangibles, net	1,970,000	3,588,000
Other assets	306,000	123,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 113,768,000	$ 130,381,000
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and taxes payable	$ 13,418,000	$ 14,243,000
Accrued liabilities	15,851,000	18,447,000
Total current liabilities	29,269,000	32,690,000
Deferred income taxes	5,302,000	6,113,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, $.0001 par value: 60,000,000 shares authorized; 25,320,089 shares (13,960,692, net of Treasury shares) and 25,414,491 shares (13,730,695, net of Treasury shares) issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2007, respectively	3,000	3,000
Paid-in-capital	75,554,000	78,880,000
Treasury Stock, (11,359,397 shares at March 31, 2007 and 11,683,796 shares at December 31, 2007)	(154,091,000)	(162,216,000)

Retained earnings	157,731,000	174,911,000
Total stockholders equity	79,197,000	91,578,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$ 113,768,000	$ 130,381,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
REVENUES	$ 66,580,000	$ 76,679,000
Cost of revenues	51,048,000	56,279,000
Gross profit	15,532,000	20,400,000
General and administrative expenses	9,263,000	10,584,000
Income before income tax provision	6,269,000	9,816,000
Income tax provision	2,444,000	3,829,000
NET INCOME	$ 3,825,000	$ 5,987,000
Net income per common and common equivalent share		
Basic	$ 0.27	$ 0.43
Diluted	$ 0.27	$ 0.43
Weighted average common and common equivalent		
Basic	14,026,000	13,813,000
Diluted	14,368,000	13,964,000

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CORVEL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS UNAUDITED

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
REVENUES	$ 203,671,000	$ 224,526,000
Cost of revenues	155,416,000	167,291,000
Gross profit	48,255,000	57,235,000
General and administrative expenses	26,472,000	29,059,000
Income before income tax provision	21,783,000	28,176,000
Income tax provision	8,495,000	10,996,000
NET INCOME	$ 13,288,000	$ 17,180,000
Net income per common and common equivalent share		
Basic	$ 0.94	$ 1.24
Diluted	$ 0.93	$ 1.22
Weighted average common and common equivalent		
Basic	14,091,000	13,889,000
Diluted	14,255,000	14,062,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CORVEL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS UNAUDITED

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
NET INCOME	$ 13,288,000	$ 17,180,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,615,000	8,686,000
Loss on disposal of assets	279,000	130,000
Tax benefits from stock options exercised	2,256,000	271,000
Stock compensation expense	921,000	1,156,000
Write-off of uncollectible accounts	2,387,000	2,195,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(1,435,000)	(258,000)
Prepaid taxes and expenses	(654,000)	(418,000)
Accounts and taxes payable	(355,000)	(252,000)
Accrued liabilities	777,000	(1,199,000)
Provision for deferred income taxes	(1,469,000)	149,000
Other assets	82,000	36,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,692,000	27,676,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Assets purchased in acquisition		(12,300,000)
Purchase of Property & Equipment	(5,516,000)	(12,201,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,516,000)	(24,501,000)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(16,631,000)	(8,125,000)
Tax effect of stock compensation expense	(359,000)	(451,000)
Exercise of employee stock purchase options	194,000	172,000
Exercise of common stock options	8,417,000	1,529,000
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,379,000)	(6,875,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,797,000	(3,700,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	14,206,000	15,020,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 24,003,000	$ 11,320,000

Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Income taxes paid	9,221,000	12,019,000
Interest paid		2,000
Non cash financing activity related to tax benefits	642,000	
Accrual of earnout related to acquisition		2,500,000
Software License		1,727,000

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note A Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited financial statements herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The accompanying interim financial statements have been prepared under the presumption that users of the interim financial information have either read or have access to the audited financial statements for the latest fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Accordingly, footnote disclosures which would substantially duplicate the disclosures contained in the March 31, 2007 audited financial statements have been omitted from these interim financial statements.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes for the year ended March 31, 2007 included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CorVel and its subsidiaries. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include the allowance for doubtful accounts, accrual for bonuses, and accruals for self-insurance reserves.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents consists of short-term, highly-liquid investment-grade, interest-bearing securities with maturities of 90 days or less when purchased. The carrying amounts of the Company s financial instruments approximate their fair values at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2007.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note A Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition: The Company s revenues are recognized primarily as services are rendered based on time and expenses incurred or units of production processed. A certain portion of the Company s revenues are derived from fee schedule auditing which is based on the number of provider charges audited and on a percentage of savings achieved for the Company s customers. We generally recognize revenue when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. We reduce revenue for estimated contractual allowances and record any amounts invoiced to the customer in advance of service performance as deferred revenue.

Accounts Receivable: The majority of the Company s accounts receivable are due from companies in the property and casualty insurance industries. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer s financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are due within 30 days and are stated at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the Company s previous loss history, the customer s current ability to pay its obligation to the Company and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. No one customer accounted for 10% or more of accounts receivable at either March 31, 2007 or December 31, 2007. No customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 or either three or nine month period ended December 31, 2006 or 2007.

Property and Equipment: Additions to property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided using the straight-line and accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from three to seven years.

The Company capitalizes software development costs intended for internal use. The Company accounts for internally developed software costs in accordance with SOP 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*. These costs are included in computer software in property and equipment and are amortized over a period of five years.

Long-Lived Assets: The carrying amount of all long-lived assets is evaluated periodically to determine if adjustment to the depreciation and amortization period or to the unamortized balance is warranted. Such evaluation is based principally on the expected utilization of the long-lived assets and the projected, undiscounted cash flows of the operations in which the long-lived assets are deployed.

Goodwill: Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, became effective beginning in 2003, and provides that goodwill, as well as identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives, should not be amortized. Accordingly, with the adoption of SFAS 142 on April 1, 2002, the Company discontinued the amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles. In addition, useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives were reevaluated on adoption of SFAS 142. Impairments are recognized when the expected future undiscounted cash flows derived from such assets are less than their carrying value. The Company measures any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model. A loss in the value of an investment will be recognized when it is determined that the decline in value is other than temporary. No impairment of long-lived assets has been recognized in the financial statements.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note A Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes: The Company provides for income taxes under the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates which are expected to be in effect when these differences reverse. Income tax expense is the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in net deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48) on April 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized no material adjustment in the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits.

Earnings Per Share: Earnings per common share-basic is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Earnings per common shares-diluted is based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the period. In calculating earnings per share, earnings are the same for the basic and diluted calculations. Weighted average shares outstanding decreased for diluted earnings per share due to the share repurchase program and a reduction in the treasury impact of stcok options.

Stock Split: During the quarter ended December 31, 2006, the Company s Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend with a record date of November 20, 2006 and a distribution date of December 8, 2006.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note B Stock Based Compensation and Stock Options

Under the Company s Restated Omnibus Incentive Plan (Formerly The Restated 1988 Executive Stock Option Plan) (the Plan) as in effect at December 31, 2007, options for up to 9,682,500 shares (adjusted for the three-for-two stock split in the form of a 50% stock dividend distributed on December 8, 2006 to shareholders of record on November 20, 2006) of the Company s common stock may be granted to employees, non-employee directors and consultants at exercise prices not less than the fair market value of the stock at the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan are non-statutory stock options and generally vest 25% one year from date of grant and the remaining 75% vesting ratably each month for the next 36 months. The options granted to employees and non-employee members of the board of directors expire at the end of five years and ten years from the date of grant, respectively. Prior to fiscal year 2007, the Company had not granted any performance-based stock options under the Plan. In May 2006, however, the Company granted options for 149,000 shares whose exercise price equaled the fair market value of the Company s common stock at the date of grant, which will only vest if the Company attains certain earnings per share targets, as established by the Company s Board of Directors, for calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010. The Company s current operating results for the calendar year 2007 are tracking towards the targets established by the Board of Directors. The Company included the performance based options in the stock compensation expense for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 due to the determination that it is probable that the targets will be achieved for the calendar year 2008. The Company has historically issued new shares to satisfy option exercises as opposed to issuing shares from treasury stock. Prior to the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the first quarter of fiscal year ending March 31, 2007, the Company accounted for its stock-based compensation under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25). Under APB 25, no stock option expense was reflected in net income because the Company grants stock options with an exercise price equal to the market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note B Stock Based Compensation and Stock Options (continued)

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment stock options based on estimated fair values and eliminates the intrinsic value-based method prescribed by APB 25.

The Company adopted SFAS 123R using the modified prospective transition method. Under this transition method, compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting periods for all stock options granted prior to, but not yet vested, as of March 31, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company s consolidated financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect the impact of SFAS 123R.

The table below shows the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007
Cost of revenues	$ 95,000	$ 146,000
General and administrative	241,000	279,000
Total cost of stock-based compensation included in income, before income tax	336,000	425,000
Amount of income tax benefit recognized	(131,000)	(166,000)
Amount charged against income	$ 205,000	$ 259,000
Effect on diluted income per share	($0.01)	($0.02)

	Nine Months Ended	
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007
Cost of revenues	$ 560,000	$ 373,000
General and administrative	361,000	783,000
Total cost of stock-based compensation included in income, before income tax	921,000	1,156,000
Amount of income tax benefit recognized	(359,000)	(451,000)
Amount charged against income	$ 562,000	$ 705,000
Effect on diluted income per share	($0.04)	($0.05)

As the Company achieves the earnings per share targets in calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010, the Company will recognize the performance based related expense, based upon the fair values on the date of grant, during the period

when it is determined that it is probable that the performance based options will be earned. The Company determined it is probable that the targets will be achieved for calendar year 2008 and the expense was recognized.

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CORVEL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note B Stock Based Compensation and Stock Options (continued)

The Company records compensation expense for employee stock options based on the estimated fair value of the options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the assumptions included in the table below. The Company uses historical data among other factors to estimate the expected volatility, the expected option life, and the expected forfeiture rate. The risk-free rate is based on the interest rate paid on a U.S. Treasury issue with a term similar to the estimated life of the option. Based upon the historical experience of options cancellations, the Company has estimated an annualized forfeiture rate of 6.3% and 6.9% for the three months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Forfeiture rates will be adjusted over the requisite service period when actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from the estimate. The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of options granted during the three months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
Risk-free interes t rate	4.60%	4.05%
Expected volatility	39%	40%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected forfeiture rate	6.30%	6.85%
Expected weighted average life of option in years	4.9 years	4.7 years

Under the Company s Restated Omnibus Incentive Plan (formerly the Restated 1988 Executive Stock Option Plan), (the Plan) as in effect at December 31, 2007, options for up to 9,682,500 shares of the Company s common stock may be granted at exercise prices not less than 100% of the fair value of the Company s common stock on date of grant. Of this amount, 1,294,134 shares of the Company s common stock remain available for future grant or issuance under the Plan. Options granted under the Plan are non-statutory stock options, and options granted generally have a maximum life of five years for employees and 10 years for non-employee directors. Options will generally become exercisable for 25% of the options shares one year from the date of grant and then, for the remaining 75% of the options, ratably over the following 36 months, respectively. All options granted in the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 had exercise prices that equaled the fair value of the Company s common stock on the date of grant and are non-statutory stock options.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note B Stock Based Compensation and Stock Options (continued)

Summarized information for all stock options for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2006		Three Months Ended December 31, 2007	
	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price
Options outstanding, beginning	1,364,057	$ 17.05	1,026,466	$ 18.57
Options granted	111,675	29.79	31,100	25.30
Options exercised	(358,790)	18.27	(41,330)	20.03
Options cancelled	(4,275)	18.66	(3,279)	21.37
Options outstanding, ending	1,112,667	$ 17.93	1,012,957	$ 18.71

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006		Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007	
	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price
Options outstanding, beginning	1,271,883	$ 17.28	1,021,141	$ 17.84
Options granted	469,275	19.29	104,900	26.47
Options exercised	(462,507)	18.00	(88,048)	17.89
Options cancelled	(165,984)	16.66	(25,036)	18.88
Options outstanding, ending	1,112,667	$ 17.93	1,012,957	$ 18.71

The following table summarizes the status of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2007:

Range of Exercise Price	Number of Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Outstanding Options Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable Options Number of Exercisable Options	Exercisable Options Weighted Average Exercise Price
$8.08 to $15.55	271,767	3.00	$ 12.91	147,250	$12.45
$15.76 to $15.79	272,553	3.26	$ 15.77	53,978	$15.77
$16.67 to $25.30	267,555	3.35	$ 19.98	176,352	$19.77
$25.83 to $47.70	201,082	4.07	$ 28.84	45,295	$27.72
Total	1,012,957	3.38	$ 18.71	422,875	$17.56

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note B Stock Based Compensation and Stock Options (continued)

A summary of the status for all outstanding options at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2007, and changes during the nine months then ended is presented in the table below:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value as of December 31, 2007
Options outstanding at March 31, 2007	1,021,141	$ 17.84		
Granted	104,900	26.47		
Exercised	(88,048)	17.89		
Cancelled forfeited	(24,015)	18.74		
Cancelled expired	(1,021)	22.26		
Ending outstanding	1,012,957	$ 18.71	3.38	$ 5,629,322
Ending vested and expected to vest	919,128	$ 18.68	3.33	$ 5,118,134
Ending exercisable	422,875	$ 17.56	2.68	$ 2,539,917

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the three months ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007, was $5.39 and $10.01, respectively.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company presented the tax benefit of all tax deductions resulting for the exercise of stock options and restricted stock awards as operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. SFAS 123R requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of grant-date fair value be reported as a financing activity, rather than an operating activity.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note C Treasury Stock

The Company s Board of Directors approved the commencement of a share repurchase program in the fall of 1996. In June 2006, the Company s Board of Directors approved a 1,500,000 share expansion to its existing share repurchase program, increasing the total number of shares approved for repurchase over the life of the program to 12,150,000 shares from 10,650,000 shares. Since the commencement of the share repurchase program, the Company has spent $162 million to repurchase 11,683,796 shares of its common stock, equal to 46% of the outstanding common stock had there been no repurchases. The average price of these repurchases is $13.88 per share. These purchases have been funded primarily from the net earnings of the Company, along with the proceeds from the exercise of common stock options. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, the Company repurchased 171,473 shares for $4.0 million. During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company repurchased 324,400 shares for $8.1 million. The Company had 13,730,695 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2007, after reduction for the 11,683,796 shares in treasury.

Note D Weighted Average Shares and Net Income Per Share

Weighted average basic common stock and common stock equivalent shares decreased from 14,026,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2006 to 13,813,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2007. Weighted average diluted common stock and common stock equivalent shares decreased from 14,368,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2006 to 13,964,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2007. The net decrease in both of these weighted share calculations is due to the repurchase of common stock as noted above, partially offset by an increase in shares outstanding due to the exercise of stock options in the Company s employee stock option plan.

Net income per common stock and common stock equivalent shares was computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common stock and common stock equivalent shares outstanding during the quarter. The calculations of the basic and diluted weighted shares for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, are as follows:

Income per Share	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
Net Income	$ 3,825,000	$ 5,987,000
Basic:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,026,000	13,813,000
Net Income per share	$ 0.27	$ 0.43
Diluted:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,026,000	13,813,000
Treasury stock impact of stock options	342,000	151,000
Total common and common equivalent shares	14,368,000	13,964,000
Net Income per share	$ 0.27	$ 0.43

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note D Weighted Average Shares and Net Income Per Share (continued)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2007
Net Income	$ 13,288,000	$ 17,180,000
Basic:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,091,000	13,889,000
Net Income per share	$ 0.94	$ 1.24

	2006	2007
Diluted:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,091,000	13,889,000
Treasury stock impact of stock options	164,000	173,000
Total common and common equivalent shares	14,255,000	14,062,000
Net Income per share	$ 0.93	$ 1.22

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note E Shareholder Rights Plan

During fiscal 1997, the Company s Board of Directors approved the adoption of a Shareholder Rights Plan. The Shareholder Rights Plan provides for a dividend distribution to CorVel stockholders of one preferred stock purchase right for each outstanding share of CorVel s common stock under certain circumstances. In April 2002, the Board of Directors of CorVel approved an amendment to the Company s existing shareholder rights agreement to extend the expiration date of the rights to February 10, 2012, increase the initial exercise price of each right to $118 and enable Fidelity Management & Research Company and its affiliates to purchase up to 18% of the shares of common stock of the Company without triggering the stockholder rights. The limitations under the stockholder rights agreement remain in effect for all other stockholders of the Company. The rights are designed to assure that all shareholders receive fair and equal treatment in the event of any proposed takeover of the Company and to encourage a potential acquirer to negotiate with the Board of Directors prior to attempting a takeover. The rights have an exercise price of $118 per right, subject to subsequent adjustment. The rights trade with the Company s common stock and will not be exercisable until the occurrence of certain takeover-related events.

Generally, the Shareholder Rights Plan provides that if a person or group acquires 15% or more of the Company s common stock without the approval of the Board, subject to certain exception, the holders of the rights, other than the acquiring person or group, would, under certain circumstances, have the right to purchase additional shares of the Company s common stock having a market value equal to two times the then-current exercise price of the right.

In addition, if the Company is thereafter merged into another entity, or if 50% or more of the Company s consolidated assets or earning power are sold, then the right will entitle its holder to buy common shares of the acquiring entity having a market value equal to two times the then-current exercise price of the right. The Company s Board of Directors may exchange or redeem the rights under certain conditions.

Note F Acquisitions

In December 2006, the Company s wholly owned subsidiary, CorVel Enterprise Comp, Inc., entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Hazelrigg Risk Management Services, Inc., a California based provider of integrated medical management, claims processing and technology services for workers compensation clients, and its affiliated companies (Hazelrigg) to acquire certain assets and liabilities of Hazelrigg, for an initial cash payment of $12 million. The acquisition closed in January 2007 and represented an expansion of CorVel s Enterprise Comp service offering in the Southern California marketplace. The seller of Hazelrigg also has the potential to receive up to an additional $2.5 million in a cash earnout based upon the revenue collected by the Hazelrigg business during the one-year period after consummation of the acquisition, which may be accelerated based upon the occurrence of certain post-acquisition events. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company accrued the $2.5 million under this obligation. During the quarter ended December 31, 2007 the earnout target was achieved.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note F Acquisitions (continued)

The following table summarizes the recorded value of the Hazelrigg assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition as adjusted to reflect the amount recognized on the earnout:

	Life	Amount
Accounts receivable, net		$ 1,100,000
Property and equipment, net		321,000
Covenant not to compete	5 years	250,000
Customer contracts	10 years	500,000
Customer relationships	10 years	500,000
Servicemark	15 years	250,000
TPA license	15 years	500,000
Goodwill		12,720,000
Subtotal		16,141,000
Less: Accounts payable and deferred income		1,348,000
Total		$ 14,793,000

In June 2007, the Company s wholly owned subsidiary, CorVel Enterprise Comp, Inc., acquired 100% of the stock of the The Schaffer Companies Ltd. (Schaffer) for $12.3 million in cash. Schaffer is a third party administrator headquartered in Maryland. The acquisition is expected to allow the Company to expand its service capabilities as a third-party administrator and provide claims processing services along with patient management services and network solutions services to an increased customer base. The sellers of Schaffer have the potential to receive up to an additional $3 million in a cash earnout based upon the revenue collected by the Schaffer business during the one-year period after completion of the acquisition. The Company will accrue the earnout when it is determinable beyond a reasonable doubt that the earnout target will be achieved. The results of Schaffer have been included in the Company s results for the seven month period ended December 31, 2007.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Schaffer assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	Life	Amount
Accounts receivable, net		$ 1,362,000
Property and equipment, net		586,000
Other assets		104,000
Covenant not to compete	5 years	500,000
Customer contracts	10 years	400,000
Customer relationships	10 years	400,000
Servicemark		200,000

	15 years	
TPA license	15 years	400,000
Goodwill		10,316,000
Subtotal		14,268,000
Less: Accounts payable and deferred income		1,968,000
Total		$ 12,300,000

The following supplemental unaudited pro forma information presents the combined operating results of the Company and the acquired businesses during the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007, as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of each of the periods presented. The pro forma information is based on the historical financial statements of the Company and that of the acquired businesses. Amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that may have been attained had the combinations been in effect at the beginning of the periods presented or that may be achieved in the future.

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CORVEL CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Note F Acquisitions (continued)

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006	2007
Pro forma revenue	$224,420,000	$226,463,000
Pro forma income before income taxes	$ 22,734,000	$ 28,201,000
Pro forma net income	$ 13,868,000	$ 17,196,000
Pro forma basic earnings per share	$ 0.98	$ 1.24
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	$ 0.97	$ 1.22

Note G Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets consist of the following at December 31, 2007:

Item	Life	Schaffer Acquisition Cost	Hazelrigg Acuisition Cost	Combined Intangible Cost	Amortization Expense-Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007	Accumulated Amortization as of December 17 December 31, 2007
Covenant not to compete	5 years	$ 500,000	$ 250,000	$ 750,000	$ 98,000	$ 105,000
Customer contracts	10 years	400,000	500,000	900,000	62,000	69,000
Customer relationships	10 years	400,000	500,000	900,000	62,000	69,000
Servicemark	15 years	200,000	250,000	450,000	20,000	23,000
TPA license	15 years	400,000	500,000	900,000	40,000	46,000
Total		$1,900,000	$2,000,000	$3,900,000	$282,000	$ 312,000

Note H Line of Credit

In August 2007, the Company, upon authorization by its Board of Directors, entered into a credit agreement with a financial institution to provide a revolving credit facility with borrowing capacity of up to $10 million. This agreement expires in September 2008. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest, at the Company s option, at a fixed LIBOR-based rate plus 1.25% or at the financial institution s fluctuating prime lending rate. The loan covenants require the Company to maintain the current assets to liabilities ratio of at least 1.25:1, debt to tangible net worth not greater than 1:1 and have positive net income. There are no outstanding revolving loans as of the date hereof, but letters of credit in the aggregate amount of $5.8 million have been issued under a letter of credit sub-limit that does not reduce the amount of borrowings available under the revolving credit facility.

Note I Paid-in-capital

In August 2007, the shareholders of CorVel Corporation approved an amendment to the Company s certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000.

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Item 2.

MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations may include certain forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including (without limitation) statements with respect to anticipated future operating and financial performance, growth and acquisition opportunities and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation. Words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, se estimates and should , and variations of these words and similar expressions, are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements made by the Company and its management are based on estimates, projections, beliefs and assumptions of management at the time of such statements and are not guarantees of future performance.

The Company disclaims any obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statement based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information or otherwise. Actual future performance, outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by the Company and its management as a result of a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Representative examples of these factors include (without limitation) general industry and economic conditions; cost of capital and capital requirements; competition from other managed care companies; the ability to expand certain areas of the Company s business; shifts in customer demands; the ability of the Company to produce market-competitive software; changes in operating expenses including employee wages, benefits and medical inflation; governmental and public policy changes; dependence on key personnel; possible litigation and legal liability in the course of operations; and the continued availability of financing in the amounts and at the terms necessary to support the Company s future business.

Overview

CorVel Corporation is an independent nationwide provider of medical cost containment and managed care services designed to address the escalating medical costs of workers compensation and auto policies. The Company s services are provided to insurance companies, third-party administrators (TPA s), and self-administered employers to assist them in managing the medical costs and monitoring the quality of care associated with healthcare claims.

Network Solutions Services

The Company s network solutions services are designed to reduce the price paid by its customers for medical services rendered in workers compensation cases, auto policies and, to a lesser extent, group health policies. The network solutions offered by the Company include automated medical fee auditing, preferred provider services, retrospective utilization review, independent medical examinations, MRI examinations, and inpatient bill review.

Patient Management Services

In addition to its network solutions services, the Company offers a range of patient management services, which involve working on a one-on-one basis with injured employees and their various healthcare professionals, employers and insurance company adjusters. The services are designed to monitor the medical necessity and appropriateness of healthcare services provided to workers compensation and other healthcare claimants and to expedite return to work. The Company offers these services on a stand-alone basis, or as an integrated component of its medical cost containment services. The Company expanded its patient management services to include the processing of claims for self-insured payors to property and casualty insurance with the January 2007 acquisition of the assets of Hazelrigg Risk Management Services and the June 2007 acquisition of the outstanding capital stock of The Schaffer Companies, Ltd.

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Organizational Structure

The Company s management is structured geographically with regional vice-presidents who report to the President of the Company. Each of these regional vice-presidents is responsible for all services provided by the Company in his or her particular region and for the operating results of the Company in multiple states. These regional vice presidents have area and district managers who are also responsible for all services provided by the Company in their given area and district.

Business Enterprise Segments

We operate in one reportable operating segment, managed care. The Company s services are delivered to its customers through its local offices in each region and financial information for the Company s operations follows this service delivery model. All regions provide the Company s patient management and network solutions services. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments in annual consolidated financial statements. The Company s internal financial reporting is segmented geographically, as discussed above, and managed on a geographic rather than service line basis, with virtually all of the Company s operating revenue generated within the United States.

Under SFAS 131, two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment for financial reporting purposes if aggregation is consistent with the objective and basic principles of SFAS 131, if the segments have similar economic characteristics, and if the segments are similar in each of the following areas: 1) the nature of products and services; 2) the nature of the production processes; 3) the type or class of customer for their products and services; and 4) the methods used to distribute their products or provide their services. We believe each of the Company s regions meet these criteria as they provide similar services to similar customers using similar methods of productions and similar methods to distribute their services.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The Company generated revenues of $76.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $10.1 million, or 15.2%, compared to revenues of $66.6 million for the quarter December 31, 2006.

The increase in revenues was due to the acquisitions of the assets of Hazelrigg Risk Management Services in January 2007 and the stock of Schaffer Companies in June 2007. These businesses both provide claims processing services to the property and casualty industry and are discussed further below. Excluding these acquisitions, the Company s revenues would have increased by approximately 4% for quarter ended December 31, 2007 compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2006. This increase was primarily due to improved pricing in the Company s network solutions line of business.

The Company s cost of revenues increased by $5.2 million, from $51.0 million in the December 2006 quarter to $56.3 million in the December 2007 quarter, an increase of 10.2%. This increase was due to the January and June 2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer. Excluding the acquisitions, the Company s cost of revenues would have decreased by approximately 1% for quarter ended December 31, 2007 compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2006. The cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues decreased from 77% for the quarter December 31, 2006 to 73% for the quarter ended December 31, 2007. This decrease was primarily due to reduced operating costs in the patient management line of business on a similar revenue base and moving field IT functions to the corporate offices.

The Company s general and administrative costs increased by $1.3 million, or 14.3%, from $9.3 million in the December 2006 quarter to $10.6 million in the December 2007 quarter. This increase was primarily due to improvements and expansion to the Company s proprietary software infrastructure and operations.

The Company s income tax expense increased by $1.4 million, or 56.7%, from $2.4 million in the December 2006 quarter to $3.8 million in the December 2007 quarter. The increase in income tax expense was primarily due to the increase in the Company s profits.

Weighted average diluted shares decreased from 14.4 million shares in the December 2006 quarter to 14.0 million shares in the December 2007 quarter, a decrease of 404,000 shares or 2.8%. This decrease was due to the Company s repurchase of common shares during the March 2007, September 2007 and December 2007 quarters.

Diluted earnings per share increased from $0.27 in the December 2006 quarter to $0.43 in the December 2007 quarter, an increase of $0.16 per share or 59.3%. The increase in diluted earnings per share was primarily due to the increase in the income before income taxes and the decrease in the weighted average diluted shares.

Results of Operations the three months ended December 31, 2006 and 2007

The Company derives its revenues from providing patient management and network solutions services to payors of workers compensation benefits, auto insurance claims and health insurance benefits. Patient management services include utilization review, medical case management, vocational rehabilitation, claims management and related claim services. Network solutions revenues include fee schedule auditing, hospital bill auditing, independent medical examinations, diagnostic imaging review services and preferred provider referral services. The percentages of total revenues attributable to patient management and network solutions services for the quarters ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007
Patient Management services	38.7%	43.5%
Network solutions	61.3%	56.5%

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the dollars and the percentage of revenues represented by certain items reflected in the Company s consolidated income statements for the quarters ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007. The Company s past operating results are not necessarily indicative of future operating results.

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2006	Three Months Ended December 31, 2007	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Revenue	$66,580,000	$ 76,679,000	$10,099,000	15.2%
Cost of revenues	51,048,000	56,279,000	5,231,000	10.2%
Gross profit	15,532,000	20,400,000	4,868,000	31.3%
Gross profit as percentage of revenue	23.3%	26.6%		
General and administrative	9,263,000	10,584,000	1,321,000	14.3%
General and administrative as percentage of revenue	13.9%	13.8%		
Income before income tax provision	6,269,000	9,816,000	3,547,000	56.6%
Income before income tax provision as percentage of revenue	9.4%	12.8%		
Income tax provision	2,444,000	3,829,000	1,385,000	56.7%
Net income	$ 3,825,000	$ 5,987,000	$ 2,162,000	56.5%
Weighted Shares				
Basic	14,026,000	13,813,000	(213,000)	-1.5%
Diluted	14,368,000	13,964,000	(404,000)	-2.8%
Earnings Per Share				
Basic	$ 0.27	$ 0.43	$ 0.16	59.3%
Diluted	$ 0.27	$ 0.43	$ 0.16	59.3%

Revenues

Change in revenue from the three months ended December 2006 to the three months ended December 2007

Revenues increased from $66.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 to $76.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $10.1 million or 15.2%. The Company s patient management revenues increased $7.6 million or 29% from $25.8 million in the December 2006 quarter to $33.4 million in the December 2007 quarter. This increase was primarily due to the January and June 2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer. Excluding the acquisitions, patient management revenues increased by $0.3 million, or 1%, from $25.8 million to $26.1 million, due to softness in referrals in the workers compensation market. The Company s network solutions revenues increased from $40.8 million in the December 2006 quarter to $43.3 million in the December 2007 quarter an increase of $2.5 million or 6.2%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in out-of-network bills reviewed, which generate greater revenue per bill, and an increase in revenue per provider bill

reviewed due to increased savings per bills for the Company s customers.

The Company s revenue increase excluding the aforementioned acquisitions reflects the challenging market conditions the Company has experienced during the past few years. The decrease in the nation s manufacturing employment levels, which has helped lead to a decline in national workers compensation claims, considerable price competition in a flat-to-declining overall market, an increase in competition from both larger and smaller competitors, changes and the potential changes in state workers compensation and auto managed care laws which can reduce demand for the Company s services, have created an environment where revenue and margin growth is more difficult to attain and where revenue growth is less certain than historically experienced.

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Additionally, the Company s technology and preferred provider network competes against other companies, some of which have more resources available. Also, some customers may handle their managed care services in-house and may reduce the amount of services which are outsourced to managed care companies such as CorVel Corporation.

The Company believes that referral volume in patient management services and bill review volume in network solutions services will either decrease or reflect nominal growth until there is growth in the number of work related injuries and workers compensation related claims.

Cost of Revenues

The Company s cost of revenues consist of direct expenses, costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue, and field indirect costs which are incurred in the field offices of the Company. Direct costs are primarily case manager salaries, bill review analysts, related payroll taxes and fringe benefits, and costs for IME (independent medical examination) and MRI providers. Most of the Company s revenues are generated in offices which provide both patient management services and network solutions services. The largest of the field indirect costs are manager salaries and bonus, account executive base pay and commissions, administrative and clerical support, field systems personnel, PPO network developers, related payroll taxes and fringe benefits, office rent, and telephone expense. Approximately 40% of the costs incurred in the field are field indirect costs which support both the patient management services and network solutions operations of the Company s field operations.

Change in cost of revenue from the three months ended December 2006 to the three months ended December 2007

The Company s costs of revenues increased from $51.0 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 to $56.3 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $5.2 million or 10.2%. This increase was due to the January and June 2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer. Excluding the acquisitions, the Company s cost of revenues would have decreased by approximately 1%, primarily due to a decrease in professional salaries by $0.3 million, from $14.5 million in the December 2006 quarter to $14.2 million in the December 2007 quarter. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in the number of case managers. The Company improved its operating productivity in both its patient management and network solutions lines of business through improvements in technology and processes. Additionally, the Company reduced the allowance for doubtful accounts due to improvements in the Company s collection of accounts receivable.

General and Administrative Costs

Change in cost of general and administrative expense from the three months ended December 2006 to the three months ended December 2007 quarter

For the quarter ended December 31, 2007, general and administrative costs consisted of approximately 64% of corporate systems costs which include the corporate systems support, implementation and training, amortization of software development costs, depreciation of the hardware costs in the Company s national systems, the Company s national wide area network and other systems related costs. The remaining 36% of the general and administrative costs consisted of national marketing, national sales support, corporate legal, corporate insurance, human resources, accounting, product management, new business development and other general corporate matters. The largest portion of the non-systems portion of general and administrative costs during the December 2007 quarter pertained to accounting, financial reporting and corporate governance for compliance under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

General and administrative costs increased from $9.3 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2006 to $10.6 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $1.3 million or 14.3%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the Company s systems and data interface costs and capabilities.

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Income Tax Provision

The Company s income tax expense increased by $1.4 million or, 56.7%, from $2.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006 to $3.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 due to the increase in income before income taxes from $6.3 million to $9.8 million for the same periods, respectively. The income tax expense as a percentage of income before income taxes was 39.0% for the three months ended December 2006 and December 2007. The income tax provision rates were based upon management s review of the Company s estimated annual income tax rate, including state taxes. This effective tax rate differed from the statutory federal tax rate of 35.0% primarily due to state income taxes and certain non-deductible expenses.

Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006 and 2007

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the dollars and the percentage of revenues represented by certain items reflected in the Company s consolidated income statements for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007. The Company s past operating results are not necessarily indicative of future operating results.

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2006	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2007	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Revenue	$203,671,000	$224,526,000	$20,855,000	10.2%
Cost of revenues	155,416,000	167,291,000	11,875,000	7.6%
Gross profit	48,255,000	57,235,000	8,980,000	18.6%
Gross profit as percentage of revenue	23.7%	25.5%		
General and administrative	26,472,000	29,059,000	2,587,000	9.8%
General and administrative as percentage of revenue	13.0%	12.9%		
Income before income tax provision	21,783,000	28,176,000	6,393,000	29.3%
Income before income tax provision as percentage of revenue	10.7%	12.5%		
Income tax provision	8,495,000	10,996,000	2,501,000	29.4%
Net income	$ 13,288,000	$ 17,180,000	$ 3,892,000	29.3%
Weighted Shares				
Basic	14,091,000	13,889,000	(202,000)	-1.4%
Diluted	14,255,000	14,062,000	(193,000)	-1.4%
Earnings Per Share				
Basic	$ 0.94	$ 1.24	$ 0.30	31.9%
Diluted	$ 0.93	$ 1.22	$ 0.29	31.2%

Revenues

Change in revenue from the nine months ended December 2006 to the nine months ended December 2007

Revenues increased from $203.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $224.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $20.9 million or 10.2%. This increase in revenue was primarily due to the January and June 2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer. The Company s patient management revenues increased $15.8 million or 19.8% from $79.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $95.2 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. This increase was due to the January and June

2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer, offset by a decrease in case management services. The Company s network solutions revenues increased from $124.3 million in nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $129.4 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $5.1 million or 4.1%. This increase was primarily due an increase in revenue per provider bill reviewed due to an increase in large out of network bill s reviewed by the Company that tend to generate higher revenue per bill.

The Company s revenue increase excluding the aforementioned acquisitions reflects the challenging market conditions the Company has experienced during the past few years. The decrease in the nation s manufacturing employment levels, which has helped lead to a decline in national workers compensation claims, considerable price competition in a flat-to-declining overall market, an increase in competition from both larger and smaller competitors, changes and the potential changes in state workers compensation and auto managed care laws which can reduce demand for the Company s services, have created an environment where revenue and margin growth is more difficult to attain and where revenue growth is less certain than historically experienced. Additionally, the Company s technology and preferred provider network competes against other companies, some of which have more resources available. Also, some customers may handle their managed care services in-house and may reduce the amount of services which are outsourced to managed care companies such as CorVel Corporation.

The continued softness in the national labor market, especially the manufacturing sector of the economy, has caused a reduction in the overall claims volume and a reduction in case management and bill review volume. The Company believes that referral volume in patient management services and bill review volume in network solutions will continue to reflect just nominal growth until there is growth in the number of work related injuries and workers compensation related claims.

Cost of Revenues

The Company s cost of revenues consist of direct expenses, costs directly attributable to the generation of revenue, and field indirect costs which are incurred in the field offices of the Company. Direct costs are primarily case manager salaries, bill review analysts, related payroll taxes and fringe benefits, and costs for IME (independent medical examination) and MRI providers. Most of the Company s revenues are generated in offices which provide both patient management services and network solutions services. The largest of the field indirect costs are manager salaries and bonus, account executive base pay and commissions, administrative and clerical support, field systems personnel, PPO network developers, related payroll taxes and fringe benefits, office rent, and telephone expense. Approximately 42% of the costs incurred in the field are field indirect costs which support both the patient management services and network solutions operations of the Company s field operations.

Change in cost of revenue from the nine months ended December 2006 to the nine months ended December 2007

The Company s cost of revenues increased from $155.4 million for the **nine months ended** December 31, 2006 to $167.3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $11.9 million or 7.6%. The increase in cost of revenues was primarily due to the January and June 2007 acquisitions of Hazelrigg and Schaffer and the costs associated with operating those businesses. This was partially offset by the Company improving its operating productivity in both its patient management and network solutions lines of business through improvements in technology and processes. Additionally, the Company reduced the allowance for doubtful accounts due to improvements in the Company s collection of accounts receivable.

General and Administrative Costs

Change in cost of general and administrative expense from the nine months ended December 2006 to the nine months ended December 2007

For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, general and administrative costs consisted of approximately 62% corporate systems costs which include the corporate systems support, implementation and training, amortization of software development costs, depreciation of the hardware costs in the Company s national systems, the Company s national wide area network and other systems related costs. The remaining 38% of the

general and administrative costs consisted of national marketing, national sales support, corporate legal, corporate insurance, human resources, accounting, product management, new business development and other general corporate matters.

General and administrative costs increased from $26.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $29.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007, an increase of $2.6 million or 9.8%. This increase was primarily due to the increase in the costs of managing the Company s information systems, an increase in sales meetings and salaries, and an increase in corporate staffing requirements.

Income Tax Provision

The Company s income tax expense increased by $2.5 million or, 29.4%, from $8.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $11.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 due to the increase in income before income taxes from $21.8 million to $28.2 million for the same periods, respectively. The income tax expense as a percentage of income before income taxes was 39.0% for the nine months ended December 2006 and December 2007. The income tax provision rates were based upon management s review of the Company s estimated annual income tax rate, including state taxes. This effective tax rate differed from the statutory federal tax rate of 35.0% primarily due to state income taxes and certain non-deductible expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has historically funded its operations and capital expenditures primarily from cash flow from operations, and to a lesser extent, stock option exercises. Net working capital decreased $7 million, or 20%, from $35 million as of March 31, 2007 to $28 million as of December 31, 2007, primarily due to a decrease in cash from $15 million as of March 31, 2007 to $11 million as of December 31, 2007. The decrease in cash is primarily due to the acquisition of Schaffer during the June 2007 quarter.

The Company believes that cash from operations, available funds under its line of credit, and funds from exercise of stock options granted to employees are adequate to fund existing obligations, repurchase shares of the Company s common stock under its current share repurchase program, introduce new services, and continue to develop healthcare related businesses for at least the next twelve months. The Company regularly evaluates cash requirements for current operations and commitments, and for capital acquisitions and other strategic transactions. The Company may elect to raise additional funds for these purposes, either through debt or additional equity, the sale of investment securities or otherwise, as appropriate. Additional equity or debt financing may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

As of December 31, 2007, the Company had $11 million in cash and cash equivalents, invested primarily in short-term, interest-bearing, highly liquid investment-grade securities with maturities of 90 days or less in a federally regulated bank. As noted previously, the Company paid $12 million on May 31, 2007 to acquire Schaffer. This amount was paid from cash on hand.

In August 2007, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a financial institution to provide a revolving credit facility with borrowing capacity of up to $10 million. This agreement expires in September 2008. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest, at the Company s option, at a fixed LIBOR-based rate (4.83% at December 31, 2007) plus 1.25% or at the financial institution s fluctuating prime lending rate (7.25% at December 31, 2007). The loan covenants require the Company to maintain the current assets to liabilities ratio of at least 1.25:1, debt to tangible net worth not greater than 1:1 and have positive net income. There are no outstanding revolving loans as of the date hereof, but letters of credit in the aggregate amount of $5.8 million have been issued under a letter of credit sub-limit that does not reduce the amount of borrowings available under the revolving credit facility.

The Company has historically required substantial capital to fund the growth of its operations, particularly working capital to fund the growth in accounts receivable and capital expenditures. The Company believes, however, that the cash balance at December 31, 2007 along with anticipated internally generated funds, the credit facility and taking into account the cash used to acquire the Hazelrigg and Schaffer businesses, including the related

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earnout commitments, would be sufficient to meet the Company s expected cash requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Operating Cash Flows

Nine months ended December 31, 2006 compared to nine months ended December 31, 2007

Net cash provided by operating activities increased $4.0 million, or 16.8%, from $23.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $27.7 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The increase in the cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to the increase in net income for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 compared to the nine months ended December 31, 2006.

Investing Activities

Nine months ended December 31, 2006 compared to nine months ended December 31, 2007

Net cash flow used in investing activities increased $19.0 million, or 344.2%, from $5.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $24.5 million in the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The increase in net cash used in investing activities is primarily due to the Company s acquisition of The Schaffer Companies, Ltd. Additionally, capital expenditures increased due to investment in IT infrastructure, especially a co-location data center.

Financing Activities

Nine months ended December 31, 2006 compared to nine months ended December 31, 2007

Net cash flow used in financing activities decreased $1.5 million, or 17.9%, from $8.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 to $6.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2007. The primary reason for the decrease in cash flow used in financing activities was due to a decrease in the purchase of common stock under the Company s stock repurchase program. During the nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Company spent $16.6 million to repurchase 561,023 shares of its common stock. During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company spent $8.1 million to repurchase 324,400 shares of its common stock. In June 2006, the Board of Directors increased the number of shares authorized to be repurchased over the life of the repurchase program by an additional 1,500,000 shares to 12,150,000 shares. The Company has historically used cash provided by operating activities and from the exercise of stock options to repurchase stock. The Company expects that it may use some of the cash on the balance sheet at December 31, 2007 to repurchase additional shares of its common stock in the future.

The following table summarizes the Company s contractual obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2007.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Within One Year	Between Two and Three Years	Between Four and Five Years	More than Five Years
Operating leases	$43,100,471	$12,685,521	$18,551,942	$9,392,363	$2,470,645

Inflation

The Company experiences pricing pressures in the form of competitive prices. The Company is also impacted by rising costs for certain inflation-sensitive operating expenses such as labor and employee benefits, and facility leases. However, the Company generally does not believe these impacts are material to its revenues or net income.

Seasonality

While we are not directly impacted by seasonal shifts, we are affected by the change in working days in a given quarter. There are generally fewer working days for our employees to generate revenue in the third fiscal quarter as we experience vacations, inclement weather and holidays.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, from time to time the Company enters into certain types of contracts that contingently require the Company to indemnify parties against third-party claims. The contracts primarily relate to: (i) certain contracts to perform services, under which the Company may provide customary indemnification to the purchases of such services; (ii) certain real estate leases, under which the Company may be required to indemnify property owners for environmental and other liabilities, and other claims arising from the Company s use of the applicable premises; and (iii) certain agreements with the Company s officers, directors and employees, under which the Company may be required to indemnify such persons for liabilities arising out of their relationship with the Company. The terms of such obligations vary by contract and in most instances a specific or maximum dollar amount is not explicitly stated therein. Generally, amounts under these contracts cannot be reasonably estimated until a specific claim is asserted. Consequently, no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations on the Company s balance sheets for any of the periods presented. Additionally, the Company will likely pay an additional $2.5 million earnout relating to the purchase of Hazelrigg and may pay an additional $3.0 million earnout relating to the purchase of Schaffer contingent upon certain performance criteria being met.

Critical Accounting Policies

The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that require application of management s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The following is not intended to be a comprehensive list of our accounting policies. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note A to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, with no need for management s judgment in their application. There are also areas in which management s judgment in selecting an available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

We have identified the following accounting policies as critical to us: 1) revenue recognition, 2) cost of revenues, 3) allowance for uncollectible accounts, 4) goodwill and long-lived assets, 5) accrual for self-insured costs, 6) accounting for income taxes, and 7) share-based compensation.

Revenue Recognition: The Company s revenues are recognized primarily as services are rendered based on time and expenses incurred. A certain portion of the Company s revenues are derived from fee schedule auditing which is based on the number of provider charges audited and, to a lesser extent, on a percentage of savings achieved for the Company s customers. We generally recognize revenue when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. We reduce revenue for estimated contractual allowances and record any amounts invoiced to the customer in advance of service performance as deferred revenue.

Cost of Revenues: Cost of revenues consists primarily of the compensation and fringe benefits of field personnel, including managers, medical bill analysts, field case managers, telephonic case managers, systems support, administrative support, account managers and account executives and related facility costs including rent, telephone and office supplies. Historically, the costs associated with these additional personnel and facilities have been the most significant factor driving increases in the Company s cost of revenues. Local managed and incurred IT costs are charged to cost of revenues whereas the costs incurred and managed at the corporate offices are charged to general and administrative expense.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts: The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the Company s previous loss history, the customers current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible.

We must make significant management judgments and estimates in determining contractual and bad debt allowances in any accounting period. One significant uncertainty inherent in our analysis is whether our past experience will be indicative of future periods. Although we consider future projections when estimating contractual and bad debt allowances, we ultimately make our decisions based on the best information available to us at that time. Adverse changes in general economic conditions or trends in reimbursement amounts for our services could affect our contractual and bad debt allowance estimates, collection of accounts receivable, cash flows, and results of operations. No one customer accounted for 10% or more of accounts receivable at December 31, 2006 and 2007.

Goodwill and Long-Lived Assets: Goodwill arising from business combinations represents the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets of the acquired business. Pursuant to SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if circumstances indicate the potential for impairment. Also, management tests for impairment of its intangible assets and long-lived assets on an ongoing basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company s impairment is conducted at a company-wide level. The measurement of fair value is based on an evaluation of future discounted cash flows and is further tested using a multiple of earnings approach. In projecting the Company s cash flows, management considers industry growth rates and trends and cost structure changes. Based on its review, no impairment of its goodwill, intangible assets or other long-lived assets existed at December 31, 2007. However, future events or changes in current circumstances could affect the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill and long-lived assets. Should an asset be deemed impaired, an impairment loss would be recognized to the extent the carrying value of the asset exceeded its estimated fair market value.

Accrual for Self-Insurance Costs: The Company self-insures for the group medical costs and workers compensation costs of its employees. The Company purchases stop-loss insurance for large claims. Management believes that the self-insurance reserves are appropriate; however, actual claims costs may differ from the original estimates requiring adjustments to the reserves. The Company determines its estimated self-insurance reserves based upon historical trends along with outstanding claims information provided by its claims paying agents.

Accounting for Income Taxes: The Company provides for income taxes in accordance with provisions specified in SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Accordingly, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. These differences will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future, based on tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences become deductible. In making an assessment regarding the probability of realizing a benefit from these deductible differences, management considers the Company s current and past performance, the market environment in which the Company operates, tax planning strategies and the length of carry-forward periods for loss carry-forwards, if any. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. Further, the Company provides for income tax issues not yet resolved with federal, state and local tax authorities.

Share-Based Compensation: Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment, which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee s requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant). Prior to April 1, 2006, the Company accounted for share-based compensation to employees in accordance with APB No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. The Company also followed the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure.

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of $1,156,000. Share-based compensation is based on awards ultimately expected to vest; therefore, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. SFAS No. 123R requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Key input assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options include the exercise price of the award, the expected option term, the expected volatility of the Company s stock over the option s expected term, the risk-free interest rate over the option s term, and the Company s expected annual dividend yield. The Company s management believes that the valuation technique and the approach utilized to develop the underlying assumptions are appropriate in calculating the fair values of the Company s stock options. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by persons who receive equity awards.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and the interim periods within those years. The Company is currently analyzing the effects of adopting SFAS 157.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS 159), which permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of fiscal years after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that SFAS 159 will have on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of its adoption in fiscal 2009.

Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk -

As of December 31, 2007, the Company held no market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes, and the Company did not employ any derivative financial instruments, other financial instruments, or derivative commodity instruments to hedge any market risk. The Company had no debt outstanding as of December 31, 2007.

Item 4 Controls and Procedures -

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management has evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2007, described below.

Management s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management, the Board of Directors and investors regarding reliable preparation and presentation of published financial statements. Nonetheless, all internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Even systems determined to be effective as of a particular date can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to reliable financial statement preparation and presentation.

A material weakness in internal control over financial reporting is a control deficiency (within the meaning of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) Auditing Standard No. 2), or a combination of control deficiencies, that result in there being more than a remote likelihood of material misstatement in the annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control Integrated Framework (COSO). Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of March 31, 2007, our internal control over financial reporting was ineffective based on those criteria, in consideration of the material weaknesses described below.

Control environment. We did not maintain an effective control environment. Specifically, (i) we did not ensure that the Board of Directors committees evaluated its performance against the functions mandated by their associated charters, (ii) the lines of responsibilities within our accounting and reporting function do not support adequate control over financial reporting, and (iii) we did not maintain sufficient anti-fraud controls, such as an effective independent whistleblower program, effective human resource procedures, such as background investigations and consistent performance reviews for key personnel, effective communication regarding performance expectations and ensuring adequate understanding and reinforcement of the code of conduct and (iv) we failed to maintain a sufficient complement of skilled personnel in the areas of accounting and financial reporting.

Segregation of duties. We did not maintain proper segregation of duties. Specifically, proper segregation of duties affecting expenditures, accounts payable, payroll and cash disbursements was not maintained. Management identified multiple instances where various employees were responsible for custody, initiating, recording, and/or approving transactions.

Accounting for income taxes. Effective controls over income tax accounting were not maintained. Specifically, controls were not designed and in place to ensure that: (i) calculations, assumptions, exposures, estimates, and disclosures were properly reviewed, (ii) temporary and permanent book to tax differences are properly identified, (iii) deferred tax assets are recoverable, (iv) all tax-related accounts, including the income tax provision rate and pre-tax income, are properly reconciled to the trial balance and tax returns, (v) all quarterly tax payments are accurately tracked and recorded, and (vi) accounting personnel possessed sufficient knowledge with respect to GAAP in this area.

Financial close and reporting. We did not maintain enough skilled accounting resources supporting the financial close and reporting processes to ensure (i) changes and entry to spreadsheets utilized in the financial reporting process were properly reviewed, (ii) significant estimates and judgments were adequately supported, reviewed, approved and evaluated against actual experiences, (iii) effective and timely analysis and reconciliation of significant accounts, and (iv) a proper review of period close entries and procedures.

Accounts Payable. We did not maintain adequate controls to ensure the proper inclusion of out-of-period invoices with respect to goods and services we received, and therefore, the completeness of our accounts payable.

Stock-based Compensation. We did not maintain adequate controls to ensure that compensation expense associated with stock option grants was recognized in a manner consistent with the performance conditions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-based Payment. Additionally, our detective controls over certain inputs made into our stock option accounting software did not operate effectively.

Remediation Activities

The Company has engaged the services of a large CPA firm to assist management with income taxes and stock-based compensation accounting. This engagement enables the Company to obtain and utilize specialized

expertise as needed. Management has utilized this expertise to develop and implement additional controls over income tax accounting and stock-based compensation. Management has also utilized this expertise to assist in the preparation of various schedules and reports related to tax and stock-based compensation accounting.

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During the September 2007 quarter, management initiated a major accounting software upgrade project. The upgraded software has features that when implemented, will automate certain financial reporting controls. Management is also adding additional review and approval processes that will enhance internal controls over financial reporting. This effort is ongoing. Management expects to complete the effort before the end of the fourth quarter.

During the quarter, the Company worked to implement new A/P software. The new A/P software has functionality not available in the Company s current A/P application. The new functionality will enable management to implement additional automated controls over the A/P process. Through the use of automated controls, management expects to improve controls over the accounts payable process. Automation of manual controls will also help the Company improve segregation of duties in the disbursements cycle. Management expects the implementation of the additional automated controls to take place during the fourth quarter.

Management continues to evaluate various controls and procedures that would enable the Company to remediate the material weaknesses previously noted.

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Other than as discussed in the preceding paragraphs, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of business. The Company believes that resolution of these matters will not result in any payment that, in the aggregate, would be material to the financial position or financial operations of the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A restated description of the risk factors associated with our business is set forth below. This description includes any and all changes (whether or not material) to, and supercedes, the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in Part 1, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Certain statements contained in this report, such as statements concerning the development of new services, possible legislative changes, and other statements contained herein regarding matters that are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended). Because such statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Past financial performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance, and investors in our common stock should not use historical performance to anticipate results or future period trends. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Investors should consider carefully the following risk factors, as well as the other information in this report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, before deciding whether to invest or maintain an investment in shares of our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. In this case, the trading price of our common stock would likely decline. The risks described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks that we currently do not know about or that we currently believe to be immaterial also may impair our business operations.

Changes in government regulations could increase our costs of operations and/or reduce the demand for our services.

Many states, including a number of those in which we transact business, have licensing and other regulatory requirements applicable to our business. Approximately half of the states have enacted laws that require licensing of businesses which provide medical review services such as ours. Some of these laws apply to medical review of care covered by workers compensation. These laws typically establish minimum standards for qualifications of personnel, confidentiality, internal quality control and dispute resolution procedures. These regulatory programs may result in increased costs of operation for us, which may have an adverse impact upon our ability to compete with other available alternatives for healthcare cost control. In addition, new laws regulating the operation of managed care provider networks have been adopted by a number of states. These laws may apply to managed care provider networks having contracts with us or to provider networks which we may organize. To the extent we are governed by these regulations, we may be subject to additional licensing requirements, financial and operational oversight and procedural standards for beneficiaries and providers.

Regulation in the healthcare and workers compensation fields is constantly evolving. We are unable to predict what additional government initiatives, if any, affecting our business may be promulgated in the future. Our business may be adversely affected by failure to comply with existing laws and regulations, failure to obtain necessary licenses and government approvals or failure to adapt to new or modified regulatory requirements. Proposals for healthcare legislative reforms are regularly considered at the federal and state levels. To the extent that such proposals affect workers compensation, such proposals may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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In addition, changes in workers compensation, auto and managed health care laws or regulations may reduce demand for our services, require us to develop new or modified services to meet the demands of the marketplace or reduce the fees that we may charge for our services. One proposal which has been considered by Congress and certain state legislatures is 24-hour health coverage, in which the coverage of traditional employer-sponsored health plans is combined with workers compensation coverage to provide a single insurance plan for work-related and non-work-related health problems. Incorporating workers compensation coverage into conventional health plans may adversely affect the market for our services because some employers would purchase 24-hour coverage from group health plans, which would reduce the demand for CorVel s workers compensation customers.

Our quarterly sequential revenue may not increase and may decline. As a result, we may fail to meet or exceed the expectations of investors or analysts which could cause our common stock price to decline.

Our quarterly sequential revenue growth may not increase and may decline in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If changes in our quarterly sequential revenue fall below the expectations of investors or analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Fluctuations or declines in quarterly sequential revenue growth may be due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, those listed below and identified throughout this Risk Factors section: the decline in manufacturing employment, the decline in workers compensation claims, the decline in healthcare expenditures, the considerable price competition in a flat-to-declining workers compensation market, the increase in competition, and the changes and the potential changes in state workers compensation and automobile managed care laws which can reduce demand for our services. These factors create an environment where revenue and margin growth is more difficult to attain and where revenue growth is less certain than historically experienced. Additionally, our technology and preferred provider network face competition from companies that have more resources available to them than we do. Also, some customers may handle their managed care services in-house and may reduce the amount of services which are outsourced to managed care companies such as CorVel. These factors could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. There can be no assurance that our growth rate in the future, if any, will be at or near historical levels.

In addition, the stock market has in the past experienced price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected companies in the healthcare and managed care markets resulting in changes in the market price of the stock of many companies, which may not have been directly related to the operating performance of those companies.

Due to the foregoing factors, and the other risks discussed in this report, investors should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our results of operations as an indication of our future performance.

Exposure to possible litigation and legal liability may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We, through our utilization management services, make recommendations concerning the appropriateness of providers medical treatment plans of patients throughout the country, and as a result, could be exposed to claims for adverse medical consequences. There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to claims or litigation related to the authorization or denial of claims for payment of benefits or allegations that we engage in the practice of medicine or the delivery of medical services.

In addition, there can be no assurance that we will not be subject to other litigation that may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations, including but not limited to being joined in litigation brought against our customers in the managed care industry. We maintain professional liability insurance and such other coverages as we believe are reasonable in light of our experience to date. If such insurance is insufficient or unavailable in the future at reasonable cost to protect us from liability, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

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If lawsuits against us are successful, we may incur significant liabilities.

We provide to insurers and other payors of health care costs managed care programs that utilize preferred provider organizations and computerized bill review programs. Health care providers have brought against us and our customers individual and class action lawsuits challenging such programs. If such lawsuits are successful, we may incur significant liabilities.

We make recommendations about the appropriateness of providers proposed medical treatment plans for patients throughout the country. As a result, we could be subject to claims arising from any adverse medical consequences. Although plaintiffs have not to date subjected us to any claims or litigation relating to the grant or denial of claims for payment of benefits or allegations that we engage in the practice of medicine or the delivery of medical services, we cannot assure you that plaintiffs will not make such claims in future litigation. We also cannot assure you that our insurance will provide sufficient coverage or that insurance companies will make insurance available at a reasonable cost to protect us from significant future liability.

Our failure to compete successfully could make it difficult for us to add and retain customers and could reduce or impede the growth of our business.

We face competition from PPOs, TPAs and other managed healthcare companies. We believe that as managed care techniques continue to gain acceptance in the workers compensation marketplace, our competitors will increasingly consist of nationally-focused workers compensation managed care service companies, insurance companies, HMOs and other significant providers of managed care products. Legislative reforms in some states permit employers to designate health plans such as HMOs and PPOs to cover workers compensation claimants. Because many health plans have the ability to manage medical costs for workers compensation claimants, such legislation may intensify competition in the markets served by us. Many of our current and potential competitors are significantly larger and have greater financial and marketing resources than we do, and there can be no assurance that we will continue to maintain our existing customers, our past level of operating performance or be successful with any new products or in any new geographical markets we may enter.

Declines in workers compensation claims may harm our results of operations.

Within the past few years, several states have experienced a decline in the number of workers compensation claims and the average cost per claim which have been reflected in workers compensation insurance premium rate reductions in those states. We believe that declines in workers compensation costs in these states are due principally to intensified efforts by payors to manage and control claim costs, and to a lesser extent, to improved risk management by employers and to legislative reforms. If declines in workers compensation costs occur in many states and persist over the long-term, it would have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We provide an outsource service to payors of workers compensation and auto healthcare benefits. These payors include insurance companies, TPAs, municipalities, state funds, and self-insured, self- administered employers. If these payors reduce the amount of work they outsource, our results of operations would be adversely affected.

If the average annual growth in nationwide employment does not offset declines in the frequency of workplace injuries and illnesses, then the size of our market may decline, which may adversely affect our ability to grow.

The rate of injuries that occur in the workplace has decreased over time. Although the overall number of people employed in the workplace has generally increased over time, this increase has only partially offset the declining rate of injuries and illnesses. Our business model is based, in part, on our ability to expand our relative share of the market for the treatment and review of claims for workplace injuries and illnesses. If nationwide employment does not increase or experiences periods of decline, or if workplace injuries and illnesses continue to decline at a greater rate than the increase in total employment, our ability to increase our revenue and earnings could be adversely impacted.

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If the utilization by healthcare payors of early intervention services continues to increase, the revenue from our later-stage network and healthcare management services could be negatively affected.

The performance of early intervention services, including injury occupational healthcare, first notice of loss, and telephonic case management services, often result in a decrease in the average length of, and the total costs associated with, a healthcare claim. By successfully intervening at an early stage in a claim, the need for additional cost containment services for that claim often can be reduced or even eliminated. As healthcare payors continue to increase their utilization of early intervention services, the revenue from our later stage network and healthcare management services will decrease.

We face competition for staffing, which may increase our labor costs and reduce profitability.

We compete with other health-care providers in recruiting qualified management and staff personnel for the day-to-day operations of our business, including nurses and other case management professionals. In some markets, the scarcity of nurses and other medical support personnel has become a significant operating issue to health-care providers. This shortage may require us to enhance wages to recruit and retain qualified nurses and other health-care professionals. Our failure to recruit and retain qualified management, nurses and other health-care professionals, or to control labor costs could have a material adverse effect on profitability.

If competition increases, our growth and profits may decline.

The markets for our Network Services and Care Management Services businesses are also fragmented and competitive. Our competitors include national managed care providers, preferred provider networks, smaller independent providers and insurance companies. Companies that offer one or more workers compensation managed care services on a national basis are our primary competitors. We also compete with many smaller vendors who generally provide unbundled services on a local level, particularly companies with an established relationship with a local insurance company adjuster. In addition, several large workers compensation insurance carriers offer managed care services for their customers, either by performance of the services in-house or by outsourcing to organizations like ours. If these carriers increase their performance of these services in-house, our business may be adversely affected. In addition, consolidation in the industry may result in carriers performing more of such services in-house.

The failure to attract and retain qualified or key personnel may prevent us from effectively developing, marketing, selling, integrating and supporting our services.

We are dependent, to a substantial extent, upon the continuing efforts and abilities of certain key management personnel. In addition, we face competition for experienced employees with professional expertise in the workers compensation managed care area. The loss of key employees, especially V. Gordon Clemons, Chairman, and Daniel J. Starck, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, or the inability to attract, qualified employees, could have a material unfavorable effect on our business and results of operations.

If we fail to grow our business internally or through strategic acquisitions, we may be unable to execute our business plan, maintain high levels of service or adequately address competitive challenges.

Our strategy is to continue internal growth and, as strategic opportunities arise in the workers compensation managed care industry, to consider acquisitions of, or relationships with, other companies in related lines of business. As a result, we are subject to certain growth-related risks, including the risk that we will be unable to retain personnel or acquire other resources necessary to service such growth adequately. Expenses arising from our efforts to increase our market penetration may have a negative impact on operating results. In addition, there can be no assurance that any suitable opportunities for strategic acquisitions or relationships will arise or, if they do arise, that the transactions contemplated could be completed. If such a transaction does occur, there can be no assurance that we will be able to integrate effectively any acquired business. In addition, any such transaction would be subject to various risks associated with the acquisition of businesses, including, but not limited to, the following:

an acquisition may negatively impact our results of operations because it may require incurring large one-time charges, substantial debt or liabilities; it may require the amortization or write down of amounts related to deferred compensation, goodwill and other intangible assets; or it may cause adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges;

we may encounter difficulties in assimilating and integrating the business, technologies, products, services, personnel or operations of companies that are acquired, particularly if key personnel of the acquired company decide not to work for us;

an acquisition may disrupt ongoing business, divert resources, increase expenses and distract management;

the acquired businesses, products, services or technologies may not generate sufficient revenue to offset acquisition costs;

we may have to issue equity or debt securities to complete an acquisition, which would dilute stockholders and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock; and

acquisitions may involve the entry into a geographic or business market in which we have little or no prior experience.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify or consummate any future acquisitions or other strategic relationships on favorable terms, or at all, or that any future acquisition or other strategic relationship will not have an adverse impact on our business or results of operations. If suitable opportunities arise, we may finance such transactions, as well as internal growth, through debt or equity financing. There can be no assurance, however, that such debt or equity financing would be available to us on acceptable terms when, and if, suitable strategic opportunities arise.

Our Internet-based services are dependent on the development and maintenance of the Internet infrastructure.

We deploy our CareMC and, to a lesser extent, MedCheck services over the Internet. Our ability to deliver our Internet-based services is dependent on the development and maintenance of the infrastructure of the Internet by third parties. This includes maintenance of a reliable network backbone with the necessary speed, data capacity and security, as well as timely development of complementary products, such as high-speed modems, for providing reliable Internet access and services. The Internet has experienced, and is likely to continue to experience, significant growth in the number of users and the amount of traffic. If the Internet continues to experience increased usage, the Internet infrastructure may be unable to support the demands placed on it. In addition, the performance of the Internet may be harmed by increased usage.

The Internet has experienced a variety of outages and other delays as a result of damages to portions of its infrastructure, and it could face outages and delays in the future. These outages and delays could reduce the level of Internet usage, as well as the availability of the Internet to us for delivery of our Internet-based services. In addition, our customers who use our Web-based services depend on Internet service providers, online service providers and other Web site operators for access to our Web site. All of these providers have experienced significant outages in the past and could experience outages, delays and other difficulties in the future due to system failures unrelated to our systems. Any significant interruptions in our services or increases in response time could result in a loss of potential or existing users, and, if sustained or repeated, could reduce the attractiveness of our services.

Demand for our services could be adversely affected if our prospective customers are unable to implement the transaction and security standards required under HIPAA.

For some of our network services, we routinely implement electronic data interfaces (EDIs) to our customers locations that enable the exchange of information on a computerized basis. To the extent that our

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customers do not have sufficient personnel to implement the transactions and security standards required by HIPAA or to work with our information technology personnel in the implementation of our electronic interfaces, the demand for our network services could decline.

An interruption in our ability to access critical data may cause customers to cancel their service and/or may reduce our ability to effectively compete.

Certain aspects of our business are dependent upon our ability to store, retrieve, process and manage data and to maintain and upgrade our data processing capabilities. Interruption of data processing capabilities for any extended length of time, loss of stored data, programming errors or other system failures could cause customers to cancel their service and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In addition, we expect that a considerable amount of our future growth will depend on our ability to process and manage claims data more efficiently and to provide more meaningful healthcare information to customers and payors of healthcare. There can be no assurance that our current data processing capabilities will be adequate for our future growth, that we will be able to efficiently upgrade our systems to meet future demands, or that we will be able to develop, license or otherwise acquire software to address these market demands as well or as timely as our competitors.

The introduction of software products incorporating new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards could render our existing software products less competitive, obsolete or unmarketable.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing new software products that respond to technological changes or evolving industry standards. If we are unable, for technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce new software products cost-effectively, in a timely manner and in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Developing or implementing new or updated software products and services may take longer and cost more than expected. We rely on a combination of internal development, strategic relationships, licensing and acquisitions to develop our software products and services. The cost of developing new healthcare information services and technology solutions is inherently difficult to estimate. Our development and implementation of proposed software products and services may take longer than originally expected, require more testing than originally anticipated and require the acquisition of additional personnel and other resources. If we are unable to develop new or updated software products and services cost-effectively on a timely basis and implement them without significant disruptions to the existing systems and processes of our customers, we may lose potential sales and harm our relationships with current or potential customers.

A breach of security may cause our customers to curtail or stop using our services.

We rely largely on our own security systems, confidentiality procedures and employee nondisclosure agreements to maintain the privacy and security of our and our customers proprietary information. Accidental or willful security breaches or other unauthorized access by third parties to our information systems, the existence of computer viruses in our data or software and misappropriation of our proprietary information could expose us to a risk of information loss, litigation and other possible liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If security measures are breached because of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise, or if design flaws in our software are exposed and exploited, and, as a result, a third party obtains unauthorized access to any customer data, our relationships with our customers and our reputation will be damaged, our business may suffer and we could incur significant liability. Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

If we are unable to increase our market share among national and regional insurance carriers and large, self-funded employers, our results may be adversely affected.

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Our business strategy and future success depend in part on our ability to capture market share with our cost containment services as national and regional insurance carriers and large, self-funded employers look for ways to achieve cost savings. We cannot assure you that we will successfully market our services to these insurance carriers and employers or that they will not resort to other means to achieve cost savings. Additionally, our ability to capture additional market share may be adversely affected by the decision of potential customers to perform services internally instead of outsourcing the provision of such services to us. Furthermore, we may not be able to demonstrate sufficient cost savings to potential or current customers to induce them not to provide comparable services internally or to accelerate efforts to provide such services internally.

If we lose several customers in a short period, our results may be adversely affected.

Our results may decline if we lose several customers during a short period. Most of our customer contracts permit either party to terminate without cause. If several customers terminate, or do not renew or extend their contracts with us, our results could be adversely affected. Many organizations in the insurance industry have consolidated and this could result in the loss of one or more of our significant customers through a merger or acquisition. Additionally, we could lose significant customers due to competitive pricing pressures or other reasons.

We are subject to risks associated with acquisitions of intangible assets.

Our acquisition of other businesses may result in significant increases in our intangible assets and goodwill. We regularly evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred indicating that any portion of our intangible assets and goodwill may not be recoverable. Annually, and when factors indicate that intangible assets and goodwill should be evaluated for possible impairment, we may be required to reduce the carrying value of these assets. We cannot currently estimate the timing and amount of any such charges.

If we are unable to leverage our information systems to enhance our outcome-driven service model, our results may be adversely affected.

To leverage our knowledge of workplace injuries, treatment protocols, outcomes data, and complex regulatory provisions related to the workers compensation market, we must continue to implement and enhance information systems that can analyze our data related to the workers compensation industry. We frequently upgrade existing operating systems and are updating other information systems that we rely upon in providing our services and financial reporting. We have detailed implementation schedules for these projects that require extensive involvement from our operational, technological and financial personnel. Delays or other problems we might encounter in implementing these projects could adversely affect our ability to deliver streamlined patient care and outcome reporting to our customers.

The increased costs of professional and general liability insurance may have an adverse effect on our profitability.

The cost of commercial professional and general liability insurance coverage has risen significantly in the past several years, and this trend may continue. In addition, if we were to suffer a material loss, our costs may increase over and above the general increases in the industry. If the costs associated with insuring our business continue to increase, it may adversely affect our business.

The impact of seasonality has a negative effect on our revenue.

While we are not directly impacted by seasonal shifts, we are affected by the change in working days in a given quarter. There are generally fewer working days for our employees to generate revenue in the third fiscal quarter as we experience vacations, inclement weather and holidays.

If the referrals for our patient management services continue to decline, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

We have experienced a general decline in the revenue and operating performance of patient management services. We believe that the performance decline has been due to the following factors: the decrease of the number of workplace injuries that have become longer-term disability cases; increased regional and local competition from providers of managed care services; a possible reduction by insurers on the types of services provided by our patient management business; the closure of offices and continuing consolidation of our patient management operations; and employee turnover, including management personnel, in our patient management business. In the past, these factors have all contributed to the lowering of our long-term outlook for our patient management services. If some or all of these conditions continue, we believe that the performance of our patient management revenues could decrease.

Healthcare providers are becoming increasingly resistant to the application of certain healthcare cost containment techniques; this may cause revenue from our cost containment operations to decrease.

Healthcare providers have become more active in their efforts to minimize the use of certain cost containment techniques and are engaging in litigation to avoid application of certain cost containment practices. Recent litigation between healthcare providers and insurers has challenged certain insurers claims adjudication and reimbursement decisions. Although these lawsuits do not directly involve us or any services we provide, these cases may affect the use by insurers of certain cost containment services that we provide and may result in a decrease in revenue from our cost containment business.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and delays in completing our internal controls and financial audits, could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

Our fiscal 2007 management assessment and related audit revealed material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. We are attempting to cure these material weaknesses by taking the steps described in Part I, Item 4 of this report, but we have not yet completed such remediation and there can be no assurance that such remediation will be successful. During the course of our continued testing, we also may identify other material weaknesses, in addition to the ones already identified, which we may not be able to remediate in a timely manner or at all. If we continue to fail to achieve and maintain effective internal controls, we will not be able to conclude that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, and delays in completing our internal controls and financial audits, could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and us, which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock, and cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations in the future, which in turn could impact our ability to raise equity financing if needed in the future.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no sales of unregistered securities during the period covered by this report. The following table summarizes any repurchases of the Company common stock made by or on behalf of the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 pursuant to a publicly announced plan.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
October 1 to October 31, 2007	0	0	11,512,323	637,677
November 1 to November 30, 2007	122,375	23.12	11,634,698	515,302
December 1 to December 31, 2007	49,098	23.92	11,683,796	466,204
Total	171,473	$23.35	11,683,796	466,204

In 1996, the Company s Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program for up to 100,000 shares of the Company s common stock. The Company s Board of Directors has periodically increased the number

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of shares authorized for repurchase under the repurchase program. The most recent increase occurred in June 2006 and brought the number of shares authorized for repurchase to 12,150,000 shares over the life of the repurchase program. There is no expiration date for the repurchase program.

Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities None.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders None.

Item 5 Other Information None.

Item 6 Exhibits

3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007 filed on February 8, 2008.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006 filed on August 14, 2006.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)

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SIGNATURES

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

CORVEL CORPORATION

By: Daniel J. Starck
Daniel J. Starck, President,
Chief Executive Officer, and Chief
Operating Officer

By: Scott R. McCloud
Scott R. McCloud,
Chief Financial Officer

February 8, 2008

INDEX TO EXHIBIT

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