HENRY JACK & ASSOCIATES INC
Form 10-K
September 11, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

(X)	ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015
OR	
( )	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 0-14112

JACK HENRY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	43-1128385
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)	(I.R.S Employer Identification No.)

663 Highway 60, P.O. Box 807, Monett, MO 65708
(Address of Principle Executive Offices)
(Zip Code)

417-235-6652
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock ($0.01 par value)	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

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 [X] No [ ]

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer [X]		Accelerated filer	[ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	[ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)
Yes [ ] No [X]

As of September 9, 2015, the Registrant had 80,219,921 shares of Common Stock outstanding ($0.01 par value). On December 31, 2014, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by persons other than those who may be deemed affiliates of Registrant was $5,046,822,763 (based on the average of the reported high and low sales prices on NASDAQ on December 31, 2014).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement for its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part II, Item 5 and into Part III of this Report.

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In this report, all references to “JHA”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, and “our”, refer to Jack Henry & Associates, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report, other than purely historical information, including estimates, projections, statements relating to our business plans, objectives and expected operating results, and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements may appear throughout this report, including without limitation, in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. A detailed discussion of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included in the section titled “Risk Factors” (Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K). We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. was founded in 1976 as a provider of core information processing solutions for community banks. Today, the Company's extensive array of products and services includes processing transactions, automating business processes, and managing information for nearly 10,900 financial institutions and diverse corporate entities.

JHA provides its products and services through three business brands:

- Jack Henry Banking is a leading provider of integrated data processing systems to nearly 1,200 banks ranging from community banks to multi-billion dollar institutions with assets of up to $30 billion. Our banking solutions support both in-house and outsourced operating environments with three functionally distinct core processing platforms and more than 100 integrated complementary solutions.
- Symitar is a leading provider of core data processing solutions for credit unions of all sizes, with almost 800 credit union customers. Symitar markets two functionally distinct core processing platforms and more than 50 integrated complementary solutions that support both in-house and outsourced operating environments.
- ProfitStars is a leading provider of highly specialized products and services to financial institutions that are primarily not core customers of the Company. ProfitStars offers highly specialized financial performance, imaging and payments processing, information security and risk management, retail delivery, and online and mobile solutions. ProfitStars' products and services enhance the performance of financial services organizations of all asset sizes and charters, and diverse corporate entities with approximately 10,500 domestic and international customers.

Our products and services enable our customers to implement technology solutions that can be tailored to support their unique growth, service, operational, and performance goals. Our solutions also enable financial institutions to offer the high-demand products and services required to compete more successfully, and to capitalize on evolving trends shaping the financial services industry.

We are committed to exceeding our customers' service-related expectations. We measure and monitor customer satisfaction using formal annual surveys and online surveys initiated each day randomly by routine support requests. The results of this extensive survey process confirm that our service consistently exceeds our customers' expectations and generates excellent customer retention rates.

We also focus on establishing long-term customer relationships, continually expanding and strengthening those relationships with cross sales of additional products and services, earning new traditional and nontraditional clients, and ensuring each product offering is highly competitive.

The majority of our revenue is derived from recurring transaction processing fees, outsourcing fees that generally have contract terms of five years or greater, and support and service fees. Less predictable software license fees, paid by customers implementing our software solutions in-house, and hardware sales, including all non-software products that we re-market in order to support our software systems, complement our primary revenue sources.

JHA ended fiscal 2015 with $1,256.2 million gross revenue. This has increased from $832.8 million at the end of fiscal 2010, representing a compound annual growth rate during this challenging five-year period of 9 percent. Net income from continuing operations has grown from $116.7 million to $211.2 million during this same five-year period, representing a compound annual growth rate of 13 percent. Information regarding the classification of our business into separate segments serving the banking and credit union industries is set forth in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Item 8).

JHA's progress and performance have been guided by the focused work ethic and fundamental ideals fostered by the Company's founders over three decades ago:

- Do the right thing,
- Do whatever it takes, and
- Have fun.

We recognize that our associates and their collective contribution are ultimately responsible for JHA's past, present, and future success. Recruiting and retaining high-quality employees is essential to our ongoing growth and financial performance, and we have established a corporate culture that sustains high levels of employee satisfaction.

Industry Background

Jack Henry Banking primarily serves commercial banks and savings institutions with up to $30.0 billion in assets. According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), there were more than 6,500 commercial banks and savings institutions in this asset range as of December 31, 2014. Jack Henry Banking currently supports nearly 1,200 of these banks with its core information processing platforms and complementary products and services.

Symitar serves credit unions of all asset sizes. According to the Credit Union National Association ("CUNA"), there were over 6,500 domestic credit unions as of December 31, 2014. Symitar currently supports almost 800 of these credit unions with core information processing platforms and complementary products and services.

ProfitStars serves financial services organizations of all asset sizes and charters and other diverse corporate entities. ProfitStars currently supports approximately 10,500 institutions with specialized solutions for generating additional revenue and growth, increasing security, mitigating operational risks, and controlling operating costs.

The FDIC reports the number of commercial banks and savings institutions declined 19 percent from the beginning of calendar year 2010 to the end of calendar year 2014. Although the number of banks declined at a 4 percent compound annual rate during this period, aggregate assets increased at a compound annual rate of 4 percent and totaled $14.5 trillion as of December 31, 2014. There were no new bank charters issued in calendar year 2014, compared to 2 in calendar 2013. Comparing calendar years 2014 to 2013, mergers increased 18 percent.

CUNA reports the number of credit unions declined 17 percent from the beginning of calendar year 2010 to the end of calendar year 2014. Although the number of credit unions declined at a 4 percent compound annual rate during this period, aggregate assets increased at a compound annual rate of 5 percent and totaled $1.1 trillion as of December 31, 2014.

Community and mid-tier banks and credit unions are important in the communities and to the consumers they serve. Bank customers and credit union members rely on these institutions to provide personalized, relationship-based service and competitive financial products and services available through the customer's delivery channel of choice. Institutions are recognizing that attracting and retaining customers/members in today's highly competitive financial industry and realizing near and long term performance goals are often technology-dependent. Financial institutions must implement technological solutions that enable them to:

- Maximize performance with accessible, accurate, and timely business intelligence information;
- Offer the high-demand products and services needed to successfully compete with traditional competitors and non-traditional competitors created by convergence within the financial services industry;
- Enhance the customer/member experience at varied points of contact;
- Expand existing customer/member relationships and strengthen exit barriers by cross selling additional products and services;
- Capitalize on new revenue and deposit growth opportunities;
- Increase operating efficiencies and reduce operating costs;
- Implement e-commerce and mobile strategies that provide the convenience-driven services required in today's financial services industry;
- Protect mission-critical information assets and operational infrastructure;
- Protect customers/members from fraud and related financial losses;
- Maximize the day-to-day use of technology and return on technology investments; and
- Ensure full regulatory compliance.

JHA's extensive product and service offering enables diverse financial institutions to capitalize on these business opportunities and respond to these business challenges. We strive to establish a long-term, value-added technology partnership with each customer, and to continually expand our offering with the specific solutions our customers need to prosper in the evolving financial services industry.

Mission Statement

JHA's mission is to protect and increase the value of its stockholders' investment by providing quality products and services to our customers. We perform this mission by:

- Concentrating our activities on what we know best - information systems and services for financial institutions;
- Providing outstanding commitment and service to our customers so that the perceived value of our products and services is consistent with the real value; and
- Maintaining a work environment that is personally, professionally, and financially rewarding to our employees.

Business Strategy

Our fundamental business strategy is to generate organic revenue and earnings growth supplemented by strategic acquisitions. We execute this strategy by:

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Providing commercial banks and credit unions with core software systems that provide excellent functionality, and support in-house and outsourced operating environments with identical functionality.

- Expanding each core customer relationship by cross-selling complementary products and services that enhance the functionality provided by our core information processing systems.
- Maintaining a company-wide commitment to customer service that consistently exceeds our customers' expectations and generates high levels of customer retention.
- Capitalizing on our focused diversification acquisition strategy.

Acquisition Strategy

We have a disciplined approach to acquisitions and have been successful in supplementing our organic growth with strategic acquisitions, including 29 acquisitions since the end of fiscal 1999. We continue to explore acquisitions that have the potential to:

- Expand our suite of complementary products and services;
- Provide products and services that can be sold to existing core customers and outside our base; and /or
- Provide selective opportunities to sell outside our traditional markets in the financial services industry.

We have completed two acquisitions in the last 3 years. After 39 years in business we have very few gaps in our product line, so it is increasingly difficult to find proven products or services that would enable our clients and prospects to better optimize their business opportunities or solve specific operational issues. In addition, we see few acquisition opportunities that would expand our market or enable our entry into adjacent markets within the financial services industry that are fairly priced or that we could assimilate into our company without material distractions.
We have a solid track record of executing acquisitions from both a financial and operational standpoint and we will continue to pursue acquisition opportunities that support our strategic direction, complement and accelerate our organic growth, and generate long-term profitable growth for our shareholders. Until we identify appropriate acquisition opportunities, we will continue to find alternative ways to leverage our cash position to the benefit of our shareholders, such as repurchases of JKHY stock and payment of dividends.
Our five most recent acquisitions were:

Fiscal Year	Company or Product Name	Products and Services
2016	Bayside Business Solutions	Portfolio management systems and factoring software
2014	Banno	Mobile banking, web development and data-enriched marketing technology
2010	iPay Technologies	Internet and telephone bill payment services
2010	PEMCO Technology Services	Payment processing solutions for credit unions
2010	Goldleaf Financial Solutions	Integrated technology and payment processing solutions

Solutions

Our proprietary solutions are marketed through three business brands:

- Jack Henry Banking supports commercial banks with information and transaction processing platforms that provide enterprise-wide automation. We have three functionally distinct core bank processing systems and more than 100 complementary solutions, including business intelligence and bank management, retail and business banking, internet banking and electronic payment services, risk management and protection, and item and document imaging solutions. Our banking solutions have state-of-the-art functional capabilities, and we can re-market the hardware required by each software system. Our banking solutions can be delivered in-house or through outsourced implementation, and are backed by a company-wide commitment to provide exceptional personal service. Jack Henry Banking is a recognized market leader, currently supporting nearly 1,200 banks with its technology platforms.
- Symitar supports credit unions of all sizes with information and transaction processing platforms that provide enterprise-wide automation. Its solutions include two functionally distinct core processing systems and more than 50 complementary solutions, including business intelligence and credit union management, member and member business services, Internet banking and electronic payment services, risk management and protection, and item and document imaging solutions. Our credit union solutions also have state-of-the-art functional capabilities, and we can re-market the hardware required by each software system. Our credit union solutions can be delivered in-house or through outsourced implementation, and are also backed by our company-wide commitment to provide exceptional personal service. Symitar currently supports almost 800 credit union customers.
- ProfitStars is a leading provider of specialized products and services assembled through our focused diversification acquisition strategy. These solutions are compatible with a wide variety of information

technology platforms and operating environments, and include proven solutions for generating additional revenue and growth, increasing security and mitigating operational risks, and/or controlling operating costs. ProfitStars' products and services enhance the performance of financial services organizations of all asset sizes and charters, and diverse corporate entities with approximately 10,500 domestic and international customers. These distinct products and services can be implemented individually or as solution suites to address specific business problems or needs and enable effective responses to dynamic industry trends.

We will continue to develop and maintain functionally robust, integrated solutions that are supported with high service levels; regularly enhancing those solutions using an interactive customer enhancement process; compliant with relevant regulations; updated with proven advances in technology; and consistent with JHA's reputation as a premium product and service provider.

Core Software Systems

Core software systems primarily consist of the integrated applications required to process deposit, loan, and general ledger transactions, and to maintain centralized customer/member information.

Jack Henry Banking markets three core software systems to banks and Symitar markets two core software systems to credit unions. These core systems are available for in-house installation at customer sites, or financial institutions can outsource ongoing information processing to JHA.

Jack Henry Banking's three core banking platforms are:

- SilverLake®, a robust IBM® System i™-based system primarily designed for commercial-focused banks with assets ranging from $500 million to $30 billion. However, some progressive smaller banks and the occasional start-up banks also select SilverLake. This system has been implemented by over 400 banks, and now automates approximately 6 percent of the domestic banks with assets less than $30 billion.
- CIF 20/20®, a parameter-driven, easy-to-use system that now supports over 570 banks ranging from de novo institutions to those with assets exceeding $2 billion. CIF 20/20 is the most widely used IBM System i-based core processing system in the community bank market.
- Core Director®, a Windows®-based, client/server system that now supports over 200 banks ranging from de novo institutions to those with assets exceeding $1 billion. Core Director is a cost-efficient operating platform and provides intuitive point-and-click operation.

Symitar's two functionally distinct core credit union platforms are:

- Episys®, a robust IBM System p™-based system primarily designed for credit unions with more than $50 million in assets. It has been implemented by over 630 credit unions and is ranked as the system implemented by more credit unions with assets exceeding $25 million than any other alternative.
- Cruise®, a Windows-based, client/server system designed primarily for credit unions with less than $50 million in assets. It has been implemented by more than 170 credit unions, is cost-efficient, and provides intuitive point-and-click, drag-and-drop operation.

Customers electing to install our solutions in-house license the proprietary software systems based on initial license fees. The large majority of these customers pay ongoing annual software maintenance fees. We also re-market the hardware and peripheral equipment that is required by our software solutions; and we contract to perform software implementation, data conversion, training, ongoing support, and other related services. In-house customers generally license our core software systems under a standard license agreement that provides a fully paid, nonexclusive, nontransferable right to use the software on a single computer at a single location.

Customers can eliminate the significant up-front capital expenditures required by in-house installations and the responsibility for operating information and transaction processing infrastructures by outsourcing these functions to JHA. Our core outsourcing services are provided through a national network of four data centers located in three physical locations. We also provide image item processing services from two host/archive sites and several key entry and balancing locations throughout the country. We print and mail customer statements for financial institutions from three regional printing and rendering centers. Customers electing to outsource their core processing typically sign contracts for five or more years that include transaction-based processing fees and minimum guaranteed payments during the contract period.

We support the dynamic business requirements of our core bank and credit union clients with ongoing enhancements to each core system, the regular introduction of new integrated complementary products, the ongoing integration of practical new technologies, and regulatory compliance initiatives. JHA also serves each core customer as a single point of contact, support, and accountability.

Complementary Products and Services

We provide more than 100 complementary products and services that are sold to our core bank and credit union customers, and selectively sold by our ProfitStars division to financial services organizations that use other core processing systems.

These complementary solutions enable core bank and credit union clients to respond to evolving customer/member demands, expedite speed-to-market with competitive offerings, increase operating efficiency, address specific operational issues, and generate new revenue streams. The highly specialized solutions sold by ProfitStars enable diverse financial services organizations and corporate entities to generate additional revenue and growth opportunities, increase security and mitigate operational risks, and control operating costs.

JHA regularly introduces new products and services based on demand for integrated complementary solutions from our existing core clients, and based on the growing demand among financial services organizations and corporate entities for specialized solutions capable of increasing revenue and growth opportunities, mitigating and controlling operational risks, and containing costs. The Company’s Industry Research department solicits customer guidance on the business solutions they need, evaluates available solutions and competitive offerings, and manages the introduction of new product offerings. JHA’s new complementary products and services are developed internally, acquired, or provided through strategic alliances.

Hardware Systems

Our software systems operate on a variety of hardware platforms. We have established remarketing agreements with IBM Corporation (fulfilled directly and through IBM distributors), Avnet, Inc., and other hardware providers that allow JHA to purchase hardware and related maintenance services at a discount and resell them directly to our customers. We currently sell the IBM Power Systems; Lenovo servers and workstations; Dell servers and workstations; Burroughs, RDM, Panini, Digital Check, Canon check scanners; and other devices that complement our software solutions.

Implementation and Training

The majority of our core bank and credit union customers contract with us for implementation and training services in connection with their in-house systems.

A complete core system implementation typically includes detailed planning, project management, data conversion, and testing. Our experienced implementation teams travel to customer facilities to help manage the process and ensure that all data is transferred from the legacy system to the JHA system being implemented. Our implementation fees are fixed or hourly based on the core system being installed.

Implementation and training services also are provided in connection with new customers outsourcing their information processing to JHA.

We also provide extensive initial and ongoing education to our customers. Know-It-All Education is a comprehensive training program that supports new customers with basic training and longtime customers with continuing education. The curricula provide the ongoing training financial institutions need to maximize the use of JHA’s core and complementary products, to optimize ongoing system enhancements, and to fully understand dynamic year-end legislative and regulatory requirements. Each basic, intermediate, and advanced course is delivered by system experts, supported by professional materials and training tools, and incorporates different educational media in a blended learning approach. Know-It-All Education supports distinct learning preferences with a variety of delivery channels, including classroom-based courses offered in JHA’s regional training centers, Internet-based live instruction, eLearning courses, on-site training, and train-the-trainer programs.

Support and Services

We serve our customers as a single point of contact and support for the complex solutions we provide. The Company’s comprehensive support infrastructure incorporates:

- Exacting service standards;
- Trained support staffs available 24 hours-a-day, 365 days-a-year;
- Assigned account managers;
- Sophisticated support tools, resources, and technology;
- Broad experience converting diverse banks and credit unions to our core platforms from every competitive platform;
- Highly effective change management and control processes; and

- A best practices methodology developed and refined through the company-wide, day-to-day experience supporting nearly 10,900 diverse clients.

Most in-house customers contract for annual software support services, and this represents a significant source of recurring revenue for JHA. These support services are typically priced at approximately 18 to 20 percent of the respective product's software license fee. These fees generally increase as customer assets increase and as additional complementary products are purchased. Annual software support fees are typically billed during June and are paid in advance for the entire fiscal year, with pro-ration for new product implementations that occur during the year. Hardware support fees also are usually paid in advance for entire contract periods which typically range from one to five years. Most support contracts automatically renew unless the customer or JHA gives notice of termination at least 30 days prior to contract expiration.

High levels of support are provided to our outsourced customers by the same support infrastructure utilized for in-house customers. However, these support fees are included as part of monthly outsourcing fees.

JHA regularly measures customer satisfaction using formal annual surveys and more frequent online surveys initiated randomly by routine support requests. This process shows that we consistently exceed our customers' service-related expectations.

Backlog

Backlog consists of contracted in-house products and services that have not been delivered. Backlog also includes the minimum monthly payments for the remaining portion of multi-year outsourcing contracts, and typically includes the minimum payments guaranteed for the remainder of the contract period.

Backlog as of June 30, 2015 totaled $527.8 million, consisting of contracts signed for future delivery of software, hardware, and implementation services (in-house backlog) of approximately $96.3 million, and $431.5 million for outsourcing services. Approximately $333.0 million of the outsourcing services backlog as of June 30, 2015 is not expected to be realized during fiscal 2016 due to the long-term nature of our outsourcing contracts. Backlog as of June 30, 2014 totaled $513.2 million, consisting of $118.7 million for future delivery of in-house software, hardware, and implementation services (in-house backlog), and $394.5 million for outsourcing services.

The in-house backlog does not include amounts related to items that have been delivered but cannot be recognized as revenue due to accounting rules for software revenue recognition; those amounts are included in deferred revenue on the balance sheet to the extent that they have been billed to the customer as of June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Our outsourcing backlog continues to experience growth based on new contracting activities and renewals of multi-year contracts, and although the appropriate portion of this revenue will be recognized during fiscal 2016, the backlog is expected to trend up gradually for the foreseeable future due to renewals of existing relationships and new contracting activities.

Research and Development

We invest significant resources in ongoing research and development to develop new software solutions and services, and enhance existing solutions with additional functionality and features required to ensure regulatory compliance. Our core and the majority of our complementary systems are typically enhanced once each year. Product-specific enhancements are largely customer-driven with recommended enhancements formally gathered through focus groups, change control boards, strategic initiatives meetings, annual user group meetings, and ongoing customer contact. We also continually evaluate and implement process improvements that expedite the delivery of new products and enhancements to our customers, and reduce related costs.

Research and development expenses for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013 were $71.5 million, $66.7 million, and $63.2 million, respectively. Capitalized software for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013 was $76.9 million, $62.2 million, and $51.3 million, respectively.

Sales and Marketing

JHA serves established, well defined markets that provide ongoing sales and cross-sales opportunities.

Jack Henry Banking sells core processing systems and integrated complementary solutions primarily to domestic commercial banks with assets up to $30.0 billion. Symitar sells core processing systems and integrated complementary solutions primarily to domestic credit unions of all asset sizes. The marketing and sales initiatives within these business lines are primarily focused on identifying banks and credit unions evaluating alternative core information and transaction processing solutions. ProfitStars sells specialized niche solutions that complement existing technology platforms to domestic financial services organizations of all asset sizes and charters.

Dedicated sales forces support each of JHA’s three business brands. Sales executives are responsible for the activities required to earn new customers in assigned territories, and regional account executives are responsible for nurturing customer relationships and cross selling additional products and services. Our sales professionals receive base salaries and performance-based commission compensation. Brand-specific sales support staff provide a variety of services, including product and service demonstrations, responses to prospect-issued requests-for-proposals, and proposal and contract generation. Our marketing department supports all three business lines with lead generation and brand-building activities, including participation in state-specific, regional, and national trade shows; print and online advertising; telemarketing; customer newsletters; ongoing promotional campaigns; and media relations. JHA also hosts annual national user group meetings which provide opportunities to network with existing clients and demonstrate new products and services.

JHA sells select products and services in the Caribbean and, as a result of recent acquisitions, Europe and South America. International sales account for less than 1 percent of JHA’s total revenue in each of the three years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013.

Competition

The market for companies providing technology solutions to financial services organizations is competitive, and we expect that competition from both existing competitors and companies entering our existing or future markets will remain strong. Some of JHA’s current competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, and greater financial resources. The principal competitive factors affecting the market for technology solutions include product/service functionality, price, operating flexibility and ease-of-use, customer support, and existing customer references. For more than a decade there has been significant consolidation among providers of products and services designed for financial institutions, and this consolidation is expected to continue in the future.

Jack Henry Banking and Symitar compete with large vendors that provide information and transaction processing solutions to banks and credit unions, including Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.; Fiserv, Inc.; and DH Corporation. ProfitStars competes with an array of disparate vendors that provide niche solutions to financial services organizations and corporate entities.

Intellectual Property, Patents, and Trademarks

Although we believe our success depends upon our technical expertise more than our proprietary rights, our future success and ability to compete depend in part upon our proprietary technology. We have registered or filed applications for our primary trademarks. Most of our technology is not patented. Instead, we rely on a combination of contractual rights, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets to establish and protect our proprietary technology. We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, resellers, customers, and potential customers. Access to and distribution of our Company’s source code is restricted, and the disclosure and use of other proprietary information is further limited. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties can attempt to copy or otherwise obtain, or use our products or technology. We cannot be certain that the steps taken in this regard will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology or that our competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology.

Regulatory Compliance

JHA maintains a corporate commitment to address compliance issues and implement requirements imposed by the federal regulators prior to the effective date of such requirements when adequate prior notice is given. JHA’s compliance program is provided by a team of compliance analysts and auditors that possess extensive regulatory agency and financial institution experience, and a thorough working knowledge of JHA and our solutions. These compliance professionals leverage multiple channels to remain informed about potential and recently enacted regulatory requirements, including regular discussions on emerging topics with the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (“FFIEC”) examination team and training sessions sponsored by various professional associations. JHA has a process to inform internal departments of new and revised regulatory requirements. Upcoming regulatory changes also are presented to the Company’s product-specific change control boards and the necessary product changes are included in the ongoing product development cycle. A representative of JHA’s compliance organization serves on every change control board to ensure that the regulatory perspective is addressed in proposed product/service changes. We publish newsletters to keep our customers informed of regulatory changes that could impact their operations. Periodically, customer advisory groups are assembled to discuss significant regulatory changes, such as recent changes to mortgage servicing rules promulgated by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Internal audits of our systems, networks, operations, business recovery plans, and applications are conducted and specialized outside firms are periodically engaged to perform testing and validation of our systems, processes, plans and security. Ensuring that confidential information remains private is a high priority, and JHA's initiatives to protect confidential information include regular third-party application reviews intended to better secure information access. Additional third-party reviews are performed throughout the organization, such as vulnerability tests, intrusion tests, and SSAE 16 reviews. The FFIEC conducts annual reviews throughout the Company and issues reports that are reviewed by the JHA Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Government Regulation

The financial services industry is subject to extensive and complex federal and state regulation. All financial institutions are subject to substantial regulatory oversight and supervision. Our products and services must comply with the extensive and evolving regulatory requirements applicable to our customers, including but not limited to those mandated by federal truth-in-lending and truth-in-savings rules, the Privacy of Consumer Financial Information regulations, usury laws, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Bank Secrecy Act, the USA Patriot Act, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Community Reinvestment Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The compliance of JHA’s products and services with these requirements depends on a variety of factors, including the particular functionality, the interactive design, the classification of customers, and the manner in which the customer utilizes the products and services. Our customers are contractually responsible for assessing and determining what is required of them under these regulations and then we assist them in meeting their regulatory needs through our products and services. The impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is still evolving as the regulations are written to implement the various provisions of the law. We cannot predict the impact these regulations, any future amendments to these regulations or any newly implemented regulations will have on our business in the future.

JHA is not chartered by the Office of the Comptroller of Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the National Credit Union Administration or other federal or state agencies that regulate or supervise depository institutions. However, operating as a service provider to financial institutions, JHA’s operations are governed by the same regulatory requirements as those imposed on financial institutions, and subject to periodic reviews by FFIEC regulators who have broad supervisory authority to remedy any shortcomings identified in such reviews.

JHA provides outsourced services through OutLink™ Data Centers, electronic transaction processing through our PassPort and Enterprise Payments Solutions™, Internet banking through NetTeller, and MemberConnect™ online solutions, bill payment through iPay, network security monitoring through our Gladiator unit, Cloud Services and business recovery services through Centurion Disaster Recovery.

The outsourcing services provided by JHA are subject to examination by the Federal Financial Institution Examination Council regulators under the Bank Service Company Act. These examinations cover a wide variety of subjects, including system development, functionality, reliability, and security, as well as disaster preparedness and business recovery planning. Our outsourcing services are also subject to examination by state banking authorities on occasion.

Employees

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, JHA had 5,822 and 5,499 full-time employees, respectively. Of our full-time employees, approximately 984 are employed in the credit union segment of our business, with the remainder employed in the bank segment or in general and administrative functions that serve both segments. Our employees are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement and there have been no labor-related work stoppages.

Available Information

JHA’s Website is easily accessible to the public at www.jackhenry.com. The “For Investors" portion of the Website provides key corporate governance documents, the code of conduct, an archive of press releases, and other relevant Company information. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and other filings and amendments thereto that are made with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) also are available free of charge on our Website as soon as reasonably practical after these reports have been filed with or furnished to the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company's business and the results of its operations are affected by numerous factors and uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. The following is a description of some of the important risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company's operations in future periods to differ from those expected or desired.

Security problems could damage our reputation and business. We rely on industry-standard encryption, network and Internet security systems, most of which we license from third parties, to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of data. Our services and infrastructure are increasingly reliant on the Internet. Computer networks and the Internet are vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses and other disruptive problems such as denial of service attacks and other forms of cyber-terrorism. Individual personal computers can be stolen, and customer data media can be lost in shipment. Under state and proposed federal laws requiring consumer notification of security breaches, the costs to remediate security breaches can be substantial. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other events or developments may render our security measures inadequate. Security risks may result in liability to our customers, damage to our reputation, and may deter financial institutions from purchasing our products. We will continue to expend significant capital and other resources protecting against the threat of security breaches, and, in the event of a breach, we may need to expend resources alleviating problems caused by such breach. Addressing security problems may result in interruptions, delays or cessation of service to users, any of which could harm our business.

Operational failure in our outsourcing facilities could expose us to damage claims, increase regulatory scrutiny and cause us to lose customers. Damage or destruction that interrupts our outsourcing operations could cause delays and failures in customer processing which could hurt our relationship with customers, expose us to damage claims, and cause us to incur substantial additional expense to relocate operations and repair or replace damaged equipment. Our back-up systems and procedures may not prevent disruption, such as a prolonged interruption of our transaction processing services. In the event that an interruption extends for more than several hours, we may experience data loss or a reduction in revenues by reason of such interruption. Any significant interruption of service could reduce revenue, have a negative impact on our reputation, result in damage claims, lead our present and potential customers to choose other service providers, and lead to increased regulatory scrutiny of the critical services we provide to financial institutions, with resulting increases in compliance burdens and costs.

Failures associated with payment transactions could result in financial loss. The volume and dollar amount of payment transactions that we process is very large and continues to grow. We settle funds on behalf of financial institutions, other businesses and consumers and receive funds from clients, card issuers, payment networks and consumers on a daily basis for a variety of transaction types. Transactions facilitated by us include debit card, credit card, electronic bill payment transactions, Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) payments and check clearing that supports consumers, financial institutions and other businesses. If the continuity of operations, integrity of processing, or ability to detect or prevent fraudulent payments were compromised in connection with payments transactions, this could result in financial as well as reputational loss to us. In addition, we rely on various financial institutions to provide ACH services in support of funds settlement for certain of our products. If we are unable to obtain such ACH services in the future, that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. In addition, we may issue credit to consumers, financial institutions or other businesses as part of the funds settlement. A default on this credit by a counterparty could result in a financial loss to us.

We recently restated our prior consolidated financial statements, which may lead to additional risks and uncertainties, including loss of investor confidence and negative impacts on our stock price. In June 2015 we restated our consolidated financial statements as of and for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and for the quarterly periods within the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (the "Restated Periods"). The determination to restate the financial statements for the Restated Periods was made by our Audit Committee upon management’s recommendation following the identification of errors related to our method of accounting for revenue from certain bundled software multi-element agreements. Due to the errors, our management concluded that the Company's previously issued financial statements for the Restated Periods should no longer be relied upon.

As a result of these events, we have become subject to a number of additional costs and risks, including unanticipated costs for accounting and legal fees in connection with or related to the restatement and the risk of potential stockholder litigation. If lawsuits are filed, we may incur additional substantial defense costs regardless of the outcome of such litigation. Likewise, such events might cause a diversion of our management’s time and attention. If we do not prevail in any such litigation, we could be required to pay substantial damages or settlement costs. In addition, the restatement may lead to a loss of investor confidence and have negative impacts on the trading price of our common stock.

We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting which could, if not remediated, result in additional material misstatements in our financial statements. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In connection with the restated consolidated financial statements filed in June 2015, management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting based upon our identification of certain errors related to our method of accounting for revenue from certain bundled software multi-element agreements. A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result of this material weakness, our management concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2014. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2014 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 were amended to, among other things, reflect the change in management's conclusion regarding the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. The previously identified material weakness remains unremediated as of June 30, 2015 and as a result our management has concluded that the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015.

We are actively engaged in developing a remediation plan designed to address this material weakness. If our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material weakness, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we could be required to restate our financial results, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations or financial condition, restrict its ability to access the capital markets, require the Company to expend significant resources to correct the weaknesses or deficiencies, subject it to fines, penalties or judgments, harm its reputation or otherwise cause a decline in investor confidence.

Our business may be adversely impacted by U.S. and global market and economic conditions. We derive most of our revenue from products and services we provide to the financial services industry. If the economic environment worsens, we could face a reduction in demand from current and potential clients for our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, a growing portion of our revenue is derived from transaction processing fees, which depend heavily on levels of consumer and business spending. Deterioration in general economic conditions could reduce transaction volumes and the Company's related revenues.

Changes in the banking and credit union industry could reduce demand for our products. Cyclical fluctuations in economic conditions affect profitability and revenue growth at commercial banks and credit unions. Unfavorable economic conditions negatively affect the spending of banks and credit unions, including spending on computer software and hardware. Such conditions could reduce both our sales to new customers and upgrade/complementary product sales to existing customers. The Company could also experience the loss of customers due to their acquisition or financial failure.

Competition or general economic conditions may result in decreased demand or require price reductions or other concessions to customers which could result in lower margins and reduce income. We vigorously compete with a variety of software vendors and service providers in all of our major product lines. We compete on the basis of product quality, reliability, performance, ease of use, quality of support and services, integration with other products and pricing. Some of our competitors may have advantages over us due to their size, product lines, greater marketing resources, or exclusive intellectual property rights. If competitors offer more favorable pricing, payment or other contractual terms, warranties, or functionality, or if general economic conditions decline such that customers are less willing or able to pay the cost of our products and services, we may need to lower prices or offer favorable terms in order to successfully compete.

The loss of key employees could adversely affect our business. We depend on the contributions and abilities of our senior management and other key employees. Our Company has grown significantly in recent years and our management remains concentrated in a small number of highly qualified individuals. If we lose one or more of our key employees, we could suffer a loss of sales and delays in new product development, and management resources would have to be diverted from other activities to compensate for this loss. We do not have employment agreements with any of our executive officers.

The services we provide to our customers are subject to government regulation that could hinder the development of our business, increase costs, or impose constraints on the way we conduct our operations. The financial services industry is subject to extensive and complex federal and state regulation. As a supplier of services to financial institutions, portions of our operations are examined by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Association, among other regulatory agencies. These agencies regulate services we provide and the manner in which we operate, and we are required to comply with a broad range of applicable laws and regulations.

In December 2013 we entered into an agreement with The Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, which together regulate the Company's operations as the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC"). In 2012, operations at the Company's Lyndhurst, NJ processing center were temporarily but significantly disrupted by Super Storm Sandy, impacting the financial institutions served by that facility until the Company was able to return to normal operations. The agreement commits the Company to a process of assessing, improving and monitoring its disaster recovery and business continuity plans and the management of related risks across the Company. The agreement also commits the Company to a process of reporting on corrective actions and to monitoring of its compliance with applicable regulations and guidance from the Regulators and the FFIEC. Regular reports of progress have been made to clients and to the regulators. The Company has met all of the deadlines stipulated in the agreement and continues to mature the identified processes with the objective of achieving full compliance. Failure to comply with the agreement could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, existing laws, regulations, and policies could be amended or interpreted differently by regulators in a manner that imposes additional costs and has a negative impact on our existing operations or that limits our future growth or expansion. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, signed into law in 2010, significantly changed the regulation of the financial services industry, producing new regulatory agencies and voluminous new regulations, many of which are still being written. These new regulations may require additional programming or other costly changes in our processes or personnel. Our customers are also regulated entities, and actions by regulatory authorities could determine both the decisions they make concerning the purchase of data processing and other services and the timing and implementation of these decisions. Concerns are growing with respect to the use, confidentiality, and security of private customer information. Regulatory agencies, Congress and state legislatures are considering numerous regulatory and statutory proposals to protect the interests of consumers and to require compliance with standards and policies that have not been defined.

The software we provide to our customers is also affected by government regulation. We are generally obligated to our customers to provide software solutions that comply with applicable federal and state regulations. In particular, numerous new regulations have been proposed and are still being written to implement the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. Substantial software research and development and other corporate resources have been and will continue to be applied to adapt our software products to this evolving, complex and often unpredictable regulatory environment. Our failure to provide compliant solutions could result in significant fines or consumer liability on our customers, for which we may bear ultimate liability.

Our failure to comply with regulations or to meet regulatory expectations could adversely affect our business and results of operations. While much of our operations are not directly subject to regulations applicable to financial institutions, as a provider of processing services to such institutions, we are examined on a regular basis by various regulatory authorities. If we fail to comply with applicable regulations or guidelines, we could be subject to regulatory actions or rating changes and suffer harm to our customer relationships and reputation. Such failures could require significant expenditures to correct and could negatively affect our ability to retain customers and obtain new customers.

If we fail to adapt our products and services to changes in technology and the markets we serve, we could lose existing customers and be unable to attract new business. The markets for our software and hardware products and services are characterized by changing customer and regulatory requirements and rapid technological changes. These factors and new product introductions by our existing competitors or by new market entrants could reduce the demand for our existing products and services and we may be required to develop or acquire new products and services. Our future success is dependent on our ability to enhance our existing products and services in a timely manner and to develop or acquire new products and services. If we are unable to develop or acquire new products and services as planned, or if we fail to sell our new or enhanced products and services, we may incur unanticipated expenses or fail to achieve anticipated revenues.

Our growth may be affected if we are unable to find or complete suitable acquisitions. We have augmented the growth of our business with a number of acquisitions and we plan to continue to acquire appropriate businesses, products and services. This strategy depends on our ability to identify, negotiate and finance suitable acquisitions. Substantial recent merger and acquisition activity in our industry has affected the availability and pricing of such acquisitions. If we are unable to acquire suitable acquisition candidates, we may experience slower growth.

If others claim that we have infringed their intellectual property rights, we could be liable for significant damages or could be required to change our processes. We have agreed to indemnify many of our customers against claims that our products and services infringe on the proprietary rights of others. Infringement claims have been and will in the future be asserted with regard to our software solutions and services. Such claims, whether with or without merit, are time-consuming, may result in costly litigation and may not be resolved on terms favorable to us. If our defense of such claims is not successful, we could be forced to pay damages or could be subject to injunctions that would cause us to cease making or selling certain applications or force us to redesign applications.

Consolidation and failures of financial institutions will continue to reduce the number of our customers and potential customers. Our primary market consists of approximately 6,500 commercial and savings banks and 6,500 credit unions. The number of commercial banks and credit unions has decreased because of failures over the last few years and mergers and acquisitions over the last several decades and is expected to continue to decrease as more consolidation occurs.

Acquisitions may be costly and difficult to integrate. We have acquired a number of businesses in the last decade and will continue to explore acquisitions in the future. We may not be able to successfully integrate acquired companies. We may encounter problems with the integration of new businesses including: financial control and computer system compatibility; unanticipated costs; unanticipated quality or customer problems with acquired products or services; differing regulatory and industry standards; diversion of management's attention; adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers; loss of key employees; and significant amortization expenses related to acquired assets. To finance future acquisitions, we may have to increase our borrowing or sell equity or debt securities to the public. If we fail to integrate our acquisitions, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Failed acquisitions could also produce material and unpredictable impairment charges as we periodically review our acquired assets.

We may not be able to manage growth. We have grown both internally and through acquisitions. Our expansion has and will continue to place significant demands on our administrative, operational, financial and management personnel and systems. We may not be able to enhance and expand our product lines, manage costs, adapt our infrastructure and modify our systems to accommodate future growth.

Expansion of services to non-traditional customers could expose us to new risks. Some of our recent acquisitions include business lines that are marketed outside our traditional, regulated, and litigation-averse base of financial institution customers. These non-regulated customers may entail greater operational, credit and litigation risks than we have faced before and could result in increases in bad debts and litigation costs.

Failure to achieve favorable renewals of service contracts could negatively affect our outsourcing business. Our contracts with our customers for outsourced data processing services generally run for a period of five or more years. Because of the rapid growth of our outsourcing business over the last five years, we will experience greater numbers of these contracts coming up for renewal over the next few years. Renewal time presents our customers with the opportunity to consider other providers or to renegotiate their contracts with us. If we are not successful in achieving high renewal rates upon favorable terms, our outsourcing revenues and profit margins will suffer.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own 154 acres located in Monett, Missouri on which we maintain nine office buildings, plus shipping & receiving and maintenance buildings. We also own buildings in Houston, Texas; Allen, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Birmingham, Alabama; Lenexa, Kansas; Angola, Indiana; Shawnee Mission, Kansas; Rogers, Arkansas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Elizabethtown, Kentucky; Springfield, Missouri and San Diego, California. Our owned facilities represent approximately 1,000,000 square feet of office space in ten states. We have 37 leased office facilities in 21 states, which total approximately 473,000 square feet. All of our owned and leased office facilities are for normal business purposes.

Of our facilities, the credit union segment uses office space totaling approximately 189,000 square feet in eleven facilities. The majority of our San Diego, California offices are used in the credit union segment, as are portions of ten other office facilities. The remainder of our leased and owned facilities, approximately 1,284,000 square feet of office space, is primarily devoted to serving our bank segment or supports our whole business.

We own four aircraft. Many of our customers are located in communities that do not have an easily accessible commercial airline service. We primarily use our airplanes in connection with implementation, sales of systems and internal requirements for day-to-day operations. Transportation costs for implementation and other customer services are billed to our customers. We lease property, including real estate and related facilities, at the Monett, Missouri municipal airport.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information with respect to our legal proceedings may be found at "Litigation" in Note 6 to the Financial Statements in Item 8, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

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PART II

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

The Company's common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”), formerly known as the NASDAQ National Market, under the symbol “JKHY”. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price per share of the common stock as reported by NASDAQ.

	Fiscal 2015		Fiscal 2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	$70.25	$60.10	$60.02	$52.87
Third Quarter	70.18	60.60	60.34	53.55
Second Quarter	63.85	51.86	59.37	49.08
First Quarter	60.84	54.78	52.42	47.14

The Company established a practice of paying quarterly dividends at the end of fiscal 1990 and has paid dividends with respect to every quarter since that time. Quarterly dividends per share paid on the common stock for the two most recent fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014
Fourth Quarter	$0.250	$0.220
Third Quarter	0.250	0.220
Second Quarter	0.220	0.200
First Quarter	0.220	0.200

The declaration and payment of any future dividends will continue to be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other factors, our earnings, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, and operating and financial condition. The Company does not currently foresee any changes in its dividend practices.

Information regarding the Company's equity compensation plans is set forth under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

On August 18, 2015, there were approximately 70,300 holders of the Company’s common stock. On that same date the last sale price of the common shares as reported on NASDAQ was $71.59 per share.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following shares of the Company were repurchased during the quarter ended June 30, 2015:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased [1]	Average Price of Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans [1]	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans [2]
April 1 - April 30, 2015	—	$—	—	8,298,084
May 1 - May 31, 2015	—	—	—	8,298,084
June 1 - June 30, 2015	150,146	65.87	150,100	8,147,984
Total	150,146	65.87	150,100	8,147,984

[1] 150,100 shares were purchased through a publicly announced repurchase plan. There were 46 shares surrendered to the Company to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with employee restricted stock awards.

[2] Total stock repurchase authorizations approved by the Company's Board of Directors as of February 17, 2015 were for 30.0 million shares, an increase of 5.0 million shares. These authorizations have no specific dollar or share price targets and no expiration dates.

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Performance Graph

The following chart presents a comparison for the five-year period ended June 30, 2015, of the market performance of the Company's common stock with the S&P 500 Index and an index of peer companies selected by the Company:

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

Among Jack Henry & Associates, Inc., the S&P 500 Index, and a Peer Group

The following information depicts a line graph with the following values:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
JKHY	100.00	127.44	148.62	205.60	263.21	290.88
Peer Group	100.00	136.78	148.10	174.79	239.10	301.34
S&P 500	100.00	130.69	137.81	166.20	207.10	222.47

This comparison assumes $100 was invested on June 30, 2010, and assumes reinvestments of dividends. Total returns are calculated according to market capitalization of peer group members at the beginning of each period. Peer companies selected are in the business of providing specialized computer software, hardware and related services to financial institutions and other businesses.

Companies in the Peer Group are ACI Worldwide, Inc., Bottomline Technology, Inc., Broadridge Financial Solutions, Cardtronics, Inc., Convergys Corp., Corelogic, Inc., DST Systems, Inc., Euronet Worldwide, Inc., Fair Isaac Corp., Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., Fiserv, Inc., Global Payments, Inc., Heartland Payment Systems, Inc., Moneygram International, Inc., SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., Total Systems Services, Inc., Tyler Technologies, Inc., Verifone Systems, Inc., and WEX, Inc..

Micros Systems, Inc. was removed from the peer group as it was acquired in September 2014.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
Selected Financial Data
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,				
Income Statement Data	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue (1)	$1,256,190	$1,173,173	$1,107,524	$1,017,667	$946,394
Income from continuing operations	$211,221	$186,715	$167,610	$152,040	$128,394
Basic net income per share, continuing operations	$2.60	$2.20	$1.95	$1.76	$1.49
Diluted net income per share, continuing operations	$2.59	$2.19	$1.94	$1.74	$1.48
Dividends declared per share	$0.940	$0.840	$0.560	$0.440	$0.400
Balance Sheet Data					
Total deferred revenue	$531,987	$492,868	$439,596	$409,139	$398,800
Total assets	$1,836,835	$1,680,703	$1,672,386	$1,655,652	$1,537,158
Long-term debt	$50,102	$3,729	$7,366	$106,166	$127,939
Stockholders’ equity	$991,534	$967,387	$1,015,816	$935,738	$835,403

(1) Revenue includes license sales, support and service revenues, and hardware sales, less returns and allowances.

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

The following section provides management's view of the financial condition and results of operations and should be read in conjunction with the Selected Financial Data, the audited Consolidated Financial Statements, and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

OVERVIEW

Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. (JHA) is headquartered in Monett, Missouri, employs approximately 5,900 associates nationwide, and is a leading provider of technology solutions and payment processing services primarily for financial services organizations. Its solutions serve nearly 10,900 customers and are marketed and supported through three primary brands. Jack Henry Banking® supports banks ranging from community to multi-billion dollar institutions with information and transaction processing solutions. Symitar® is a leading provider of information and transaction processing solutions for credit unions of all sizes. ProfitStars® provides highly specialized products and services that enable financial institutions of every asset size and charter, and diverse corporate entities outside the financial services industry, to mitigate and control risks, optimize revenue and growth opportunities, and contain costs. JHA's integrated solutions are available for in-house installation and outsourced and hosted delivery.

Each of our brands share the fundamental commitment to provide high quality business solutions, service levels that consistently exceed customer expectations, integration of solutions and practical new technologies. The quality of our solutions, our high service standards, and the fundamental way we do business typically foster long-term customer relationships, attract prospective customers, and have enabled us to capture substantial market share.

Through internal product development, disciplined acquisitions, and alliances with companies offering niche solutions that complement our proprietary solutions, we regularly introduce new products and services and generate new cross-sales opportunities across our three business brands. We provide compatible computer hardware for our in-house installations and secure processing environments for our outsourced and hosted solutions. We perform data conversions, software implementations, initial and ongoing customer training, and ongoing customer support services.

Our primary competitive advantage is customer service. Our support infrastructure and strict standards provide service levels we believe to be the highest in the markets we serve and generate high levels of customer satisfaction and retention. We consistently measure customer satisfaction using comprehensive annual surveys and randomly generated daily surveys we receive in our everyday business. Dedicated surveys are also used to grade specific aspects of our customer experience, including product implementation, education, and consulting services.

A significant proportion of our revenue is derived from recurring outsourcing fees and transaction processing fees that predominantly have contract terms of five years or greater at inception. Support and service fees also include in-house maintenance fees on primarily annual contract terms. Less predictable software license fees and hardware

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sales complement our primary revenue sources. We continually seek opportunities to increase revenue while at the same time containing costs to expand margins.

During the last five fiscal years, our revenues have grown from $946,394 in fiscal 2011 to $1,256,190 in fiscal 2015. Income from continuing operations has grown from $128,394 in fiscal 2011 to $211,221 in fiscal 2015. This growth has resulted primarily from internal expansion.

We have two reportable segments: bank systems and services and credit union systems and services. The respective segments include all related license, support and service, and hardware sales along with the related cost of sales.

We continue to focus on our objective of providing the best integrated solutions, products and customer service to our clients. We are cautiously optimistic regarding ongoing economic improvement and expect our clients to continue investing in our products and services to improve their operating efficiencies and performance. We anticipate that consolidation within the financial services industry will continue. Regulatory conditions and legislation such as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act will continue to impact the financial services industry and could motivate some financial institutions to postpone discretionary spending.

A detailed discussion of the major components of the results of operations follows. All dollar amounts are in thousands and discussions compare fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2014 and compare fiscal 2014 to fiscal 2013.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FISCAL 2015 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2014

In fiscal 2015, revenues increased 7% or $83,017 compared to the prior year due primarily to growth in all components of support and service revenues, particularly our electronic payment services and our outsourcing services. Cost of sales increased 6%, in line with revenue. The growth in revenue and the Company's continued focus on cost management continued to drive up gross margins, which has resulted in a 9% increase in gross profit. Operating expenses increased 6% and the provision for income taxes increased 4% compared to the prior year-to-date period. The increased revenue and above changes resulted in a combined 13% increase in net income for fiscal 2015.

We move into fiscal 2016 following strong performance in fiscal 2015. Significant portions of our business continue to come from recurring revenue and our healthy sales pipeline is also encouraging. Our customers continue to face regulatory and operational challenges which our products and services address, and in these times they have an even greater need for our solutions that directly address institutional profitability and efficiency. Our strong balance sheet, access to extensive lines of credit, the strength of our existing product line and an unwavering commitment to superior customer service position us well to address current and future opportunities.

REVENUE

License Revenue	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
License	$2,635	$2,184	21 %
Percentage of total revenue	<1%	<1%	

License revenue represents the sale and delivery of application software systems contracted with us by the customer, which are not part of a bundled arrangement. We license our proprietary software products under standard license agreements that typically provide the customer with a non-exclusive, non-transferable right to use the software on a single computer and for a single financial institution.

Non-bundled license revenue increased due mainly to an increase in standalone license sales in our Credit Union segment. Such license fees will fluctuate as non-bundled license sales are sporadic in nature.

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Support and Service Revenue	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Support and service	$1,200,652	$1,112,331	8 %
Percentage of total revenue	96 %	95 %	

	Year over Year	
	$ Change	% Change
In-House Support & Other Services	$3,603	1 %
Electronic Payment Services	38,321	9 %
Outsourcing Services	35,490	15 %
Implementation Services	8,704	13 %
Bundled Products & Services	2,203	4 %
Total Increase	$88,321	

Support and service revenues are generated from annual support to assist the customer in operating their systems and to enhance and update the software, electronic payment services, outsourced data processing services, implementation services (including conversion, installation, configuration and training) and revenue from our bundled software multi-element agreements. There was growth in all components of support and service revenue in fiscal 2015.

In-house support and other services revenue increased due to annual maintenance renewal fee increases for both core and complementary products as our customers' assets grow.

Electronic payment services continue to experience the largest dollar growth. The revenue increases are attributable to strong performance across debit/credit card transaction processing services, online bill payment services and ACH processing.

Outsourcing services for banks and credit unions continue to drive revenue growth as customers continue to show a preference for outsourced delivery of our solutions. We expect the trend towards outsourced product delivery to benefit outsourcing services revenue for the foreseeable future. Revenues from outsourcing services are typically earned under multi-year service contracts and therefore provide a long-term stream of recurring revenues.

Implementation services include implementation services for our outsourcing and electronic payment services customers as well as standalone customization services, merger conversion services, image conversion services and network monitoring services. Implementation services revenue increased due mainly to increased implementations across our core, online banking, imaging solutions and payments products.

Bundled products and services revenue is combined revenue from the multiple elements in our bundled arrangements, including license, implementation services and maintenance, which cannot be recognized separately due to a lack of vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value. Bundled products and services revenue increased slightly from last year mainly due to increased revenues from our core and complementary banking products, furthered by an increase in core credit union products. The increase was partially offset by reduced revenues from our Alogent® suite of remote deposit capture products.

Hardware Revenue	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Hardware	$52,903	$58,658	(10)%
Percentage of total revenue	4 %	5 %	

The Company has entered into remarketing agreements with several hardware manufacturers and suppliers under which we sell computer hardware, hardware maintenance and related services to our customers. Revenue related to hardware sales is recognized when the hardware is shipped to our customers.

Hardware revenue decreased due to a decrease in complementary hardware products delivered. Although there will be quarterly fluctuations, we expect an overall decreasing trend in hardware sales to continue due to the change in sales mix towards outsourcing contracts, which typically do not include hardware, and the general deflationary trend of computer prices.

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COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT

Cost of license represented the cost of software from third party vendors through remarketing agreements associated with non-bundled application software licenses. These costs were recognized when license revenue was recognized. Cost of support and service represented costs associated with conversion and implementation efforts, ongoing support for our in-house customers, operation of our data and item centers providing services for our outsourced customers, electronic payment services and direct operating costs. These costs were recognized as they were incurred or, for direct costs associated with obtaining and implementing our bundled arrangements, they are deferred and recognized ratably as the related revenues for these arrangements are recognized, typically beginning when PCS is the only remaining undelivered element, and ending at the end of the initial bundled PCS term. Cost of hardware consisted of the direct and indirect costs of purchasing the equipment from the manufacturers and delivery to our customers. These costs were recognized at the same time as the related hardware revenue was recognized. Ongoing operating costs to provide support to our customers were recognized as they were incurred.

	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Cost of License	$1,187	$908	31 %
Percentage of total revenue	<1%	<1%	
License Gross Profit	$1,448	$1,276	13 %
Gross Profit Margin	55 %	58 %	
Cost of support and service	$680,750	$634,756	7 %
Percentage of total revenue	54 %	54 %	
Support and Service Gross Profit	$519,902	$477,575	9 %
Gross Profit Margin	43 %	43 %	
Cost of hardware	$38,399	$43,708	(12)%
Percentage of total revenue	3 %	4 %	
Hardware Gross Profit	$14,504	$14,950	(3)%
Gross Profit Margin	27 %	25 %	
TOTAL COST OF SALES	$720,336	$679,372	6 %
Percentage of total revenue	57 %	58 %	
TOTAL GROSS PROFIT	$535,854	$493,801	9 %
Gross Profit Margin	43 %	42 %	

Cost of license consists of the direct costs of third party software that are a part of a non-bundled arrangement. Sales of these third party software products increased compared to last year, causing a decrease in gross profit margins. Shifts in sales mix between the products that make up these costs cause fluctuations in the margins from period to period.

Gross profit margins in support and service remained consistent with the prior year.

In general, changes in cost of hardware trend consistently with hardware revenue. For the fiscal year, margins were slightly higher due to increased sales of higher margin hardware upgrade products.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Selling and Marketing	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Selling and marketing	$89,004	$85,443	4 %
Percentage of total revenue	7 %	7 %	

Dedicated sales forces, inside sales teams, technical sales support teams and channel partners conduct our sales efforts for our two reportable segments, and are overseen by regional sales managers. Our sales executives are

responsible for pursuing lead generation activities for new core customers. Our account executives nurture long-term relationships with our client base and cross sell our many complementary products and services.

Selling and marketing expenses for the year increased mainly due to higher commission expenses and a general increase in sales headcount and related personnel costs. This was in line with increased sales volume of long term service contracts on which commissions are paid as a percentage of total revenue.

Research and Development	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Research and development	$71,495	$66,748	7 %
Percentage of total revenue	6 %	6 %	

We devote significant effort and expense to develop new software, service products and continually upgrade and enhance our existing offerings. Typically, we upgrade our various core and complementary software applications once per year. We believe our research and development efforts are highly efficient because of the extensive experience of our research and development staff and because our product development is highly customer-driven.

Research and development expenses increased primarily due to increased headcount and related personnel costs, but were consistent with the prior year as a percentage of total revenue.

General and Administrative	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
General and administrative	$57,490	$53,312	8 %
Percentage of total revenue	5 %	5 %	

General and administrative costs included all expenses related to finance, legal, human resources, plus all administrative costs.

General and administrative expenses in the current year were higher due to the impact of a Lyndhurst related insurance recovery in the prior year coupled with increased headcount and related personnel costs, partially offset by a gain on the disposal of our Teleweb suite of Internet and mobile banking software products. Overall these costs were consistent with the prior year as a percentage of total revenue.

INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Interest Income	$169	$377	(55)%
Interest Expense	$(1,594)	$(1,105)	44 %

Interest income fluctuated due to changes in invested balances and yields on invested balances. Interest expense increased due to interest on the borrowing from our revolving credit facility in the second quarter.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014	
Provision For Income Taxes	$105,219	$100,855	4 %
Effective Rate	33.3 %	35.1 %	

The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to favorable state tax law changes, as well as the retroactive extension of the Research & Experimentation Credit for the period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 during fiscal 2015.

NET INCOME

Net income increased from $186,715, or $2.19 per diluted share, in fiscal 2014 to $211,221, or $2.59 per diluted share, in fiscal 2015.

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FISCAL 2014 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2013

In fiscal 2014, revenues increased 6% or $65,649 compared to the prior year due primarily to strong growth in all components of support and service revenues, particularly our electronic payment services and our outsourcing services. The growth in revenue and the Company's continued focus on cost management continued to drive up gross margins, which resulted in a 7% increase in gross profit.

Operating expenses decreased 2% for the year mainly due to $12,436 of expenses in the prior year related to the impact of Hurricane Sandy flooding on our Lyndhurst, New Jersey item processing center. Provision for income taxes increased over the prior year. The prior year provision for income tax was low due to the tax impact of the Lyndhurst, New Jersey expenses and the release of previously unrecognized tax benefits. Increased revenue and gross margin, coupled with the above changes, resulted in a combined 11% increase in net income for fiscal 2014.

REVENUE

License Revenue	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
License	$2,184	$5,366	(59)%
Percentage of total revenue	<1%	<1%	

License revenue represents the sale and delivery of application software systems contracted with us by the customer, which are not part of a bundled arrangement. We license our proprietary software products under standard license agreements that typically provide the customer with a non-exclusive, non-transferable right to use the software on a single computer and for a single financial institution.

Non-bundled license revenue decreased due mainly to a decrease in standalone license sales in our banking segment. Such license fees will fluctuate as non-bundled license sales are sporadic in nature.

Support and Service Revenue	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
Support and service	$1,112,331	$1,042,801	7 %
Percentage of total revenue	95 %	94 %	

	Year over Year Change $ Change	% Change
In-House Support & Other Services	$11,762	4 %
Electronic Payment Services	37,158	9 %
Outsourcing Services	21,408	10 %
Implementation Services	2,792	4 %
Bundled Products & Services	(3,590)	(6)%
Total Increase	$69,530	

Support and service revenues are generated from annual support to assist the customer in operating their systems and to enhance and update the software, electronic payment services, outsourced data processing services, implementation services (including conversion, installation, configuration and training) and revenue from our bundled software multi-element agreements.

In-house support and other services revenue increased due to annual maintenance renewal fee increases for both core and complementary products as our customers’ assets grew. The increase compared to the prior year was consistent across all four fiscal quarters.

Electronic payment services continued to experience the largest dollar growth. The revenue increases were attributable to strong performance across debit/credit card transaction processing services, online bill payment services and ACH processing. The increase compared to the prior year was consistent across all four fiscal quarters.

Outsourcing services for banks and credit unions continued to drive revenue growth as customers continued to show a preference for outsourced delivery of our solutions. We expect the trend towards outsourced product delivery to

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benefit outsourcing services revenue for the foreseeable future. Revenues from outsourcing services are typically earned under multi-year service contracts and therefore provide a long-term stream of recurring revenues.
Implementation services include implementation services for our outsourcing and electronic payment services customers as well as standalone customization services, merger conversion services, image conversion services and network monitoring services. Implementation services revenue increased due mainly to increased implementations of our Credit Union core products, particularly in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year.
Bundled products and services revenue is combined revenue from the multiple elements in our bundled arrangements, including license, implementation services and maintenance, which cannot be recognized separately due to a lack of vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value. Bundled products and services revenue decreased from last year mainly due to decreased revenues from our core and complementary banking products, particularly image solutions, throughout the fiscal year. Additionally, the decrease was furthered due to a decrease in core Credit Union products in the fourth quarter compared to the same quarter in the prior year.

Hardware Revenue	Year Ended June 30,		% Change
	2014	2013	
Hardware	$58,658	$59,357	(1)%
Percentage of total revenue	5%	5%	

The Company has entered into remarketing agreements with several hardware manufacturers under which we sell computer hardware, hardware maintenance and related services to our customers. Revenue related to hardware sales is recognized when the hardware is shipped to our customers.
Hardware revenue decreased slightly. Although there will be continuing quarterly fluctuations, we expect there to be an overall decreasing trend in hardware sales due to the change in sales mix towards outsourcing contracts, which typically do not include hardware, and the general deflationary trend of computer prices.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT

Cost of license represented the cost of software from third party vendors through remarketing agreements associated with non-bundled application software licenses. These costs were recognized when license revenue was recognized. Cost of support and service represented costs associated with conversion and implementation efforts, ongoing support for our in-house customers, operation of our data and item centers providing services for our outsourced customers, electronic payment services and direct operating costs. These costs were recognized as they were incurred or, for direct costs associated with obtaining and implementing our bundled arrangements, deferred and recognized ratably as the related revenues for these arrangements are recognized, which typically begins when PCS is the only remaining undelivered element, and ends at the end of the initial bundled PCS term. Cost of hardware consisted of the direct and indirect costs of purchasing the equipment from the manufacturers and delivery to our customers. These costs were recognized at the same time as the related hardware revenue was recognized. Ongoing operating costs to provide support to our customers were recognized as they were incurred.

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	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
Cost of License	$908	$860	6 %
Percentage of total revenue	<1%	<1%	
License Gross Profit	$1,276	$4,506	(72)%
Gross Profit Margin	58 %	84 %	
Cost of support and service	$634,756	$601,620	6 %
Percentage of total revenue	54 %	54 %	
Support and Service Gross Profit	$477,575	$441,181	8 %
Gross Profit Margin	43 %	42 %	
Cost of hardware	$43,708	$43,650	— %
Percentage of total revenue	4 %	4 %	
Hardware Gross Profit	$14,950	$15,707	(5)%
Gross Profit Margin	25 %	26 %	
TOTAL COST OF SALES	$679,372	$646,130	5 %
Percentage of total revenue	58 %	58 %	
TOTAL GROSS PROFIT	$493,801	$461,394	7 %
Gross Profit Margin	42 %	42 %	

Cost of license consisted of the direct costs of third party software. Sales of third party software products increased compared to last year, causing a decrease in gross profit margins.

Gross profit margins in support and service increased due to economies of scale realized from increased revenues, particularly in electronic payment services. Although margins fluctuated slightly throughout the quarters of the current fiscal year due to sales mix, the trend in electronic payment services was consistent through all four quarters.

In general, changes in cost of hardware trended consistently with hardware revenue. For the fiscal year, margins are slightly lower due to decreased sales of higher margin hardware upgrade products.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Selling and Marketing	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
Selling and marketing	$85,443	$80,811	6 %
Percentage of total revenue	7 %	7 %	

Dedicated sales forces, inside sales teams, technical sales support teams and channel partners conducted our sales efforts for our two reportable segments, and were overseen by regional sales managers. Our sales executives were responsible for pursuing lead generation activities for new core customers. Our account executives nurtured long-term relationships with our client base and cross sold our many complementary products and services.

Selling and marketing expenses for the year increased mainly due to higher commission expenses and a general increase in sales headcount and related salaries. This is in line with increased sales volume of long term service contracts on which commissions were paid as a percentage of total revenue, and was consistent across all quarters of the fiscal year.

Research and Development	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
Research and development	$66,748	$63,202	6 %
Percentage of total revenue	6 %	6 %	

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We devote significant effort and expense to develop new software, service products and continually upgrade and enhance our existing offerings. Typically, we upgrade our various core and complementary software applications once per year. We believe our research and development efforts are highly efficient because of the extensive experience of our research and development staff and because our product development is highly customer-driven.

Research and development expenses increased primarily due to increased headcount and related salaries, with all quarters in the fiscal year being driven by a 6% increase in headcount in the first quarter.

General and Administrative	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
General and administrative	$53,312	$66,624	(20)%
Percentage of total revenue	5%	6%	

General and administrative costs included all expenses related to finance, legal, human resources, plus all administrative costs.

General and administrative expenses in the current year includes $2,900 in the second quarter for insurance recoveries of costs related to the impact of Hurricane Sandy flooding on our Lyndhurst, New Jersey item processing center, whereas the prior year (mostly the second quarter) includes $12,436 of expenses related to the same event. General and administrative expenses, excluding the Lyndhurst expenses and subsequent insurance recoveries, increased slightly year-over-year due to additional headcount and related salaries.

INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSE	Year Ended June 30, 2014	2013	% Change
Interest Income	$377	$640	(41)%
Interest Expense	$(1,105)	$(6,337)	(83)%

Interest income fluctuated due to changes in invested balances and yields on invested balances. Interest expense decreased due to full repayment of our term loan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes was $100,855 or 35.1% of income before income taxes in fiscal 2014 compared with $77,450 or 31.6% of income before income taxes in fiscal 2013. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the recognition of previously unrecognized tax benefits during the prior year following the close of an Internal Revenue Service audit of fiscal years 2010 and 2011, as well as the retroactive extension of the research and experimentation credit during the prior year.

NET INCOME

Net income increased from $167,610, or $1.94 per diluted share in fiscal 2013 to $186,715 or $2.19 per diluted share in fiscal 2014.

REPORTABLE SEGMENT DISCUSSION

The Company is a provider of integrated computer systems that perform data processing (available for in-house installations or outsourced services) for banks and credit unions. The Company's operations are classified into two reportable segments: bank systems and services ("Bank") and credit union systems and services ("Credit Union"). The Company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based on various factors, including prospects for growth, return on investment, and return on revenue.

Bank Systems and Services	2015	% Change	2014	% Change	2013
Revenue	$962,729	7%	$897,671	7%	$840,380
Gross profit	$400,659	8%	$372,473	7%	$348,309
Gross profit margin	42%		41%		41%

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In fiscal 2015, revenue increased 7% overall in the Bank systems and services reportable segment compared to the prior year. The increase was due mainly to 9% growth in electronic transaction processing services and a 14% increase in outsourcing services. Gross profit margins remained consistent year-over-year.

In fiscal 2014, revenue increased 7% overall in the Bank systems and services reportable segment compared to the prior year. The increase was due mainly to increased support and service revenue. Within support and service revenue, the increase was driven by 12% year-over-year growth in electronic payment services revenues from transaction processing and a 10% increase in outsourcing services revenue. Gross profit margins remain consistent year-over-year.

Credit Union Systems and Services

	2015	% Change	2014	% Change	2013
Revenue	$293,461	7 %	$275,502	3 %	$267,144
Gross profit	$135,195	11 %	$121,328	7 %	$113,085
Gross profit margin	46 %		44 %		42 %

In fiscal 2015, revenue in the Credit Union systems and services reportable segment increased 7% due to increases in support & service revenue. Support & service revenues grew 7% through increases in electronic payment services, in-house maintenance renewals, and outsourcing services. Gross profit margins for the Credit Union segment increased mainly due economies of scale realized from growing transaction volume in our payment processing services.

In fiscal 2014, revenue in the Credit Union segment increased 3% over the prior year, driven by support & service revenue. In particular, electronic payment services increased due to the continuing growth of our transaction processing and debit/credit card processing services and in-house maintenance renewal revenues also increased. Gross profit margins for the Credit Union segment increased mainly due to economies of scale realized from growing transaction volume in our payment processing services.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have historically generated positive cash flow from operations and have generally used funds generated from operations and short-term borrowings on our revolving credit facility to meet capital requirements. We expect this trend to continue in the future.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents increased to $148,313 at June 30, 2015 from $70,377 at June 30, 2014. The increase from June 30, 2014 is primarily due to borrowings made on our revolving credit facility during the year and fewer repurchases of treasury stock in fiscal 2015 compared to the prior year.

The following table summarizes net cash from operating activities in the statement of cash flows:

	Year Ended June 30, 2015	2014
Net income	$211,221	$186,715
Non-cash expenses	149,162	126,424
Change in receivables	(21,346)	7,498
Change in deferred revenue	40,565	51,952
Change in other assets and liabilities	(5,812)	(30,930)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$373,790	$341,659

Cash provided by operating activities increased 9% compared to last year. Cash from operations is primarily used to repay debt, pay dividends, repurchase stock and for capital expenditures.

Cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 totaled $136,984 and included capital expenditures on facilities and equipment of $54,409, which mainly included the purchase of aircraft and computer equipment, $76,872 for the development of software and $14,020 for the purchase and development of internal use software. These expenditures were partially offset by $8,317 proceeds received primarily from sale of aircraft. Cash used in investing activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 totaled $131,780 and included capital expenditures on facilities and equipment of $33,185, which mainly included the purchase of aircraft and computer equipment.

Other uses of cash included $27,894 of payments for the acquisition of Banno, $62,194 for the development of software and

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$16,288 for the purchase and development of internal use software. These expenditures were partially offset by $7,781 proceeds received primarily from sale of aircraft.

Financing activities used cash of $158,870 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Cash used was mainly dividends paid to stockholders of $76,410, $122,691 for the purchase of treasury shares, repayment of the revolving credit facility of $20,000, and repayment of capital leases of $10,783. Cash used was partially offset by borrowings against the revolving credit facility of $90,000, and $1,915 net proceeds from the issuance of stock and taxes related to stock-based compensation. Financing activities used cash of $267,407 during fiscal 2014. Cash used was mainly dividends paid to stockholders of $71,251, $175,699 for the purchase of treasury shares, and repayments of capital leases of $22,158. Cash used was partially offset by $1,701 net proceeds from the issuance of stock and taxes related to stock-based compensation. During the fourth quarter, the Company also borrowed $25,000 against its revolving line of credit and the full amount of the borrowing was repaid in the same period.

The Company generally uses existing resources and funds generated from operations to meet its capital requirements. Capital expenditures in the fiscal year were made primarily for additional equipment and the improvement of existing facilities. These additions were funded from cash generated by operations. At June 30, 2015, the Company had $19,790 of purchase commitments related to property and equipment. We anticipate that these commitments will be funded by cash generated by operations.

The Board of Directors has authorized the Company to repurchase shares of its common stock. Under this authorization, the Company may finance its share repurchases with available cash reserves or short-term borrowings on its existing credit facilities. The share repurchase program does not include specific price targets or timetables and may be suspended at any time. At June 30, 2015, there were 21,843 shares in treasury stock and the Company had the remaining authority to repurchase up to 8,148 additional shares. The total cost of treasury shares at June 30, 2015 is $700,472. During fiscal 2015, the Company repurchased 2,048 treasury shares for $122,691. At June 30, 2014, there were 19,795 shares in treasury stock and the Company had authority to repurchase up to 5,196 additional shares.

On August 21, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $0.25 per share on its common stock, payable on September 25, 2015 to shareholders of record on September 4, 2015. Current funds from operations are adequate for this purpose. The Board has indicated that it plans to continue paying dividends as long as the Company's financial picture continues to be favorable.

Capital leases

The Company has entered into various capital lease obligations for the use of certain computer equipment. Long term capital lease obligations were entered into of which $816 remains outstanding at June 30, 2015 and $714 will be maturing within the next twelve months. The Company also has short term capital lease obligations totaling $1,881 at June 30, 2015. Included in property and equipment are assets under capital leases totaling $16,833, which have accumulated depreciation totaling $4,563.

Revolving credit facility

The revolving credit facility allows for borrowings of up to $300,000, which may be increased by the Company at any time until maturity to $600,000. The credit facility bears interest at a variable rate equal to (a) a rate based on LIBOR or (b) an alternate base rate (the highest of (i) the Prime Rate for such day, (ii) the sum of the Federal Funds Effective Rate for such day plus 0.50% and (iii) the Eurocurrency Rate for a one month Interest Period on such day for dollars plus 1.0%), plus an applicable percentage in each case determined by the Company's leverage ratio. The credit facility is secured by pledges of capital stock of certain subsidiaries of the Company and also guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of the Company. The credit facility is subject to various financial covenants that require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios as defined in the agreement. As of June 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all such covenants. The revolving loan terminates February 20, 2020 and at June 30, 2015, the outstanding revolving loan balance was $50,000.

Other lines of credit

The Company renewed an unsecured bank credit line on March 3, 2014 which provides for funding of up to $5,000 and bears interest at the prime rate less 1%. The credit line was renewed through April 30, 2017. At June 30, 2015, no amount was outstanding.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

At June 30, 2015, the Company's total off balance sheet contractual obligations were $46,357. This balance consists of $26,567 of long-term operating leases for various facilities and equipment which expire from 2016 to 2021 and $19,790 of purchase commitments related to property and equipment. The contractual obligations table below excludes

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$7,696 of liabilities for uncertain tax positions as we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate amount or timing of settlement.

Contractual obligations by period as of June 30, 2015	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Operating lease obligations	$8,554	$12,889	$4,518	$606	$26,567
Capital lease obligations	5,407	3,729	—	—	9,136
Revolving credit facility, including accrued interest	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
Purchase obligations	19,790	—	—	—	19,790
Total	$33,751	$16,618	$54,518	$606	$105,493

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers in May 2014. The new standard will supersede much of the existing authoritative literature for revenue recognition. In August 2015, the FASB also issued ASU No. 2015-14 which deferred the effective date of the new standard by one year. The standard and related amendments will be effective for the Company for its annual reporting period beginning July 1, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period. Along with the deferral of the effective date, ASU No. 2015-14 allows early application as of the original effective date. Entities are allowed to transition to the new standard by either recasting prior periods or recognizing the cumulative effect as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the newly issued guidance, including which transition approach will be applied and the estimated impact it will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB also issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. This ASU requires that debt issuance costs be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability (same treatment as debt discounts). ASU 2015-3 is effective for the company in fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company will adopt these changes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). The significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments upon historical experience and other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Changes in estimates or assumptions could result in a material adjustment to the consolidated financial statements.

We have identified several critical accounting estimates. An accounting estimate is considered critical if both: (a) the nature of the estimates or assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment involved, and (b) the impact of changes in the estimates and assumptions would have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and with guidance provided within Staff Accounting Bulletins issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The application of these pronouncements requires judgment, including whether a software arrangement includes multiple elements, whether any elements are essential to the functionality of any other elements, and whether vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of fair value exists for those elements. Customers receive certain elements of our products and services over time. Changes to the elements in a software arrangement or in our ability to identify VSOE for those elements could materially impact the amount of earned and deferred revenue reflected in the financial statements.

License Arrangements: For software license agreements, the Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery of the product or service has occurred, the fee is fixed and determinable and collection is probable. For arrangements where the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is deferred until payments become due. The Company's software license agreements generally include multiple products and services or "elements." Generally, none of these elements are deemed to be essential to the functionality of the other elements. For multiple element arrangements, which contain software elements and non-software elements, we allocate revenue to the software deliverables and the non-software deliverables as a group based on the relative selling prices of all of the deliverables in the arrangement. For our non-software deliverables, we allocate the arrangement consideration based on the relative selling price of the deliverables using estimated selling price ("ESP"). For our software elements, we use VSOE for this allocation when it can be established and ESP when VSOE cannot be established.

The selling price for each element is based upon the following selling price hierarchy: VSOE if available, third party evidence ("TPE") if VSOE is not available, or ESP if neither VSOE or TPE are available. Generally, we are not able to determine TPE because our go-to-market strategy differs from that of our peers and our offerings contain a significant level of differentiation such that the comparable pricing of products with similar functionality cannot be obtained. ESP is determined after considering both market conditions (such as the sale of similar products in the market place) and entity-specific factors (such as pricing practices and the specifics of each transaction).

For our non-software deliverables, a delivered item is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting if the delivered item has standalone value and if the customer has a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is probable and substantially within our control.

For our software licenses and related services, including the software elements of multiple-element software and non-software arrangements, U.S. GAAP generally require revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on VSOE of fair value. VSOE of fair value is determined for implementation services based on a rate per hour for stand-alone professional services and the estimated hours for the bundled implementation, if the hours can be reasonably estimated. VSOE of fair value is determined for post-contract support ("PCS") based upon the price charged when sold separately. For a majority of the elements within our software arrangements, we have determined that VSOE cannot be established; therefore, revenue on our software arrangements is generally deferred until the only remaining element is PCS. At that point, the entire arrangement fee is recognized ratably over the remaining PCS period, assuming that all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met. The amounts deferred are included in the balance sheet as deferred revenue and recognized as Bundled Products & Services revenue within Support & Service revenue in the income statement.

For arrangements that include specified upgrades, such upgrades are accounted for as a separate element of the arrangement. For those specified upgrades for which VSOE of fair value cannot be determined, revenue related to the software elements within the arrangement is deferred until such specified upgrades have been delivered.

Support and Service Fee Revenue (Non-software): Maintenance support revenue contracted for outside of a license arrangement is recognized pro-rata over the contract period, typically one year.

Outsourced data processing and ATM, debit card, and other transaction processing services revenue is recognized in the month the transactions are processed or the services are rendered.

Hardware Revenue: Hardware revenue is recognized upon delivery to the customer, when title and risk of loss are transferred. In most cases, we do not stock in inventory the hardware products we sell, but arrange for third-party suppliers to drop-ship the products to our customers on our behalf. The revenue related to these hardware sales is recorded gross. The Company also remarkets maintenance contracts on hardware to our customers. Hardware maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the agreement period.

Revenue-based taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented on a net basis (i.e. excluded from revenues).

Deferred Costs

Costs for certain software and hardware maintenance contracts with third parties, which are prepaid, are recognized ratably over the life of the maintenance contract, generally one to five years, with the related revenue amortized from deferred revenues.

Direct and incremental costs associated with arrangements subject to Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 985-605 (for which VSOE of fair value cannot be established) are deferred until the only remaining element in the revenue arrangement is PCS at which point the costs are recognized ratably over the remaining PCS period with the related revenue. Deferred direct and incremental costs associated with arrangements not subject to ASC 985-605 consist primarily of certain up-front costs incurred in connection with our software hosting arrangements and are recognized ratably over the contract period which typically ranges from 5-7 years. These costs include commissions, costs of third-party licenses and the direct costs of our implementation services, consisting of payroll and other fringe benefits.

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Depreciation and Amortization Expense

The calculation of depreciation and amortization expense is based on the estimated economic lives of the underlying property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, which have been examined for their useful life and determined that no impairment exists. We believe it is unlikely that any significant changes to the useful lives of our tangible and intangible assets will occur in the near term, but rapid changes in technology or changes in market conditions could result in revisions to such estimates that could materially affect the carrying value of these assets and the Company’s future consolidated operating results. All long-lived assets are tested for valuation and potential impairment on a scheduled annual basis.

Capitalization of software development costs

We capitalize certain costs incurred to develop commercial software products. Significant estimates and assumptions include: establishing when technological feasibility has been met and costs should be capitalized, determining the appropriate period over which to amortize the capitalized costs based on the estimated useful lives, estimating the marketability of the commercial software products and related future revenues, and assessing the unamortized cost balances for impairment. The appropriate amortization period is based on estimates of future revenues from sales of the products. We consider various factors to project marketability and future revenues, including an assessment of alternative solutions or products, current and historical demand for the product, and anticipated changes in technology that may make the product obsolete. A significant change in an estimate related to one or more software products could result in a material change to our results of operations.

Estimates used to determine current and deferred income taxes

We make certain estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities, which arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes. We also must determine the likelihood of recoverability of deferred tax assets, and adjust any valuation allowances accordingly. Considerations include the period of expiration of the tax asset, planned use of the tax asset, and historical and projected taxable income as well as tax liabilities for the tax jurisdiction to which the tax asset relates. Valuation allowances are evaluated periodically and will be subject to change in each future reporting period as a result of changes in one or more of these factors. Also, liabilities for uncertain tax positions require significant judgment in determining what constitutes an individual tax position as well as assessing the outcome of each tax position. Changes in judgment as to recognition or measurement of tax positions can materially affect the estimate of the effective tax rate and consequently, affect our financial results.

Assumptions related to purchase accounting and goodwill

We account for our acquisitions using the purchase method of accounting. This method requires estimates to determine the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired, including judgments to determine any acquired intangible assets such as customer-related intangibles, as well as assessments of the fair value of existing assets such as property and equipment. Liabilities acquired can include balances for litigation and other contingency reserves established prior to or at the time of acquisition, and require judgment in ascertaining a reasonable value. Third party valuation firms may be used to assist in the appraisal of certain assets and liabilities, but even those determinations would be based on significant estimates provided by us, such as forecast revenues or profits on contract-related intangibles. Numerous factors are typically considered in the purchase accounting assessments, which are conducted by Company professionals from legal, finance, human resources, information systems, program management and other disciplines. Changes in assumptions and estimates of the acquired assets and liabilities would result in changes to the fair values, resulting in an offsetting change to the goodwill balance associated with the business acquired.

As goodwill is not amortized, goodwill balances are regularly assessed for potential impairment. Such assessments require an analysis of future cash flow projections as well as a determination of an appropriate discount rate to calculate present values. Cash flow projections are based on management-approved estimates, which involve the input of numerous Company professionals from finance, operations and program management. Key factors used in estimating future cash flows include assessments of labor and other direct costs on existing contracts, estimates of overhead costs and other indirect costs, and assessments of new business prospects and projected win rates. The Company's most recent assessment indicates that no reporting units are currently at risk of impairment as the fair value of each reporting unit is significantly in excess of the carrying value. However, significant changes in the estimates and assumptions used in purchase accounting and goodwill impairment testing could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, interest rates, indices, volatilities, correlations or other market factors such as liquidity, will result in losses for a certain financial instrument or group of financial instruments. We are currently exposed to credit risk on credit extended to customers and interest risk on outstanding debt. We do not currently use any derivative financial instruments. We actively monitor these risks through a variety of controlled procedures involving senior management.

Based on the controls in place and the credit worthiness of the customer base, we believe the credit risk associated with the extension of credit to our customers will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Based on our outstanding debt with variable interest rates as of June 30, 2015 a 1% increase in our borrowing rate would increase annual interest expense in fiscal 2015 by less than $500.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Index to Financial Statements

Financial Statement Schedules

There are no schedules included because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.
Monett, Missouri

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated September 11, 2015 expressed an adverse opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting because of a material weakness.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Kansas City, Missouri
September 11, 2015

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MANAGEMENT’S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (Revised)

The management of Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures pertaining to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurance transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. All internal controls, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even where internal control over financial reporting is determined to be effective, it can provide only reasonable assurance. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of the end of the Company's 2015 fiscal year, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, and the previous identification of a material weakness (the description of which is set forth below), management has determined the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015 was not effective.

There are a number of deficiencies in the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that, in the aggregate, constitute a material weakness. The identified deficiencies noted below stem from a failure in the Company’s risk assessment process wherein the risk assessment process did not identify or evaluate the inherent risks and complexities associated with accounting for revenue arrangements with software elements.

- The lack of training and continuing education related to multiple element software arrangements led to a lack of knowledge of the individuals tasked with understanding various technical accounting matters associated with the Company's multiple element arrangement revenue recognition policies.
- Appropriate accounting and reporting policies and procedures related to bundled multiple element arrangements were not designed and implemented.
- Appropriate internal controls over financial reporting for bundled multiple element arrangements were not designed and implemented.
- Monitoring, including use of internal audit, was not appropriately designed to identify errors in accounting for revenue recognition for multiple element software arrangements.

The Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015 has been audited by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing on the next page.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.
Monett, Missouri

We have audited Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the "Company's") internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weakness has been identified and included in management's assessment:

There are a number of deficiencies in the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that, in aggregate, constitute a material weakness. The identified deficiencies noted below stem from a failure in the Company's risk assessment process wherein the risk assessment process did not identify or evaluate the inherent risks and complexities associated with accounting for revenue arrangements with software elements.

- The lack of training and continuing education related to multiple element software arrangements led to a lack of competence with individuals tasked with understanding various technical accounting matters associated with the Company's multiple element arrangement revenue recognition policies.
-

Appropriate accounting and reporting policies and procedures related to bundled multiple element arrangements were not designed and implemented.

- Appropriate internal controls over financial reporting for bundled multiple element arrangements were not designed and implemented.

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- Monitoring, including use of internal audit, was not appropriately designed to identify errors in accounting for revenue recognition for multiple element software arrangements.

This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, of the Company and this report does not affect our report on such financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness identified above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, of the Company and our report dated September 11, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Kansas City, Missouri
September 11, 2015

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JACK HENRY & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Year Ended June 30, 2015	2014	2013
REVENUE			
License	$2,635	$2,184	$5,366
Support and service	1,200,652	1,112,331	1,042,801
Hardware	52,903	58,658	59,357
Total revenue	1,256,190	1,173,173	1,107,524
COST OF SALES			
Cost of license	1,187	908	860
Cost of support and service	680,750	634,756	601,620
Cost of hardware	38,399	43,708	43,650
Total cost of sales	720,336	679,372	646,130
GROSS PROFIT	535,854	493,801	461,394
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling and marketing	89,004	85,443	80,811
Research and development	71,495	66,748	63,202
General and administrative	57,490	53,312	66,624
Total operating expenses	217,989	205,503	210,637
OPERATING INCOME	317,865	288,298	250,757
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE)			
Interest income	169	377	640
Interest expense	(1,594)	(1,105)	(6,337)
Total interest income (expense)	(1,425)	(728)	(5,697)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	316,440	287,570	245,060
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	105,219	100,855	77,450
NET INCOME	$211,221	$186,715	$167,610
Diluted earnings per share	$2.59	$2.19	$1.94
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	81,601	85,396	86,619
Basic earnings per share	$2.60	$2.20	$1.95
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	81,353	84,866	86,040

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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JACK HENRY & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$148,313	$70,377
Receivables, net	245,387	224,041
Income tax receivable	2,753	7,937
Prepaid expenses and other	69,096	61,074
Deferred costs	27,950	27,077
Total current assets	493,499	390,506
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	296,332	291,675
OTHER ASSETS:		
Non-current deferred costs	96,423	78,458
Computer software, net of amortization	191,541	160,391
Other non-current assets	52,432	44,657
Customer relationships, net of amortization	122,204	136,602
Other intangible assets, net of amortization	34,038	25,653
Goodwill	550,366	552,761
Total other assets	1,047,004	998,522
Total assets	$1,836,835	$1,680,703
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$9,933	$10,516
Accrued expenses	78,962	63,299
Accrued income taxes	5,543	—
Deferred income tax liability	7,034	30,094
Notes payable and current maturities of long term debt	2,595	5,407
Deferred revenues	339,544	337,493
Total current liabilities	443,611	446,809
LONG TERM LIABILITIES:		
Non-current deferred revenues	192,443	155,375
Non-current deferred income tax liability	150,223	97,720
Debt, net of current maturities	50,102	3,729
Other long-term liabilities	8,922	9,683
Total long term liabilities	401,690	266,507
Total liabilities	845,301	713,316
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock - $1 par value; 500,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Common stock - $0.01 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized;		
102,695,214 shares issued at June 30, 2015;	1,027	1,024
102,429,926 shares issued at June 30, 2014		
Additional paid-in capital	424,536	412,512
Retained earnings	1,266,443	1,131,632
Less treasury stock at cost	(700,472)	(577,781)
21,842,632 shares at June 30, 2015;		

19,794,559 shares at June 30, 2014		
Total stockholders' equity	991,534	967,387
Total liabilities and equity	$1,836,835	$1,680,703

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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JACK HENRY & ASSOCIATES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	2013
PREFERRED SHARES:	—	—	—
COMMON SHARES:			
Shares, beginning of year	102,429,926	101,993,808	101,482,461
Shares issued for equity-based payment arrangements	172,661	344,372	405,270
Shares issued for Employee Stock Purchase Plan	92,627	91,746	106,077
Shares, end of year	102,695,214	102,429,926	101,993,808
COMMON STOCK - PAR VALUE $0.01 PER SHARE:			
Balance, beginning of year	$1,024	$1,020	$1,015
Shares issued for equity-based payment arrangements	2	3	4
Shares issued for Employee Stock Purchase Plan	1	1	1
Balance, end of year	$1,027	$1,024	$1,020
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL:			
Balance, beginning of year	$412,512	$400,710	$381,919
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	640	606	6,771
Tax withholding related to share based compensation	(7,951)	(6,598)	(3,926)
Shares issued for Employee Stock Purchase Plan	4,880	4,283	3,699
Tax benefits from share-based compensation	4,343	3,420	3,632
Stock-based compensation expense	10,112	10,091	8,615
Balance, end of year	$424,536	$412,512	$400,710
RETAINED EARNINGS:			
Balance, beginning of year			