

**CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS
FOR
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Integral Systems, Inc. (the “Company”) has adopted the following Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) for directors of the Company. This Code is intended to focus the Board and each director on areas of ethical risk, provide guidance to directors to help them recognize and deal with ethical issues, provide mechanisms to report unethical conduct, and help foster a culture of honesty and accountability. Each director must comply with the letter and spirit of this Code.

No code or policy can anticipate every situation that may arise. Accordingly, this Code is intended to serve as a source of guiding principles for directors. Directors are encouraged to bring questions about particular circumstances that may implicate one or more of the provisions of this Code to the attention of the Chairman of the Audit Committee, who may consult with inside or outside legal counsel as appropriate.

Directors who also serve as officers of the Company should read this Code in conjunction with the Company’s Employee Code of Ethical Conduct.

1. Director Responsibilities.

The Board represents the interests of stockholders, as owners of a corporation, in optimizing long-term value by overseeing management performance on the stockholders’ behalf. The Board’s responsibilities in performing this oversight function include a duty of care and a duty of loyalty.

A director’s duty of care refers to the responsibility to exercise appropriate diligence in overseeing the management of a corporation, making decisions and taking other actions. In meeting the duty of care, directors are expected to:

- *Attend and participate in Board and committee meetings.* Personal participation is required. Directors may not vote or participate by proxy.
- *Remain properly informed about the corporation’s business and affairs.* Directors should review and devote appropriate time to studying Board materials.
- *Rely on others.* Absent knowledge that makes reliance unwarranted, directors may rely on Board committees, management, employees, and professional advisors.
- *Make inquiries.* Directors should make inquiries about potential problems that come to their attention and follow up until they are reasonably satisfied that management is addressing them appropriately.

A director's duty of loyalty refers to the responsibility to act in good faith and in the corporation's best interests, not the interests of the director, a family member or an organization with which the director is affiliated. Directors should not use their positions for personal gain. The duty of loyalty may be relevant in cases of conflict of interest (section 2 below), and corporate opportunities (section 3 below).

2. Conflict of Interest.

Directors should avoid conflicts of interest between the director and the Company. Any situation that involves, or may reasonably be expected to involve, a conflict of interest with the Company should be disclosed promptly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

A "conflict of interest" can occur when a director's personal interest is adverse to – or may appear to be adverse to – the interests of the Company as a whole. Conflicts of interest also arise when a director, or a member of his or her immediate family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position as a director of the Company. A director's immediate family includes the director's spouse, parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, siblings, mother- and father-in-law, sons- and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than a domestic employee or tenant) who shares the director's home.

This Code does not attempt to describe all possible conflicts of interest which could develop. Some of the more common conflicts from which directors should refrain, however, are set out below.

- *Relationship of Company with third-parties.* Directors may not engage in any conduct or activities that are inconsistent with the Company's best interests or that disrupt or impair the Company's relationship with any person or entity with which the Company has or proposes to enter into a business or contractual relationship.
- *Compensation from non-Company sources.* Directors may not accept compensation (in any form) for services performed for the Company from any source other than the Company.
- *Gifts.* Directors and members of their families may not accept gifts from persons or entities who deal with the Company in those cases where any such gift is being made in order to influence the directors' actions as a member of the Board, or where acceptance of the gifts could create the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- *Personal use of Company assets.* Directors may not use Company assets, labor or information for personal use unless approved by the Chairman of the Audit Committee or as part of a compensation or expense reimbursement program available to all directors.

3. Corporate Opportunities.

Directors are prohibited from: (a) taking for themselves personally opportunities related to the Company's business; (b) using the Company's property, information, or position for personal gain; or (c) competing with the Company for business opportunities, *provided, however*, if the Company's disinterested directors determine that the Company will not pursue an opportunity that relates to the Company's business, a director may do so.

4. Confidentiality.

Pursuant to their fiduciary duties of loyalty and care, directors are required to protect and hold confidential all non-public information obtained due to their directorship position absent the express or implied permission of the Board to disclose such information. Accordingly,

- (a) no director shall use Confidential Information for his or her own personal benefit or to benefit persons or entities outside the Company; and
- (b) no director shall disclose Confidential Information outside the Company, either during or after his or her service as a director of the Company, except with authorization of the Board or as may be otherwise required by law.

"Confidential Information" is all non-public information entrusted to or obtained by a director by reason of his or her position as a director of the Company. It includes, but is not limited to, non-public information that might be of use to competitors or harmful to the Company or its customers if disclosed, such as:

- non-public information about the Company's financial condition, prospects or plans, its marketing and sales programs and research and development information, as well as information relating to mergers and acquisitions, stock splits and divestitures;
- non-public information concerning possible transactions with other companies or information about the Company's customers, suppliers or joint venture partners, which the Company is under an obligation to maintain as confidential; and
- non-public information about discussions and deliberations relating to business issues and decisions, between and among employees, officers and directors.

5. Compliance with laws, rules and regulations; fair dealing.

Directors shall comply, and oversee compliance by employees, officers and other directors, with laws, rules and regulations applicable to the Company, including insider trading laws. Transactions in Company securities are governed by the Company's Insider Trading Policy.



Directors shall oversee fair dealing by employees and officers with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees.

6. Encouraging the reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior.

Directors should promote ethical behavior and take steps to see the Company:
(a) encourages employees to talk to supervisors, managers and other appropriate personnel when in doubt about the best course of action in a particular situation; (b) encourages employees to report violations of laws, rules, regulations or the Company's Employee Code of Ethical Conduct to appropriate personnel; and (c) informs employees that the Company will not allow retaliation for reports made in good faith.

7. Compliance procedures; waivers.

Directors should communicate any suspected violations of this Code promptly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Violations will be investigated by the Board or by a person or persons designated by the Board and appropriate action will be taken in the event of any violations of the Code.

Any waivers of this Code may only be granted by the Board or the Audit Committee after disclosure of all material facts by the director seeking the waiver. Waivers will only be granted in exigent circumstances and will be disclosed promptly to stockholders.

Adopted January 4, 2010