

ICF International, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 28, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

Commission File Number: 001-33045

ICF INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of	22-3661438 (IRS Employer
incorporation or organization)	Identification Number)

9300 Lee Highway Fairfax, VA (Address of principal executive offices)	22031 (Zip Code)
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Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(703) 934-3000

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class **Name of Exchange on which Registered**
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value **The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was approximately \$606 million based upon the closing price per share of \$31.51, as quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on June 28, 2013. Shares of the outstanding common stock held by each executive officer and director have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 21, 2014, 19,772,707 shares of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders expected to be held in June 2014.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “should,” “will,” “would,” or similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully. The factors described in Item 1A of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K captioned “Risk Factors,” or otherwise described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), as well as any cautionary language in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, provide examples of risks, uncertainties, and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to:

- our dependence on contracts with U.S. federal, state and local, and non-U.S. governments, agencies and departments for the majority of our revenue;
- failure by Congress or other governmental bodies to approve budgets in a timely fashion and reductions in government spending including, but not limited to, budgetary cuts resulting from automatic sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011;
- dependence of our commercial work on certain sectors of the global economy that are highly cyclical;
- results of routine and non-routine government audits and investigations;
- failure to receive the full amount of our backlog;
- difficulties in integrating acquisitions;
- risks resulting from expanding our service offerings and client base;
- liabilities arising from our completed Road Home contract with the State of Louisiana; and
- additional risks as a result of having non-U.S. operations.

Our forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management and the information available to our management at the time these disclosures were prepared. Although we believe the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements,

even if our situation changes in the future.

The terms “we,” “our,” “us,” and “the Company,” as used throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, refer to ICF International, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. The term “federal government” refers to the United States (U.S.) government, unless otherwise indicated.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

COMPANY OVERVIEW

We provide management, technology, and policy consulting and implementation services to government and commercial clients. We help our clients conceive, develop, implement, and improve solutions that address complex natural resource, social, technological, and public safety issues. Our services primarily address three key markets:

- Energy, Environment, and Infrastructure;
- Health, Social Programs, and Consumer/Financial; and
- Public Safety and Defense.

We provide services across these three markets that deliver value throughout the entire life cycle of a policy, program, project, or initiative, from concept analysis and design through implementation, evaluation, and, when applicable, improvement. Our primary services include:

Advisory Services. We provide policy, regulatory, technology, and other advice to our clients to help them address and respond to the challenges they face. Our advisory services include needs and market assessments, policy analysis, strategy and concept development, organizational assessment and strategy, enterprise architecture, and program design.

Implementation Services. We implement and manage technological, organizational, and management solutions for our clients, including information technology solutions, project and program management, project delivery, strategic communications, and training. These services often relate to the advisory services we provide.

Evaluation and Improvement Services. We provide evaluation and improvement services that help our clients increase the effectiveness and transparency of their programs. These services include program evaluations, continuous improvement initiatives, performance management, benchmarking, and return-on-investment analyses.

Our key client classifications reflect our current business and growth. Our government clients include U.S. federal clients, U.S. state and local clients, as well as non-U.S. governments. Our commercial clients include both U.S. and non-U.S. based clients. Our clients utilize our advisory services because we offer a combination of deep

subject-matter expertise and institutional experience in our market areas. We believe that our domain expertise and the program knowledge developed from our advisory engagements further position us to provide implementation and evaluation and improvement services.

We generated revenue of \$949.3 million, \$937.1 million, and \$840.8 million in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Our total backlog was approximately \$1.7 billion, \$1.5 billion, and \$1.7 billion as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. See further discussion in “Contract Backlog.”

As of December 31, 2013, we had more than 4,500 employees around the globe, including many recognized as thought leaders in their respective fields. We serve clients globally from our headquarters in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, our more than 50 regional offices throughout the United States, and over 15 offices in key markets outside the U.S., including offices in Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, and Rio de Janeiro.

We report operating results and financial data in one operating and reportable segment. See our revenue, net profit and total assets as presented in the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

OUR COMPANY INFORMATION

ICF International, Inc. began as a Delaware limited liability company formed in 1999 under the name ICF Consulting Group Holdings, LLC in connection with the purchase of our principal operating subsidiary, which was founded in 1969, from a larger services organization. A number of our current senior managers participated in this buyout transaction along with private equity investors. We converted to a Delaware corporation in 2003 and changed our name to ICF International, Inc. in 2006. We completed our initial public offering (“IPO”) in October 2006 and filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 in September 2009, pursuant to which we sold additional shares of our common stock to the public in December 2009.

Our principal executive office is located at 9300 Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia 22031, and our telephone number is (703) 934-3000. We maintain an internet website at www.icfi.com. We make available our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and other information related to us, free of charge, on this site as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file those documents with, or otherwise furnish them to, the SEC. Our internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

MARKET OPPORTUNITY, SERVICES, AND SOLUTIONS

Complex, long-term market factors, as well as secular trends, are changing the way we live and the way government and industry operate and interact. Some of the most critical factors are centered firmly in our three key market areas. In the energy, environment, and infrastructure market, these factors include: the changing mix of sources used to generate electricity and the related policy and infrastructure issues resulting from those changes; the changing position of the United States in the world’s energy markets overall; an increasing focus on renewables and energy efficiency; an aging transportation infrastructure; and environmental degradation. In the health, social programs, and consumer/financial market, these factors include: the increasing level of healthcare expenditures and efforts at health reform; global public health issues; aging populations across the globe; increasing military and veteran health demands; continued focus on disease prevention; the perceived declining performance of the U.S. educational system compared to other countries; and the increased use of interactive data technologies to link organizations with consumers and other stakeholders in more varied and personalized ways. The continuing threat of terrorism, including cyber threats, and changing national security priorities are affecting the public safety and defense markets, as well as infrastructure protection in the commercial sector. In addition to these market-based factors, secular trends across all of our markets are increasing the demand for advisory and implementation services that drive our business. These trends include: increased government focus on efficiency and mission performance management; aging populations; the emphasis on transparency and accountability; and an increased demand for combining domain knowledge of client mission and programs with innovative technology-enabled solutions.

We believe that demand for our services will continue as government, industry, and other stakeholders seek to understand and respond to these and other factors within the constraints of limited resources that drive the need for government agencies at all levels to deliver more with constrained funding. We expect that our government clients will continue to utilize professional services firms with domain expertise in their program areas to assist with designing new programs, enhancing existing ones, and offering transformational solutions based on relevant evaluation and improvement experience. In addition, commercial organizations affected by these programs will need to understand such changes, as well as their implications, in order for them to plan appropriately. We believe that our institutional knowledge and our subject-matter expertise in our three key markets are distinct competitive advantages in providing our clients with practical, innovative solutions, directly applicable to their mission or business, with a faster deployment of the right resources. Moreover, we believe we will be able to leverage the domain expertise and program knowledge we have developed through our advisory assignments and our experience on implementation projects to win larger engagements, thereby increasing returns on business development investment and increasing employee utilization. Rapid changes in technology, including the omnipresent influence of mobile technologies, also demand new ways of communicating, evaluating and implementing programs across all of our markets, and we are focused on leveraging our technology expertise to capitalize on those changes.

Our future results will depend on the success of our strategy to capitalize on our competitive strengths, including our success in maintaining our long-standing client relationships, to seek larger engagements across the program life cycle in our three key markets and to complete and successfully integrate additional acquisitions. In our three key markets, we will continue to focus on building scale in domain and horizontal expertise; developing business with both our government and commercial clients; and replicating our business model geographically throughout the world. In doing so, we will continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities that enhance our subject matter knowledge, broaden our service offerings, and/or provide scale in specific geographies.

Energy, Environment, and Infrastructure

For decades, we have advised on energy and environmental issues, including the impact of human activity on natural resources, and have helped develop solutions for infrastructure-related challenges. In addition to addressing government policy and regulation in these areas, our work focuses on industries that are affected by these policies and regulations, particularly those industries most heavily involved in the use and delivery of energy. Significant factors affecting suppliers, users, and regulators of energy are driving private and public sector demand for professional services firms, including:

- Changing power markets, sources of supply, and an increased demand for alternative sources of energy;
- Ongoing efforts to upgrade the energy infrastructure to meet new power, transmission, environmental, and cybersecurity requirements and to enable more distributed forms of generation;
- The need to manage energy demand and increase efficient energy use in an era of supply constraints and environmental concerns; and
- The impacts of addressing carbon and other emissions.

We assist energy enterprises and energy consumers worldwide in their efforts to analyze, develop, and implement strategies related to their business operations and the interrelationships of those operations with the environment and applicable government regulations. We utilize our policy expertise, deep industry knowledge, and proprietary modeling tools to advise government and industry clients on key topics related to electric power, traditional fuels, and renewable sources of energy. Our areas of expertise include power market analysis and modeling, transmissions analysis, electric system reliability standards, energy asset valuation and due diligence, regulatory and litigation support, fuels market analysis, air regulatory strategy, and renewable energy and green power.

We also assist numerous commercial and government clients in designing, implementing, and evaluating energy efficiency programs both for residential and for commercial and industrial sectors. Utility companies must balance the growing demand for energy with a price-sensitive, environmentally conscious consumer base. We help utilities meet these needs, guiding them through the entire lifecycle of energy efficiency programs to include policy and planning, technical requirements, implementation and improvement.

Although global climate change is not currently a significant part of the U.S. federal legislative agenda, carbon emissions are still an important focus of non-U.S. governments, many U.S. state and local governments, and multinational corporations around the world. Reducing or offsetting greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions continues to be the subject of both public and private sector interest, and the regulatory landscape in this area is still evolving. The need to address carbon and other harmful emissions has significantly changed the way the world’s governments and industries interact and continues to be one of the drivers of the interest in energy efficiency.

We also have decades of experience in designing, evaluating, and implementing environmental policies and transportation infrastructure projects and believe that a number of key issues are driving increased demand for the services we provide in these areas, including:

- Increased focus on the proper stewardship and regulation of natural resources;
- Under-investment historically in transportation infrastructure; and
- Changing patterns of economic development that require transportation systems and energy infrastructure to adapt to new patterns of demand.

By leveraging our interdisciplinary skills, which range from finance and economics to earth and life sciences, information technology, and program management, we are able to provide a wide range of services that includes complex environmental impact assessments, environmental management information systems, air quality assessments, program evaluation, transportation planning and operational improvement, and regulatory reinvention. We help clients deal specifically with the inter-related environmental, business, and social implications of issues surrounding all transportation modes and infrastructure. From the environmental management of complex infrastructure engagements to strategic and operational concerns of airlines and airports, our solutions draw upon our expertise and institutional knowledge in transportation, urban and land use planning, industry management practices, financial analysis, environmental sciences, and economics.

Health, Social Programs, and Consumer/Financial

In addition to natural resources discussed above, we also apply our advisory, implementation, and improvement expertise to social resources in areas such as health, social programs, and consumer/financial markets. We believe that a confluence of factors will drive an increased need for public and private focus on these areas, including, among others:

- An aging population across the globe;
- Attempts to expand healthcare services to under-served segments of the population;
- Rising healthcare expenditures, requiring the evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of current and new programs;
- Growing awareness of the threats from the global spread of disease;
- The emphasis on improving the effectiveness of the U.S. educational system;
- The need for greater transparency and accountability of public sector programs;
- Increasing focus on cybersecurity requirements;
- A changing regulatory environment;
- Military personnel returning home from active duty with health and social service needs; and
- The need of both government and commercial entities to build stronger relationships with their stakeholders and customers, often through new interactive technologies.

We believe we are well positioned to provide research, consulting, implementation, and improvement services to help our clients develop and manage effective programs in the areas of health, social programs, and consumer/financial at

the international, national, regional, and local levels. Our subject-matter expertise includes public health, mental health, international health and development, health communications and associated interactive technologies, education, children and families, housing and communities, and substance abuse. Our combination of health-domain knowledge and our experience in information technology applications provides us with strong capabilities in health informatics, which we believe will be of increasing importance as the need to manage health and biomedical information grows. We partner with our clients in the government and commercial sectors to increase their knowledge base, support program development, enhance program operations, evaluate program results, and improve program effectiveness.

In the area of public health, we support many programs within the Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), including the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”), conducting primary data collection and analyses, assisting in designing, delivering, and evaluating programs, managing technical assistance centers, providing instructional systems, developing information technology applications, and managing information clearinghouse operations. We also provide training and technical assistance for early care and educational programs (such as Head Start), services for victims of crime at the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), and health and demographic surveys in developing countries for the Department of State (“DOS”). In the area of social programs, we provide extensive training, technical assistance, and program analysis and support services for a number of the housing and rural and community development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (“USDA”). In addition, we provide research, program design, evaluation, and training for educational initiatives at the federal and state level.

In the area of consumer/financial, we combine our expertise in strategic communications and public relations with our strengths in interactive and mobile technologies to help companies develop stronger relationships and engage with their customers and stakeholders across all channels, whether traditional or digital media, to drive better business results. In an effort to enhance our positioning and build awareness outside of our traditional client set, we recently launched “ICF Interactive,” a full-service, technology-rooted interactive agency that guides brands digitally through informed strategy, inspired design, and technical know-how. The agency has the capability to complete projects big or small across any channel, such as web, social, mobile, intranets and emerging platforms, through end-to-end technology implementations for local and global clients. Target customer areas for ICF Interactive include commercial health, energy, financial services, non-profits/associations, and manufacturing, retail, and distribution.

Public Safety and Defense

Public safety programs continue to be a critical priority of the federal government, state and local governments, and in the commercial sector. We believe we are positioned to meet the following key public safety concerns:

- Vulnerability of critical infrastructure to cyber and terrorist threats;
- Broadened homeland security concerns that include areas such as health, food, energy, water, and transportation;
- Reassessment of the emergency management functions of homeland security in the face of natural disasters;
- Public safety issues around crime and at-risk behavior;
- Increased dependence on private sector personnel and organizations in emergency response; and
- The need to ensure that critical functions and sectors are able to recover quickly after attacks.

These public safety concerns create demand for government programs that can identify, prevent, and mitigate key societal issues.

In addition, the Department of Defense (“DoD”) is undergoing major transformations in its approach to strategies, processes, organizational structures, and business practices due to several complex, long-term factors, including:

- The changing nature of global security threats, including cybersecurity threats;
- Family issues associated with globally-deployed armed forces; and

- The increasing need for real-time information sharing and logistics modernization, network-centric planning requirements, and the global nature of conflict arenas.

We provide key services to the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), DOJ and DoD. At DHS, we assist in shaping and managing critical programs to ensure the safety of communities, developing critical infrastructure protection plans and processes, establishing goals and capabilities for national preparedness at all levels of government in the U.S., and managing the national program to test radiological emergency preparedness at the state and local levels in communities adjacent to nuclear power facilities. At DoJ, we provide technical and communications assistance to programs that help victims of crime and at-risk youths. We support DoD by providing high-end strategic planning, analysis, and technology solutions in the areas of logistics management, operational support, command and control, and cybersecurity. We also provide the defense sector with environmental management, human capital assessment, military community research, and technology-enabled solutions. Finally, we provide cybersecurity and emergency management services to the commercial sector, especially the utility industry.

COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We possess the following key business strengths:

We have a highly educated professional staff with deep subject-matter knowledge

We possess strong intellectual capital that provides us with a deep understanding of policies, processes, and programs across our major markets. Our thought leadership is based on years of training, experience, and education. Our clients are able to draw on the in-depth knowledge of our subject-matter experts and our experience developed over 40 years of providing advisory services. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 38% of our benefits-eligible staff held post-graduate degrees in diverse fields such as the social sciences, business and management, physical sciences, public policy, human capital, information technology, mathematics, engineering, planning, economics, life sciences, and law. These qualifications, and the complementary nature of our markets, enable us to deploy multi-disciplinary teams to identify, develop, and implement solutions that are creative, pragmatic, and tailored to our clients' specific needs.

We believe our diverse range of markets, services, and projects, provide a stimulating work environment for our employees that enhances their professional development. The use of multi-disciplinary teams provides our staff the opportunity to develop and refine common skills required in many types of engagements. Our approach to managing human resources fosters collaboration and significant cross-utilization of the skills and experience of both industry experts and other personnel who can develop creative solutions by drawing upon their different experiences. The types of services we provide, and the manner in which we do so, enable us to attract and retain talented professionals from a variety of backgrounds while maintaining a culture that fosters teamwork and excellence.

We have strong, long-standing relationships with clients across a diverse set of markets

The long-term relationships we maintain with many of our clients reflect our successful track record of fulfilling our clients' needs. We have advised both the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and HHS for more than 30 years, the Department of Energy ("DOE") for more than 25 years, DoD for more than 20 years, certain commercial clients in our energy markets for more than 20 years, the European Commission for more than ten years, and have multi-year relationships with many of our other clients in both our government and commercial client base. We have numerous contacts at various levels within our clients' organizations, ranging from key decision-makers to functional managers. The long-standing nature and breadth of our client relationships adds greatly to our institutional knowledge, which, in turn, helps us carry out our client engagements more effectively and maintain and expand such relationships. Our extensive experience and client contacts, together with our prime-contractor position on a substantial majority of our contracts and onsite presence, gives us clearer visibility into future opportunities and emerging requirements. We

believe our balance between civilian and defense agencies, our commercial presence, and the diversity of the markets we serve help mitigate the impact of annual shifts in our clients' budgets and priorities.

Our advisory role positions us to capture a full range of engagements

We believe our advisory approach, which is based on our subject-matter expertise combined with an understanding of our clients' requirements and objectives, is a significant competitive differentiator that helps us gain access to key client decision-makers during the initial phases of a policy, program, project, or initiative. We use our expertise and understanding to formulate customized recommendations for our clients. We believe this domain expertise and the program knowledge developed from our advisory engagements further position us to provide implementation and evaluation services. Implementation and evaluation engagements, in turn, allow us to understand our clients' requirements and objectives as they evolve over time. We then use this knowledge to provide evaluation and improvement services that maintain the relevance of our recommendations. As a result, we believe we are able to offer services across the entire life cycle of a particular policy, program, project, or initiative.

Our technology-enabled solutions are driven by our subject-matter expertise and creativity

Government and commercial decision-makers have become increasingly aware that, to be effective, technology solutions need to be seamlessly integrated with people and processes. We possess strong knowledge in information technology and a thorough understanding of human and organizational processes. This combination of skills, along with our domain knowledge, allows us to deliver technology-enabled solutions tailored to our clients' business and organizational needs with less start-up time required to understand client issues. In addition, many of our clients seek to deploy cutting-edge solutions to communicate and transact with citizens, stakeholders, and customers over the Web, and doing so takes both our constantly refreshed technical know-how and world-class creativity.

Our proprietary analytics and methods allow us to deliver superior solutions to our clients

We believe our innovative, and often proprietary, analytics and methods are key competitive differentiators because they enhance our ability to deliver customized solutions to our clients, and enable us to deliver services in a more cost-effective manner than our competitors. For example, we have developed industry-standard energy and environmental models that are used by governments and commercial entities around the world for energy planning and air quality analyses, and have also developed a suite of proprietary climate change tools to help the private sector develop strategies for complying with GHG emission reduction requirements. We maintain proprietary databases that we continually refine and that are available to be incorporated quickly into our analyses on client engagements. In addition, we also have proprietary program management methodologies and services that we believe can help governments improve performance measurement, support chief information officer and science and engineering program activities, and reduce security risks.

We are led by an experienced management team

Our management team, consisting of approximately 270 officers with the title of vice president or higher, possesses extensive industry experience and had an average tenure of 13 years with us as of December 31, 2013 (including prior service with companies we have acquired). This low turnover allows us to retain institutional knowledge. Our managers are experienced both in marketing efforts and in successfully managing and executing advisory, implementation, evaluation, and improvement assignments. Our management team also has experience in acquiring other businesses and integrating those operations with our own. A number of our managers are industry-recognized thought leaders. We believe that our management's successful past performance and deep understanding of our clients' needs have been differentiating factors in competitive situations.

We have a broad global presence

We have significantly broadened our geographic presence in recent years through strategic acquisitions and internal growth and now serve our clients with a global network of more than 50 regional offices throughout the United States, and over 15 offices in key markets outside the U.S., including offices in Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, and Rio de Janeiro. Our global presence also gives us access to many of the leading experts on a variety of issues around the world, allowing us to expand our knowledge base and areas of functional expertise. Over the past year, we worked in dozens of countries, helping government agencies and the commercial sector with energy, environment, infrastructure, healthcare, interactive technology/e-commerce, and air transport matters.

STRATEGY

Our strategy to increase our revenue and shareholder value involves the following key elements:

Pursue strategic acquisitions

We plan to augment our organic growth with selected acquisitions. During the past few years, we have added a number of companies including: Macro International Inc. (“Macro”) in March 2009; Jacob & Sundstrom, Inc. (“JASI”) in December 2009; Marbek Resource Consultants Ltd. (“Marbek”) in January 2011; AeroStrategy L.L.C. (“AeroStrategy”) in September 2011; Ironworks Consulting L.L.C. (“Ironworks”) in December 2011; GHK Holdings Limited (“GHK”) in February 2012; Symbiotic Engineering, L.L.C. (“Symbiotic”) in September 2012; and Ecommerce Accelerator LLC (“ECA”) in July 2013. Our more recent acquisitions are discussed further in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Acquisitions and Business Combinations.” We plan to continue a disciplined acquisition strategy to obtain new clients, increase our size and market presence, and obtain capabilities that complement our existing portfolio of services, while focusing on cultural compatibility and positive financial impact.

Expand our commercial business

We continue to see growth opportunities in our current commercial business in the utility sector, as well as significant potential for us to expand our business in other commercial areas, such as aviation and digital interactive services, both domestically and internationally. Although we believe the utility industry will continue to be a strong market for advisory services in light of the growing focus on regulatory actions and alternative energy sources, we intend to leverage our existing relationships and institutional expertise to pursue and capture additional, typically higher-margin opportunities. First, we believe we can continue to expand our implementation services in areas such as assisting with implementing energy efficiency programs, informational technology applications, and environmental management services for the larger utilities. Second, the growth of interest in sustainability and energy efficiency issues has created opportunities to offer these types of services to new clients beyond our traditional sectors. We expect other sectors, such as information service providers and hotel and tourist-related services, to continue to expand as these industries better understand their energy consumption options and the positive benefits of demonstrating environmental stewardship. Our broad range of aviation industry services are well positioned to capitalize on significant industry changes, including massive airline equipment upgrade cycles utilizing newer, more efficient aircraft models in a cost constrained environment; renovations of older airports to adapt to the newer aircraft and develop concession strategies to attract more customers; and the construction wave of new airports globally. Our interactive technology and strategic communications offerings are well-positioned to support the continuing growth of mobile communication and e-commerce. In particular, our recent acquisition of ECA broadened our offerings to clients seeking to expand their on-line transaction capabilities.

Replicate our business model globally across government and industry

We believe the services we provide to our energy, environment, and infrastructure market have especially strong business drivers throughout the world. Europe's growing need for cutting-edge climate change, energy, and environmental solutions is well suited to our domain expertise. Our acquisition of GHK in early 2012 has increased our offerings to the UK government and to the European Commission. Moreover, many of our offices in Asia represent substantial markets with rapidly growing demands for new sources of energy, clean energy and energy efficiency services, a need for transportation infrastructure improvements, and severe air and carbon pollution issues. We believe our ability to offer energy, infrastructure, climate change, and environmental services to both commercial and government clients in this region from local offices, typically staffed by native citizens, positions us to help clients address these key issues and to expand our market presence. We are also positioned to grow our international development business across multiple regions. Most recently, in February 2014 we completed the acquisition of Mostra SA, a strategic communications consulting company based in Brussels, Belgium, and signed a definitive agreement to purchase CITYTECH, Inc., a Chicago-based digital interactive consultancy. See "Note S—Subsequent Events" in our financial statements.

Strengthen our technology base

With our acquisitions of Ironworks in 2011 and ECA in 2013, we strengthened our services in the interactive data and end-to-end e-commerce field. We are positioned to increase these services by expanding the technological underpinnings of our business, while bringing these interactive and e-commerce solutions, as well as expanded data management and analytics offerings, to clients in the energy, infrastructure, health, retail and social program areas to allow them to link themselves with consumers and other stakeholders better.

Leverage advisory work into implementation solutions

We plan to continue to leverage our advisory services and strong client relationships to increase our revenue from implementation support services. These services include: information services and technology solutions, project and program management, business process solutions, strategic communications, and technical assistance and training. Our advisory services provide us with insight and understanding of our clients' missions and goals. We believe the domain expertise and program knowledge we develop from these advisory assignments position us to capture a greater portion of larger implementation engagements. We will, however, need to undertake such expansion carefully to avoid actual, potential, and perceived conflicts of interest. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Business—The diversity of the services we provide, and the clients we serve, may create actual, potential, and perceived conflicts of interest and conflicts of business that limit our growth and lead to potential liabilities for us."

Defend, expand, and deepen our presence in core federal and state governmental markets

The current environment of federal budgetary constraints has created challenging market conditions for all competitors in the federal sector. We will focus not only on defending our current market footprint, but also on innovating to continue expanding across key growth markets, such as federal health-related initiatives. We will continue to provide innovative solutions that help our public sector clients "do more with less." We will specifically target deeper penetration of those agencies that currently procure services only from one or two of our service areas. We believe we can leverage many of our long-term client relationships by introducing these existing clients, where appropriate, to our other services. For example, we plan to introduce many of our advisory clients to our capabilities to provide associated information technology, cybersecurity, large-scale program management, and strategic communications services. Given the increasing focus on deficit reduction and transparency, we can also offer clients our extensive performance measurement, program evaluation, and performance management services. Finally, having grown to more than 50 offices across the United States, we can focus more of our business development efforts on addressing the needs of federal agencies with operations outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Pursue larger prime contract opportunities

We believe that continuing to expand our client engagements into implementation, evaluation, and improvement services enables us to pursue larger prime contract opportunities, which should provide a greater return on our business development efforts and allow for increased employee utilization. We plan to continue to target larger and longer-term opportunities through greater emphasis on early identification of opportunities, strategic capture and positioning, and enhanced brand recognition. We believe that the resulting increase in the scale, scope, and duration of our contracts will help us continue our growth.

Focus on higher-margin commercial projects

We plan to pursue higher-margin commercial projects. We believe we have strong global client relationships in both the commercial energy, health, and air transport markets, where our margins have historically been higher than those in our government market. We view the energy industry as a particularly attractive market for us over the next decade due to concerns over controlling energy costs and limiting climate and environmental impacts, increased state and federal regulation, and the need for cleaner and more diverse sources of energy. We believe these factors, coupled with our expanding national and global footprint, will result in a greater number of engagements that will also be larger in size and scope.

CONTRACTS

Government clients (including U.S. federal, U.S. state and local, and non-U.S. governments) and commercial clients (including U.S. and non-U.S.-based) accounted for approximately 72% and 28%, respectively, of our 2013 revenue, approximately 73%, and 27%, respectively, of our 2012 revenue, and approximately 77%, and 23%, respectively, of our 2011 revenue. Our clients span a broad range of civilian and defense agencies and commercial enterprises. Commercial clients include non-profit organizations and universities, while government clients include the World Bank and the United Nations. In general, a client is considered government if the primary funding of that client is from a government agency or institution. If we are a subcontractor, then the client is not considered to be the prime contractor but rather the ultimate client receiving the services from the prime contractor team.

In 2013, 2012, and 2011, our three largest clients were HHS, DOS, and DoD. The following table summarizes the percentage of our total revenue for each of these. Certain amounts in the prior year have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

	Year ended					
	December 31,					
	2013	2012		2011		
Department of Health and Human Services	18%	19%		22%		
Department of State	8%	7%		7%		
Department of Defense	7%	8%		8%		
Total	33%	34%		37%		

Most of our revenue is derived from prime contracts, which accounted for approximately 86%, 87%, and 86% of our revenue for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Unless the context otherwise requires, we use the term “contracts” to refer to contracts and any task orders or delivery orders issued under a contract.

Our contract periods typically extend from one month to five years, including option periods. Many of our government contracts provide for option periods that may be exercised by the client. In 2013, 2012, and 2011, no single contract accounted for more than 4% of our revenue. Our top 10 contracts collectively accounted for approximately 16% of our revenue in each of 2013 and 2012 and accounted for 21% in 2011.

Our non-U.S. operations pose special risks, as discussed below in “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Our non-U.S. operations pose additional risks to our profitability and operating results.” The table below details information on our domestic and international revenues (in thousands) for each of the three years presented. Revenue is attributed to location based on the geographic areas to which a contract is awarded. Certain amounts in the prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
United States	\$867,739	\$866,874	\$804,622
Non-U.S.	81,564	70,259	36,153
Total	\$949,303	\$937,133	\$840,775

CONTRACT BACKLOG

We define *total backlog* as the future revenue we expect to receive from our contracts and other engagements. We generally include in our total backlog the estimated revenue represented by contract options that have been priced, but not exercised. We do not include any estimate of revenue relating to potential future delivery orders that might be awarded under our General Services Administration Multiple Award Schedule (“GSA Schedule”) contracts, other Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (“IDIQ”) contracts, Master Service Agreements (“MSAs”), or other contract vehicles that are also held by a large number of firms and under which potential future delivery orders or task orders might be issued by any of a large number of different agencies, and are likely to be subject to a competitive bidding process. We do, however, include potential future work expected to be awarded under IDIQ contracts that are available to be utilized by a limited number of potential clients and are held either by us alone or by a limited number of firms.

We include expected revenue in *funded backlog* when we have been authorized by our client to proceed under a contract up to the dollar amount specified by our client, and this amount will be owed to us under the contract after we provide the services pursuant to the authorization. If we do not provide services authorized by a client prior to the expiration of the authorization, we remove amounts corresponding to the expired authorization from funded backlog. We do include expected revenue under an engagement in funded backlog even when we do not have a signed contract, but only in situations when we have received client authorization to begin or continue working and we expect to sign a contract for the engagement. In this case, the amount of funded backlog is limited to the amount authorized. Our funded backlog does not represent the full revenue potential of our contracts because many government clients, and sometimes other clients, authorize work under a particular contract on a yearly or more frequent basis, even though the contract may extend over several years. Most of the services we provide to commercial clients are provided under contracts or task orders under MSAs with relatively short durations. As a consequence, our backlog attributable to these clients is typically reflected in funded backlog and not in unfunded backlog.

We define *unfunded backlog* as the difference between total backlog and funded backlog. Our estimate of unfunded backlog for a particular contract is based, to a large extent, on the amount of revenue we have recently recognized on that contract, our experience in utilizing contract capacity on similar types of contracts, and our professional judgment. Accordingly, our estimate of total backlog for a contract included in unfunded backlog is sometimes lower than the revenue that would result from our client utilizing all remaining contract capacity.

Although we expect our total backlog to result in revenue, the timing of revenue associated with both funded and unfunded backlog will vary based on a number of factors, and we may not recognize revenue associated with a particular component of backlog when anticipated, or at all. Our government clients generally have the right to cancel any contract, or ongoing or planned work under any contract, at any time. In addition, there can be no assurance that revenue from funded or unfunded backlog will have similar profitability to previous work or will be profitable at all. Generally speaking, we believe the risk that a particular component of backlog will not result in future revenue is higher for unfunded backlog than for funded backlog. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We may not receive revenue corresponding to the full amount of our backlog, or may receive it later than we expect, which could adversely affect our revenue and operating results.”

Our funded and estimates of unfunded and total backlog at the dates indicated were as follows:

	December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In millions)		
Funded	\$696.5	\$695.3	\$730.4
Unfunded	959.8	816.5	931.4
Total	\$1,656.3	\$1,511.8	\$1,661.8

There were no awards included in either our 2013 or 2012 backlog that were under protest. Our 2011 unfunded backlog included \$64.4 million related to a signed federal contract under protest, which was removed from backlog in 2012.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Our business development efforts are critical to our organic growth. Our business development processes and systems are designed to enable agility and speed-to-market over the business development life cycle, especially given the distinctions between commercial and public sectors. Business development efforts in priority market areas, which include some of our largest federal agency accounts (HHS, DOE, DoD, DOS, DHS, and EPA) and our commercial business, are executed through account teams, each of which is headed by a corporate account executive and supported by dedicated corporate business development professionals and senior staff from the relevant operational area. Each account executive has significant authority and accountability to set priorities and bring to bear the appropriate resources, focusing on larger and strategically important pursuits. Each team participates in regular executive reviews. This account-based approach allows deep insight into the needs of our clients. It also helps us anticipate our clients' evolving requirements over the coming 12 to 18 months and position ourselves to meet those requirements. Each of our operational areas is responsible for maximizing sales in our existing accounts and finding opportunities in closely-related accounts. In the commercial aviation and energy sectors, for example, we have dedicated corporate account executives who focus on key accounts (acquisition/new buyers and penetration) and key initiatives within their sectors. The account executives partner with senior operations staff to bring enterprise-wide solutions to our clients.

The corporate business development function also includes a market research and competitive intelligence group, a proposal group, a marketing group, a communications group, and a strategic capture unit. The marketing department engages in brand marketing and strategic marketing program development and execution to raise awareness of our services and solutions in the federal agency and commercial markets, and to generate leads for further pursuit by sales personnel. Our contracts and administration function leads our pricing decisions in partnership with the business development account teams and operational areas

COMPETITION

We operate in a highly competitive and fragmented marketplace and compete against a number of firms in each of our key markets. Some of our principal competitors include: Abt Associates Inc.; AECOM Technology Corporation; Booz Allen Hamilton Holding Corporation; CACI International Inc.; Cambridge Systematics, Inc.; CRA International, Inc.; Deloitte LLP; Eastern Research Group, Inc.; Cardno ENTRIX, Inc.; L-3 Communications Corporation; Leidos Holdings, Inc.; Lockheed Martin Corporation; ManTech International Corporation; Navigant Consulting, Inc.; Northrop Grumman Corporation; PA Consulting Group; PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC); SAIC, Inc.; Sapient Corporation; Research Triangle Institute; SRA International, Inc.; Tetra Tech Inc.; URS Corporation; and Westat, Inc. In addition, within each of our key markets, we have numerous smaller competitors, many of which have narrower service offerings and serve niche markets. Some of our competitors are significantly larger than us and have greater access to resources and have stronger brand recognition than we do.

We consider the principal competitive factors in our market to be client relationships, reputation and past performance of the firm, client references, technical knowledge and industry expertise of employees, quality of services and solutions, scope of service offerings, and pricing.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We own a number of trademarks and copyrights, and have pending patents, that help maintain our business and competitive position. Sales and licenses of our intellectual property do not currently comprise a substantial portion of our revenue or profit. We rely on the technology and models, proprietary processes, and other intellectual property we own or have rights to use in our analyses and other work we perform for our clients. We use these innovative, and often proprietary, analytical models and tools throughout our service offerings. Our staff regularly maintains, updates, and improves these models based on our corporate experience. In addition, we sometimes retain limited rights in software applications we develop for clients. We use a variety of means to protect our intellectual property, but there can be no assurance that it will be adequately protected.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2013, we had more than 4,500 benefits-eligible (full-time and regular part-time) employees, approximately 38% of whom held post-graduate degrees in diverse fields such as social sciences, business and management, physical sciences, public policy, human capital, information technology and mathematics, engineering, planning, economics, life sciences, and law, and approximately 76% of whom held a bachelor's degree or equivalent or higher. Our professional environment encourages advanced training to acquire industry-recognized certifications, rewards strong job performance with advancement opportunities, and fosters ethical and honest conduct. Our salary structure, incentive compensation, and benefit packages are competitive within our industry.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following discussion of "risk factors" identifies the most significant factors that may adversely affect our business, operations, financial position or future financial performance. This information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis and the consolidated financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These and other factors that we do not presently consider material, or of which we are currently unaware, could cause future results to differ from those in forward-looking statements and from historical trends.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDUSTRY

Although our percentage of revenue from commercial clients is growing, we continue to rely on government clients for the majority of our revenue, and government spending priorities may change in a manner adverse to

our business.

We derived approximately 58%, 60% and 66% of our revenue in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, from contracts with U.S. federal government clients, and approximately 14%, 13% and 11% of our revenue from contracts with U.S. state and local governments and non-U.S. governments in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. Expenditures by our U.S. federal clients may be restricted or reduced by presidential or congressional action, by action of the Office of Management and Budget, by action of individual agencies or departments, or by other actions. In addition, many state and local governments are not permitted to operate with budget deficits and nearly all state and local governments face considerable challenges in balancing their budgets. Accordingly, we expect that some of our government clients may delay payments due to us, may eventually fail to pay what they owe us, and may delay certain programs and projects. For some government clients, we may face an unwelcome choice: turn down (or stop) work with the risk of damaging a valuable client relationship, or perform work with the risk of not getting paid in a timely fashion or perhaps at all. U.S. federal, state, and local elections could also affect spending priorities and budgets at all levels of government. In addition, increased deficits and debt at all levels of government, both domestic and non-U.S., may lead to reduced spending by agencies and departments on projects or programs we support.

The failure of Congress to approve budgets in a timely manner for the U.S. federal agencies and departments we support, or the failure of the President and Congress to reach an agreement on fiscal issues, could delay and reduce spending, cause us to lose revenue and profit, and affect our cash flow.

On an annual basis, Congress is required to approve budgets that govern spending by each of the U.S. federal agencies and departments we support. When Congress is unable to agree on budget priorities, and thus is unable to pass annual appropriations bills on a timely basis, which has happened frequently in recent years, it typically enacts a continuing resolution. Continuing resolutions generally allow U.S. federal agencies and departments to operate at spending levels based on the previous budget cycle. When agencies and departments operate on the basis of a continuing resolution, funding we expect to receive from clients for work we are already performing and for new initiatives may be delayed or cancelled. Thus, the failure by Congress to approve budgets in a timely manner can result in the loss of revenue and profit when, as a result, U.S. federal agencies and departments are required to cancel or change existing or new initiatives or the deferral of revenue and profit to later periods is required due to delays in implementing existing or new initiatives. There is also the possibility, based on recent precedent, that Congress will enact neither a budget nor a continuing resolution in a timely manner. In such an event, many parts of the U.S. federal government, including agencies, departments, programs, and projects we support, may “shut down” (similar to that which occurred in October 2013), which could have a substantial negative affect on our revenue, profit, and cash flow. The budgets of many of our U.S. state and local government clients are also subject to similar budget processes, and thus subject us to similar risks and uncertainties.

In addition, in an effort to control the U.S. federal budget deficit, Congress passed the Budget Control Act of 2011 (the “Budget Act”), which mandated the reduction of discretionary spending by the U.S. federal government by \$1.2 trillion over 10 years. While some of these reductions have been rescinded, the spending caps through 2021 remain in place and, unless they are also rescinded, could significantly constrain federal discretionary spending for the services we provide. Because we derive the majority of our revenue from contracts with the U.S. federal government, a decline in government expenditures and/or a shift of expenditures away from programs we support, whether as a result of the Budget Act or otherwise, would likely have a negative impact on our business and results.

Our failure to comply with complex laws, rules, and regulations relating to government contracts could cause us to lose business and subject us to a variety of penalties and sanctions.

We must comply with laws, rules, and regulations relating to the formation, administration, and performance of government contracts, which affect how we do business with our government clients and impose added costs on our business. Each government client has its own laws, rules, and regulations affecting its contracts. Some of the more significant ones affecting U.S. federal government contracts are:

- the U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation, and agency and department regulations analogous or supplemental to it;

- the Truth in Negotiations Act;
- the Procurement Integrity Act;
- the Civil False Claims Act;
- the Cost Accounting Standards; and

laws, rules and regulations restricting (i) the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes, (ii) the exportation of specified products, technologies, and technical data, and (iii) the use and dissemination of sensitive but unclassified data.

Any failure to comply with applicable U.S. federal, state, or local laws, rules and regulations could subject us to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, repayment of amounts already received under contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or debarment from doing business with U.S. federal and even U.S. state and local government agencies and departments, any of which could adversely affect our reputation, our revenue, our operating results, and/or the value of our stock.

In addition, the U.S. federal government and other governments with which we do business may change their procurement practices or adopt new contracting laws, rules, or regulations, that could be costly to satisfy or that could impair our ability to obtain new contracts and reduce our revenue and profit, for example, by curtailing the use of services firms or increasing the use of firms with a “preferred status,” such as small businesses.

Recent acquisitions and increased contracting with non-U.S. governments, agencies, and departments have increased our presence in countries outside of the United States. Failure to abide by laws, rules and regulations applicable to our work for governments outside the United States could have similar effects to those described above.

We are subject to various routine and non-routine governmental reviews, audits and investigations, and unfavorable government audit results could force us to adjust previously reported operating results, could affect future operating results, and could subject us to a variety of penalties and sanctions.

U.S. federal government agencies, including the NIH and many states, audit and review our contract performance, pricing practices, cost structure, financial responsibility, and compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Audits could raise issues that have significant adverse effects, including, but not limited to, substantial adjustments to our previously reported operating results and substantial effects on future operating results. If a government audit, review, or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, repayment of amounts already received under contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or debarment from doing business with U.S. federal and even U.S. state and local government agencies and departments, any of which could adversely affect our reputation, our revenue, our operating results, and/or the value of our stock. We may also lose business if we are found not to be sufficiently financially responsible. In addition, we could suffer serious harm to our reputation and our stock price could decline if allegations of impropriety are made against us, whether true or not. U.S. federal audits have been completed on our incurred contract costs only through 2006; audits for costs incurred on work performed since then have not yet been completed. In addition, non-audit reviews by the government may still be conducted on all our government contracts, even for periods before 2006.

Our government contracts contain provisions that are unfavorable to us and permit our government clients to, among other things, terminate our contracts partially or completely at any time prior to completion.

Our U.S. and non-U.S. government contracts contain provisions not typically found in commercial contracts, including provisions that allow our clients to terminate or modify these contracts at the government's convenience upon short notice. If a government client terminates one of our contracts for convenience, we may only bill the client for work completed prior to the termination, plus any project commitments and settlement expenses the client agrees to pay, but not for any work not yet performed. In addition, many of our government contracts and task and delivery orders are incrementally funded as appropriated funds become available. The reduction or elimination of such funding can result in contract options not being exercised and further work on existing contracts and orders being curtailed. In any such event, we would have no right to seek lost fees or other damages. If a government client were to terminate, decline to exercise options under, or curtail further performance under one or more of our major contracts, our revenue and operating results would be materially harmed.

In addition, certain contracts with non-U.S. government clients may have more severe and/or different contract clauses than what we are accustomed to with U.S. government clients, such as penalties for any delay in performance.

Our commercial work depends on certain sectors of the global economy that are highly cyclical, which can lead to substantial variations in our revenue and profit from period to period.

Historically, our revenue has predominantly come from contracts with the U.S. federal government. However, in recent years, we have significantly expanded our work with commercial clients, due in large part to strategic acquisitions. This increased reliance on commercial clients presents new risks and challenges. For example, our commercial work is heavily concentrated in cyclical industries such as energy, air transport, environmental, health, retail and financial services. Demand for our services from our commercial clients has historically declined when their industries have experienced downturns, and we expect a decline in demand for our services when these industries experience a downturn in the future. Other factors that could negatively affect our commercial business include, but are not limited to, a decline in general economic conditions, changes in the worldwide geopolitical climate, increases in the cost of energy, the financial condition of our clients, and government regulations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Although our work with commercial clients is growing, we depend on contracts with U.S. federal agencies and departments for a substantial portion of our revenue and profit, and our business, revenue, and profit levels could be materially and adversely affected if our relationships with these agencies and departments deteriorate.

We believe that U.S. federal contracts will continue to be a significant source of our revenue and profit for the foreseeable future, even as we continue to grow our commercial client base. Because we have a large number of contracts with U.S. federal government clients, we continually bid for and execute new contracts, and our existing contracts continually become subject to re-competition and expiration. Upon the expiration of a contract, we typically seek a new contract or subcontractor role relating to that client to replace the revenue generated by the expired contract. There can be no assurance that those expiring contracts we are servicing will continue after their expiration, that the client will re-procure those requirements, that any such re-procurement will not be restricted in a way that would eliminate us from the competition (e.g., set aside for small businesses), or that we will be successful in any such re-procurements. If we are not able to replace the revenue from these contracts, either through follow-on contracts or new contracts for those requirements or for other requirements, our revenue and operating results may be materially affected.

Our reliance on GSA Schedule and other IDIQ contracts creates the risk of volatility in our revenue and profit levels.

We believe that one of the elements of our success is our position as a prime contractor under GSA Schedule contracts and other IDIQ contracts. As these types of contracts have increased in importance over the last several years, we believe our position as a prime contractor has become increasingly important to our ability to sell our services to U.S. federal clients. However, these contracts require us to compete for each delivery order and task order, rather than having a more predictable stream of activity during the term of a contract. There can be no assurance that we will continue to obtain revenue from such contracts at current levels, or in any amount, in the future. To the extent that U.S. federal agencies and departments choose to employ GSA Schedule and other contracts encompassing activities for which we are not able to compete or provide services, we could lose business, which would negatively affect our revenue and profitability.

We may not receive revenue corresponding to the full amount of our backlog, or may receive it later than we expect, which could adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

The calculation of backlog is highly subjective and is subject to numerous uncertainties and estimates, and there can be no assurance that we will in fact receive the amounts we have included in our backlog. Our assessment of a

contract's potential value is based on factors such as the amount of revenue we have recently recognized on that contract, our experience in utilizing contract capacity on similar types of contracts, and our professional judgment. In the case of contracts that may be renewed at the option of the client, we generally calculate backlog by assuming that the client will exercise all of its renewal options; however, the client may elect not to exercise its renewal options. In addition, U.S. federal contracts rely on congressional appropriation of funding, which is typically provided only partially at any point during the term of U.S. federal contracts, and all or some of the work to be performed under a contract may require future appropriations by Congress and the subsequent allocation of funding by the procuring agency or department to the contract. Protests of contracts awarded to us, as is currently being experienced in our industry, could also adversely affect our backlog and our potential associated revenue. Our estimate of the portion of backlog that we expect to recognize as revenue in any future period is likely to be inaccurate because the receipt and timing of this revenue often depends on subsequent appropriation and allocation of funding and is subject to various contingencies, such as timing of task orders and delivery orders, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, we may never receive revenue from some of the engagements that are included in our backlog, and this risk is greater with respect to unfunded backlog. Although we adjust our backlog to reflect modifications to, or renewals of, existing contracts, awards of new contracts, or approvals of expenditures, if we fail to realize revenue corresponding to our backlog, our revenue and operating results could be adversely affected.

Because much of our work is performed under task orders and delivery orders, and sometimes under short-term assignments, we are exposed to the risk of not having sufficient work for our staff, which can affect revenue and profit.

We perform some of our work under short-term contracts. Even under many of our longer-term contracts, we perform much of our work under individual task orders and delivery orders, many of which are awarded on a competitive basis. If we cannot obtain new work in a timely fashion, whether through new contracts, task orders, or delivery orders, modifications to existing contracts, or otherwise, we may not be able to keep our staff profitably utilized, which may result in challenges related to retaining talented members of our staff. It is difficult to predict when such new work or modifications will be obtained. There can be no assurance that we can profitably manage the utilization of, or retain, our staff.

Litigation, claims, disputes, audits, reviews, and investigations in connection with the completed Road Home contract expose us to many different types of liability, may divert management attention, and could increase our costs.

In June 2006, our subsidiary, ICF Emergency Management Services, LLC, was awarded the Road Home contract by the State of Louisiana, Office of Community Development, to manage a program designed primarily to help homeowners and landlords of small rental properties affected by Hurricanes Rita and Katrina by providing them compensation for the uninsured, uncompensated damages they suffered from the hurricanes. The Road Home contract was our largest contract throughout its three-year duration. It was completed on June 11, 2009.

The Road Home contract provided us with significant opportunities, but also created substantial risks. A number of these risks continue beyond the term of the contract. We still have lawsuits pending, and other claims have been made against us in connection with this contract. New lawsuits may be filed and new claims may be made against us in the future including, but not limited to, claims by subcontractors and others who are dissatisfied with the amount of money they have received from, or their treatment under, the Road Home program. We have defended such lawsuits and claims vigorously and plan to continue to do so, but we have not prevailed in every case and may not prevail in future cases. Although the contract provides that, with several exceptions, we are allowed to charge, as an expense under the contract, reasonable costs and fees incurred in defending and paying claims brought by third parties arising out of our performance, there can be no assurance that our costs and fees will be reimbursed. The State of Louisiana has not reimbursed us for the majority of such costs or fees and has not reimbursed any such costs or fees since 2008. The outstanding accounts receivable related to defending and paying claims were fully reserved at December 31, 2013.

In addition and as discussed in “Note O—Contingencies and Commitments” in our financial statements, the State of Louisiana, Office of Community Development, has made a significant claim against us for alleged overpayments to grant applicants, currently totaling approximately \$82.3 million. The State has also indicated that as it continues to review homeowner grant calculations, it expects to assert additional demands in the future, increasing the aggregate claim amount. We have corresponded with the State in an effort to resolve its claim, and intend to defend our position vigorously, believing the State’s claim to be unfounded and improper. However, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in our efforts.

As discussed above, the Road Home contract has been, and we expect it to continue to be, audited, investigated, reviewed, and monitored frequently by U.S. federal and state authorities and their representatives. These activities may consume significant management time and effort; further, the contract provides that we are subject to audits for five years from the date of the last payment made under the contract. Findings from any audit, investigation, review, monitoring, or similar activity could subject us to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions from U.S. federal and state authorities, which could substantially adversely affect our reputation, our revenue, our operating results, and the value of our stock.

We derive significant revenue and profit from contracts awarded through a competitive bidding process, which can impose substantial costs on us, and we will lose revenue and profit if we fail to compete effectively.

We derive significant revenue and profit from contracts that are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Competitive bidding imposes substantial costs and presents a number of risks, including:

- the substantial cost and managerial time and effort that we spend to prepare bids and proposals;
-

the need to estimate accurately the resources and costs that will be required to service any contracts we are awarded, sometimes in advance of the final determination of their full scope;

- the expense and delay that may arise if our competitors protest or challenge awards made to us pursuant to competitive bidding, as discussed below; and
- the opportunity cost of not bidding on and winning other contracts we may have otherwise pursued.

To the extent we engage in competitive bidding and are unable to win particular contracts, we not only incur substantial costs in the bidding process that negatively affect our operating results, but we may lose the opportunity to operate in the market for the services provided under those contracts for a number of years. Even if we win a particular contract through competitive bidding, our profit margins may be depressed or we may even suffer losses as a result of the costs incurred through the bidding process and the need to lower our prices to overcome competition.

Our business could be adversely affected by delays caused by our competitors protesting contract awards received by us, which could stop our work. Likewise, we may protest the contracts awarded to some of our competitors, a process that takes the time and energy of our management and incurs outside costs.

Due in part to the competitive bidding process under which U.S. federal government contracts are awarded, we are at risk of incurring expenses and delays if one or more of our competitors protest or challenge contracts awarded to us. Contract protests are becoming more common in our industry and may result in a requirement to resubmit offers for the protested contract or in the termination, reduction, or modification of the awarded contract. It can take many months to resolve contract protests and, in the interim, the contracting U.S. federal agency or department may suspend our performance under the contract pending the outcome of the protest. Even if we prevail in defending the contract award, the resulting delay in the startup and funding of the work under these contracts may adversely affect our operating results.

Moreover, in order to protect our competitive position, we may protest the contract awards of our competitors. This process takes the time and energy of our executives and employees, is likely to divert management's attention from other important matters, and incurs additional outside expenses.

Our non-U.S. operations pose additional risks to our profitability and operating results.

We have offices in Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, and Rio de Janeiro, among others. We have opened other foreign offices, either directly or through acquisitions, some of which are in under-developed countries that do not have a well-established business infrastructure. We also perform work in some countries where we do not have a physical office. We expect to maintain and continue to expand our non-U.S. operations and offices. Some of the countries in which we work have a history of political instability or may expose our employees and subcontractors to physical danger. Expansion into new geographic regions requires considerable management and financial resources, the expenditure of which may negatively impact our results, and we may never see any return on our investment. Our operations are subject to risks associated with operating in, and selling to and in, countries other than the United States, including, but not limited to:

- compliance with the laws, rules, regulations, policies, legal standards, and enforcement mechanisms of the United States and the other countries in which we operate, which are sometimes inconsistent;
- currency fluctuations and devaluations and limitations on the conversion of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars;
- restrictions on the ability to repatriate profits to the United States or otherwise move funds;

- potential personal injury to personnel who may be exposed to military conflicts and other hostile situations in foreign countries;
- expropriation and nationalization of our assets or those of our subcontractors, and other inability to protect our property rights; and/or
- difficulties in managing and staffing such operations, dealing with differing local business cultures and practices, and collecting accounts receivable.

Any or all of these factors could, directly or indirectly, adversely affect our international and domestic operations and our overall revenue, profit, and operating results.

Our results of operations may suffer if we are not able to manage our increasing exposure to foreign exchange rate risks successfully.

As our work with non-U.S. clients grows, certain of our revenues and costs may increasingly be denominated in other currencies. Where such revenues and costs are denominated in other currencies, they are converted to U.S. dollars for the purpose of calculating any sales or costs to us. Our revenues and profits may decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. We currently have one forward contract agreement (“hedge”) in an amount proportionate to work anticipated to be performed under certain contracts in Europe. We recognize changes in the fair-value of the hedge in our results of operations. As we continue to implement our international growth strategy, we may increase the number, size and scope of our hedges as we analyze options for mitigating our foreign exchange risk. We cannot be sure that our hedges will be successful in reducing the risks to us of our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations and, in fact, the hedges may adversely affect our operating results.

As we develop new services, clients and practices, enter new lines of business, and focus more of our business on providing implementation and improvement services, rather than advisory services, our operating risks increase.

We currently assist our clients both in advisory capacities and by helping them implement and improve solutions to their problems. As part of our corporate strategy, we are attempting to sell more services relating to implementation and improvement, and we are regularly searching for ways to provide new services to clients. In addition, we plan to extend our services to new clients, into new lines of business, and into new geographic locations. As we focus more on implementation and improvement; attempt to develop new services, clients, practice areas and lines of business; open new offices; and do business in new geographic locations, those efforts could be unsuccessful and harm our results of operations.

Such growth efforts place substantial additional demands on our management and staff, as well as on our information, financial, administrative and operational systems. We may not be able to manage these demands successfully. Growth may require increased recruiting efforts, opening new offices, increased business development, selling, marketing and other actions that are expensive and entail increased risk. We may need to invest more in our people and systems, controls, compliance efforts, policies and procedures than we anticipate. Therefore, even if we do grow, the demands on our people and systems, controls, compliance efforts, policies and procedures may be sufficiently great that the quality of our work, our operating margins, and our operating results suffer, at least in the short-term, and perhaps in the long-term.

Efforts involving a different focus, new services, new clients, new practice areas, new lines of business, new offices and new geographic locations entail inherent risks associated with our inexperience and competition from mature participants in those areas. Our inexperience may result in costly decisions that could harm our profit and operating results. In particular, implementation and improvement services often relate to the development, implementation and

improvement of critical infrastructure or operating systems that our clients may view as “mission critical,” and if we fail to satisfy the needs of our clients in providing these services, our clients could incur significant costs and losses for which they could seek compensation from us. Finally, as our business continues to evolve and we provide a wider range of services, we will become increasingly dependent upon our employees, particularly those operating in business environments less familiar to us. Failure to identify, hire, train and retain talented employees who share our values could have a negative effect on our reputation and our business.

The diversity of the services we provide, and the clients we serve, may create actual, potential, and perceived conflicts of interest and conflicts of business that limit our growth and could lead to potential liabilities for us.

Because we provide services to a wide array of both government and commercial clients, occasions arise where, due to actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest or business conflicts, we cannot perform work for which we are qualified. A number of our contracts contain limitations on the work we can perform for others, such as, for example, when we are assisting a government agency or department in developing regulations or enforcement strategies. Actual, potential, and perceived conflicts limit the work we can do and, consequently, can limit our growth, adversely affect our operating results, and reduce the value of our stock. In addition, if we fail to address actual or potential conflicts properly, or even if we simply fail to recognize a perceived conflict, we may be in violation of our existing contracts, may otherwise incur liability, and may lose future business for not preventing the conflict from arising, and our reputation may suffer. Particularly as we strive to grow our commercial business, we anticipate that conflicts of interest and business conflicts will pose a greater risk.

Our relations with other contractors are important to our business and, if disrupted, could cause us damage.

We derive a portion of our revenue from contracts under which we act as a subcontractor or from “teaming” arrangements in which we and other contractors jointly bid on particular contracts, projects, or programs. As a subcontractor or team member, we often lack control over fulfillment of a contract, and poor performance on the contract, whether resulting from our performance or the performance of another contractor, could tarnish our reputation, result in a reduction of the amount of our work under, or termination of, that contract or other contracts, and cause us not to obtain future work, even when we perform as required. Moreover, our revenue, profit and operating results could be materially and adversely affected if any prime contractor or teammate does not pay our invoices in a timely fashion, chooses to offer products or services of the type that we provide, teams with other companies to provide such products or services, or otherwise reduces its reliance upon us for such products or services.

We depend on our intellectual property and our failure to protect it could harm our competitive position.

Our success depends in part upon our internally developed technology and models, proprietary processes, and other intellectual property that we incorporate in our products and utilize to provide our services. If we fail to protect our intellectual property, our competitors could market services or products similar to our services and products, which could reduce demand for our offerings. U.S. federal clients typically retain a perpetual, world-wide, royalty-free right to use the intellectual property we develop for them in a manner defined within the U.S. federal regulations, including providing it to other U.S. federal agencies or departments, as well as to our competitors in connection with their performance of U.S. federal contracts. When necessary, we seek authorization to use intellectual property developed for the U.S. federal government or to secure export authorization. U.S. federal clients may grant us the right to commercialize software developed with U.S. federal funding, but they are not required to do so. If we improperly use intellectual property that was even partially funded by the U.S. federal government, the U.S. federal government could seek damages and royalties from us, sanction us, and prevent us from working on future U.S. federal contracts. Actions could also be taken against us if we improperly use intellectual property belonging to others besides the U.S. federal government.

We may be harmed by intellectual property infringement claims.

We have been subject to claims, and are likely to be subject to future claims, that the intellectual property we use in delivering services and business solutions to our clients infringes upon the intellectual property rights of others. Our employees develop much of the intellectual property that we use to provide our services and business solutions to our clients, but we also engage third parties to assist us and we license technology from other vendors. If our vendors, our employees or third parties assert claims that we or our clients are infringing on their intellectual property, we could incur substantial costs to defend those claims, even if we prevail. In addition, if any of these infringement claims are ultimately successful, we could be required to:

- pay substantial damages;
- cease selling and using products and services that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- obtain a license or additional licenses from our vendors or other third parties, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all; and
- redesign our products and services that rely on the challenged intellectual property, which may be very expensive or commercially impractical.

Any of these outcomes could further adversely affect our operating results.

Systems and/or service failures could interrupt our operations, leading to reduced revenue and profit.

Any interruption in our operations or any systems failures, including, but not limited to: (i) the inability of our staff to perform their work in a timely fashion, whether caused by limited access to and/or closure of our and/or our clients' offices or otherwise, (ii) the failure of network, software and/or hardware systems, and (iii) other interruptions and failures, whether caused by us, a third-party service provider, unauthorized intruders and/or hackers, computer viruses, natural disasters, power shortages, terrorist attacks or otherwise, could cause loss of data and interruptions or delays in our business or that of our clients, or both. In addition, the failure or disruption of mail, communications and/or utilities could cause an interruption or suspension of our operations or otherwise harm our business. Our property and business interruption insurance may be inadequate to compensate us for all losses that may occur as a result of any system or operational failure or disruption and, as a result, revenue, profits and operating results could be adversely affected.

Improper disclosure of confidential and personal data could result in liability and harm our reputation.

We store and process increasingly large amounts of confidential information concerning our employees, customers and vendors, as well as confidential information on behalf of our customers (such as information regarding applicants in programs on which we perform services through our contractual relationships with customers). Therefore, we must ensure that we are at all times compliant with the various privacy laws, rules, and regulations in all of the countries within which we are operating. These laws, rules, and regulations can vary significantly from country to country, with many being more onerous than those in the U.S. The risk of failing to comply with these laws, rules, and regulations increases as we continue to expand globally. Moreover, we must ensure that all of our vendors who have access to such information also have the appropriate privacy policies, procedures and protections in place.

Although we take appropriate measures to protect such information, the continued occurrence of high-profile data breaches of other companies provides evidence of an external environment increasingly hostile to information security. Cybersecurity attacks in particular are evolving, and we face the constant risk of cybersecurity threats, including computer viruses, attacks by computer hackers and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. In particular, as a U.S. federal contractor, we face a heightened risk of a security breach or disruption with respect to personally identifiable, sensitive but unclassified, classified, or otherwise protected data resulting from an attack by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists. Improper disclosure of this information could harm our reputation, lead to legal exposure to customers, or subject us to liability under laws, rules and regulations that protect personal or other confidential data, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue.

This environment demands that we continuously improve our design and coordination of security controls throughout our Company. Despite these efforts, it is possible that our security controls over data, our training, and other practices we follow may not prevent the improper disclosure of personally identifiable or other confidential information.

RISKS RELATED TO ACQUISITIONS

When we undertake acquisitions, they may present integration challenges, fail to perform as expected, increase our liabilities, and/or reduce our earnings.

One of our growth strategies is to make selective acquisitions. When we complete acquisitions, it may be challenging and costly to integrate the acquired businesses due to differences in the locations of personnel and facilities, differences in corporate cultures, disparate business models, or other reasons. If we are unable to successfully integrate acquired companies, our revenue and operating results could suffer. In addition, we may not successfully achieve the anticipated cost efficiencies and synergies from these acquisitions. Also, our costs for managerial,

operational, financial, and administrative systems may increase and be higher than anticipated. During and following the integration of an acquired business, we may experience attrition, including losing key employees and/or clients of the acquired business, which could adversely affect our future revenue and operating results and prevent us from achieving the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

Businesses we acquire may have liabilities or adverse operating issues, or both, that we either fail to discover through due diligence or underestimate prior to the consummation of the acquisition. These liabilities and/or issues may include the acquired business' failure to comply with, or other violations of, applicable laws, rules, or regulations or contractual or other obligations or liabilities. As the successor owner, we may be financially responsible for, and may suffer harm to our reputation or otherwise be adversely affected by, such liabilities and/or issues. An acquired business also may have problems with internal controls over financial reporting, which could in turn cause us to have significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our own internal controls over financial reporting. These and any other costs, liabilities, issues, and/or disruptions associated with any past or future acquisitions could harm our operating results.

As a result of our acquisitions, we have substantial amounts of goodwill and intangible assets, and changes in business conditions could cause these assets to become impaired, requiring write-downs that would adversely affect our operating results.

All of our acquisitions have been accounted for as purchases and involved purchase prices well in excess of tangible asset values, resulting in the creation of a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets. As of December 31, 2013, goodwill and purchased intangibles accounted for approximately 60% and 2%, respectively, of our total assets. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we do not amortize goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination that are determined to have indefinite useful lives, but instead review them annually (or more frequently if impairment indicators arise) for impairment. Although we have to date determined that such assets have not been impaired, future events or changes in circumstances that result in an impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets would have a negative impact on our profitability and operating results.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR CORPORATE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law may prevent or deter potential acquisition bids to acquire our Company and other actions that stockholders may consider favorable, and the market price of our common stock may be lower as a result.

Our charter documents contain the following provisions that could have an anti-takeover effect:

- our board of directors is divided into three classes, making it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of the board;
- directors may be removed only for cause;
- our stockholders are not permitted to call a special meeting of the stockholders;
- all stockholder actions are required to be taken by a vote of the stockholders at an annual or special meeting or by a written consent signed by all of our stockholders;
- our stockholders are required to comply with advance notice procedures to nominate candidates for election to our board of directors or to place stockholders' proposals on the agenda for consideration at stockholder meetings; and
- the approval of the holders of capital stock representing at least two-thirds of the Company's voting power is required to amend our indemnification obligations, director classifications, stockholder proposal requirements, and director candidate nomination requirements set forth in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws.

In addition, we are subject to the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which regulates corporate acquisitions. These provisions could discourage potential acquisition proposals; delay or prevent a change-in-control transaction; discourage others from making tender offers for our common stock; and/or prevent changes in our management.

There are risks associated with our outstanding and future indebtedness which could reduce our profitability, limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities and reduce the value of our stock.

As a result of our acquisitions we have incurred substantial debt in the past. As of December 31, 2013, we had an aggregate of \$40.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under a credit facility that will mature in March 2017. Subject to the limits contained in the agreements governing our outstanding debt, we may incur additional debt in the future.

Our ability to pay interest and repay the principal for our indebtedness is dependent upon our ability to manage our business operations, generate sufficient cash flows to service such debt and other factors discussed in this section. If we are unable to comply with the terms of our financing agreements or obtain additional required financing, this could ultimately result in a significant adverse effect on our financial results and the value of our stock. Among other things, our debt could:

- make it difficult to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or other general corporate purposes;
- result in a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations dedicated to the payment of the principal and interest on our debt, as well as used to make debt service payments;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, and reacting to, changes in our business and the marketplace;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to other less leveraged firms; and
- increase our vulnerability to economic downturns and rises in interest rates.

Should any of these or other unforeseen consequences arise, they could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, future business opportunities and/or ability to satisfy our obligations under our debt.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease our offices and do not own any real estate. As of December 31, 2013, we leased approximately 310,000 square feet of office space at our corporate headquarters at 9300/9302 Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia (in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area) through December 2022 (the “Fairfax Offices”). The Fairfax Offices house a portion of our operations and almost all of our corporate functions, including most of our staff within executive management, treasury, accounting, legal, human resources, business and corporate development, facilities management, information services, and contracts.

As of December 31, 2013, we had leases in place for approximately 1.1 million square feet of office space in more than 65 office locations throughout the United States and around the world, with various lease terms expiring over the next 10 years. We believe that our current office space and other office space we expect to be able to lease, will meet our needs for the next several years. Lastly, a portion of our operations staff is housed at client-provided facilities, pursuant to the terms of a number of our client contracts.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal matters and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While these matters and proceedings cause us to incur costs, including, but not limited to, attorneys’ fees, we currently believe that any ultimate liability arising out of these matters and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “ICFI.” The high and low sales prices of our common stock for each quarter for the two years 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	Sales Price Per Share	
	(in dollars)	
	High	Low
2013 Fourth Quarter	\$36.29	\$32.18
2013 Third Quarter	\$36.00	\$31.33
2013 Second Quarter	\$31.90	\$24.91
2013 First Quarter	\$27.84	\$22.34
2012 Fourth Quarter	\$24.14	\$17.28
2012 Third Quarter	\$26.03	\$19.94
2012 Second Quarter	\$26.12	\$21.76
2012 First Quarter	\$29.22	\$24.54

Holders

As of February 21, 2014, there were 43 registered holders of record of our common stock. This number is not representative of the number of beneficial holders because many of the shares are held by depositories, brokers, or nominees.

Dividends

We have neither declared nor paid any cash dividends on our common stock and presently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock from December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2013, with the cumulative total return on (i) the NASDAQ Composite, (ii) the Russell 2000 stock index, and (iii) our peer group composed of other governmental and commercial service providers: Booz Allen Hamilton Holding Corporation; CACI International Inc.; CBIZ, Inc.; CRA International, Inc.; Dynamics Research Corporation; Exponent Inc.; FTI Consulting, Inc.; Huron Consulting Group Inc.; IHS Inc.; ManTech International Corporation; Maximus, Inc.; Navigant Consulting, Inc.; NCI, Inc.; Resources Connection Inc.; Sapient Corporation; and Tetra Tech, Inc. (a “Peer Group”). The comparison below assumes that all dividends are reinvested and all returns are market-cap weighted. The historical information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
ICF International, Inc.	\$109.08	\$104.68	\$100.85	\$95.40	\$141.27
NASDAQ Composite	144.88	170.58	171.30	199.99	283.39
Russell 2000 Index	127.17	161.32	154.59	179.86	249.69
Peer Group	109.35	119.68	122.12	132.89	179.26

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the three months ended December 31, 2013, we issued the following securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”). No underwriters were involved in the following issuances of securities.

(a) Issuances of Common Stock:

For the three months ended December 31, 2013, a total of 3,447 shares of unregistered common stock, valued at an aggregate of \$120,697 were issued to four directors of the Company for director related compensation on October 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013.

Each of these issuances was made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration provisions of the Securities Act, set forth in Section 4(2) thereof relative to sales by an issuer not involving any public offering and the rules and regulations thereunder. The recipients of securities in each case acquired the securities for investment only and not with a view to the distribution thereof. Each of the recipients of securities in these transactions was an accredited or sophisticated person and had adequate access, through employment, business, or other relationships, to information about us.

Purchases of Equity Securities by Issuer

The following table summarizes our share repurchase activity for the three months ended December 31, 2013:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or
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				Announced Programs (a) Plans	
				or Programs (a)	
October 1 – October 31	—	\$ —	—	—	\$ 24,538,484
November 1 – November 30	98,823	(b) \$ 33.51	(b)	98,327	\$ 31,704,747
December 1 – December 31	61,716	\$ 33.38		61,716	\$ 29,644,728
Total	160,539	\$ 33.46		160,043	

On November 2, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors had approved a share repurchase program to expire in November 2013. Under this program, we were authorized to repurchase, in the aggregate, \$35.0 million of our outstanding common stock. In the third quarter of 2013, our Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase plan to go into effect in November 2013 and expire in November 2015, also authorizing us to repurchase in the aggregate up to \$35.0 million of our outstanding common stock. Purchases under this program (a) may be made from time to time at prevailing market prices in open market purchases, or in privately negotiated transactions pursuant to Rules 10b5-1 and 10b-18 under the Exchange Act and in accordance with applicable insider trading and other securities laws and regulations. The purchases will be funded from existing cash balances and/or borrowings, and the repurchased shares will be held in treasury and used for general corporate purposes. The timing and extent to which we repurchase our shares will depend upon market conditions and other corporate considerations at our sole discretion.

In addition to shares repurchased pursuant to our share repurchase program, during November 2013, we purchased 496 shares of common stock for an aggregate cost of \$16,480 from employees to pay required withholding taxes (b) and the exercise price due upon the exercise of options and the settlement of restricted stock units in accordance with the Company's applicable long-term incentive plan. The average fair value of the common stock purchased was \$33.22 per share.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected historical financial data derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and other Company information for each of the five years presented. This information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our audited financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The financial information below reflects the results or impact of our acquisitions since the date the entities were purchased.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Earnings Data:					
Gross Revenue	\$949,303	\$937,133	\$840,775	\$764,734	\$674,399
Direct costs	591,516	583,195	520,522	476,187	411,334
Operating costs and expenses:					
Indirect and selling expenses	272,387	263,878	240,964	218,526	203,428
Depreciation and amortization	11,238	9,789	10,258	10,275	8,968
Amortization of intangible assets	9,477	14,089	9,550	12,326	11,137
Operating Income	64,685	66,182	59,481	47,420	39,532
Interest expense	(2,447)	(3,946)	(2,747)	(3,903)	(5,555)
Other (expense) income	(12)	(325)	26	165	1,005
Income before income taxes	62,226	61,911	56,760	43,682	34,982
Provision for income taxes	22,896	23,836	21,895	16,511	12,626
Net income	\$39,330	\$38,075	\$34,865	\$27,171	\$22,356
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$1.99	\$1.94	\$1.77	\$1.40	\$1.45
Diluted	\$1.95	\$1.91	\$1.75	\$1.38	\$1.40
Weighted-average shares:					
Basic	19,755	19,663	19,684	19,375	15,433
Diluted	20,186	19,957	19,928	19,626	15,914

(Unaudited)**(in thousands)****Other Operating Data:**

EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$85,400	\$90,060	\$79,289	\$70,021	\$59,637
Service revenue ⁽²⁾	709,774	705,295	619,806	569,047	499,343
Adjusted EPS ⁽³⁾	1.98	1.93	1.80	1.38	1.45

	As of December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated balance sheet data:					
Cash	\$8,953	\$14,725	\$4,097	\$3,301	\$2,353
Net working capital	76,124	91,671	96,257	77,688	88,364
Total assets	700,914	709,721	694,615	572,819	582,227
Long-term debt	40,000	105,000	145,000	85,000	145,000
Total stockholders' equity	474,091	428,750	393,028	352,733	317,560

EBITDA, a measure used by us to evaluate performance, is earnings before interest and other income and/or expense, tax, and depreciation and amortization. We believe EBITDA is useful to investors because similar measures are frequently used by securities analysts, investors, and other interested parties in evaluating companies in our industry. EBITDA is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance, or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. (1) Because not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies. EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow for management's discretionary use, as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments, capital expenditures, and debt service. Our credit agreement includes covenants based on EBITDA, subject to certain adjustments. A reconciliation of net income to EBITDA follows:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)				
Net income	\$39,330	\$38,075	\$34,865	\$27,171	\$22,356
Other expense (income)	12	325	(26)	(165)	(1,005)
Interest expense	2,447	3,946	2,747	3,903	5,555
Provision for income taxes	22,896	23,836	21,895	16,511	12,626
Depreciation and amortization	20,715	23,878	19,808	22,601	20,105
EBITDA	\$85,400	\$90,060	\$79,289	\$70,021	\$59,637

Service revenue represents gross revenue less subcontractor and other direct costs such as third-party materials and travel expenses. Service revenue is a measure used by us to evaluate our margins for services performed and, (2) therefore, we believe it is useful to investors. We generally expect the ratio of direct costs as a percentage of revenue to increase when our own labor decreases relative to subcontractor labor or outside consultants. A reconciliation of gross revenue to service revenue follows:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)				
Gross revenue	\$949,303	\$937,133	\$840,775	\$764,734	\$674,399
Subcontractor and other direct costs	(239,529)	(231,838)	(220,969)	(195,687)	(175,056)
Service revenue	\$709,774	\$705,295	\$619,806	\$569,047	\$499,343

Adjusted EPS represents diluted EPS excluding acquisition costs, net of tax. We incurred significant expenses in connection with our strategic acquisitions during the periods presented which we generally would not have (3) otherwise incurred as part of our continuing operations. As a result, adjusted EPS is a measure used by us to evaluate earnings per share excluding these expenses and, therefore, we believe it is useful to investors. A reconciliation of diluted EPS to adjusted EPS follows:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)				
Diluted EPS	\$1.95	\$1.91	\$1.75	\$1.38	\$1.40
EPS impact of acquisition costs, net of tax	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	0.05
Adjusted EPS	\$1.98	\$1.93	\$1.80	\$1.38	\$1.45

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the "Selected Financial Data" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions. The cautionary statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should be read as applying to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to our actual results differing materially from those anticipated include those discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

We provide management, technology, and policy consulting and implementation services to government and commercial clients. We help our clients conceive, develop, implement, and improve solutions that address complex natural resource, social, and public safety issues. Our services primarily address three key markets: energy, environment, and infrastructure; health, social programs, and consumer/financial; and public safety and defense. We provide services across these three markets that deliver value throughout the entire life cycle of a policy, program, project, or initiative, from concept analysis and design through implementation and evaluation and, when applicable, improvement.

Our clients utilize our services because we combine diverse institutional knowledge and experience in their activities with the deep subject-matter expertise of our highly educated staff, which we deploy in multi-disciplinary teams. We categorize our clients into two client classifications, government and commercial. Within the government classification, we present three client sub-classifications: U.S. federal, U.S. state and local, and non-U.S. clients. Within the commercial classification, there are no sub-classifications; it includes both U.S. and non-U.S. based clients. With the implementation of our international growth strategy and our recent acquisitions, providing one consolidated commercial category reflects our current business and growth because our commercial business utilizes both U.S. and non-U.S. employees to support commercial clients, many of which have a global presence. Our major clients are federal government departments and agencies. Our federal government clients have included every cabinet-level department, most significantly HHS, DOS, and DoD. U.S. federal government clients generated approximately 58%, 60%, and 66% of our revenue in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. State and local government clients generated approximately 9% of our revenue in 2013 and 10% of our revenue in 2012 and 2011. Non-U.S. government clients generated approximately 5%, 3%, and 1% of our revenue in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

We also serve a variety of commercial clients, primarily in aviation, energy, health, retail and financial services industries, including airlines, airports, electric and gas utilities, oil companies, hospitals and health-related companies, banks and other financial services companies, and law firms. Our commercial clients, which include clients outside the United States, generated approximately 28%, 27%, and 23% of our revenue in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. We have successfully worked with many of our clients for decades, with the result that we have a unique and knowledgeable perspective on their needs.

We report operating results and financial data as a single segment based on the information used by our chief operating decision-maker in evaluating the performance of our business and allocating resources. Our single segment represents our core business—professional services for government and commercial clients. Although we describe our multiple service offerings to three markets to provide a better understanding of our business, we do not manage our business or allocate our resources based on those service offerings or markets.

Gross revenue increased approximately 1.3% to \$949.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the prior year period. In 2013, we continued to see growth in commercial client revenue while U.S. federal government client revenues decreased slightly due primarily to lost revenue in the fourth quarter from the government “shut down” that occurred in October 2013. Operating income decreased approximately 2.3% to \$64.7 million, and net income increased approximately 3.3% to \$39.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the prior year period. We anticipate that we will continue to be able to grow net income at a higher rate than our growth in revenue.

We believe that demand for our services will continue to grow as government, industry, and other stakeholders seek to address critical long-term societal and natural resource issues in these market areas due to heightened concerns about clean energy and energy efficiency; health promotion, treatment, and cost control; and ever-present homeland security threats. Our future results will depend on the success of our strategy to enhance our client relationships and seek larger engagements across the program life cycle in our three key markets, and to complete and successfully integrate additional acquisitions. In our three markets, we will continue to focus on building scale in domain and horizontal expertise; developing business with both our government and commercial clients; and replicating our business model geographically throughout the world. In doing so, we will continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities that enhance our subject matter knowledge, broaden our service offerings, and/or provide scale in specific geographies.

We believe that the combination of internally-generated funds, available bank borrowings, and cash and cash equivalents on hand will provide the required liquidity and capital resources necessary to fund on-going operations, potential acquisitions, customary capital expenditures, and other current working capital requirements.

While we continue to see favorable long-term market opportunities, there are certain near-term challenges facing all government service providers. The federal government's budget deficit, the national debt, and prevailing economic conditions could negatively affect federal government expenditures on programs we support. Substantial congressional debate has occurred, and is ongoing, regarding the amount of government spending, spending priorities, and deficit reduction actions. Although there is an appropriated budget for fiscal year 2014, there are still top-line legislative constraints on federal discretionary spending through 2021 that limit expenditure growth. We anticipate this debate will continue to be an industry overhang for the foreseeable future for us and our peers. While actions by Congress could result in reductions in discretionary spending by the federal government that could delay or reduce our revenue, profit, and cash flow and have a negative impact on our business and results of operations, we believe we are well positioned in markets that have been, and will continue to be, priorities to the federal government.

The federal government's fiscal year ends on September 30 of each year. If a federal budget for the next fiscal year has not been approved by that date, some of our clients may have to suspend engagements on which we are working or may delay new engagements until a budget has been approved. Any such suspension or delay may reduce our revenue in the quarter ending September 30 (our third quarter) or the subsequent quarter. The federal government's fiscal year end can also trigger increased contracting activity, which could affect our third and/or fourth quarter revenue, profit, and cash flow. In addition, it is possible that Congress could enact a continuing resolution or, in the alternative, fail to approve a budget or a continuing resolution in a timely manner, resulting in a government "shut down." A continuing resolution could delay or reduce our revenue, profit, and cash flow, while a government "shut down" will more immediately and substantially reduce our revenue, profit, and cash flow.

Our results of operations and cash flow may vary significantly from quarter to quarter depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- progress of contract performance;
- extraordinary economic events and natural disasters;
- number of billable days in a quarter;
- timing of client orders;
- timing of award fee notices;
- changes in the scope of contracts;
- variations in purchasing patterns under our contracts;
- federal and state government and other clients' spending levels;
- timing of billings to, and payments by, clients;

- timing of receipt of invoices from, and payments to, employees and vendors;
- commencement, completion, and termination of contracts;
- strategic decisions we make, such as acquisitions, consolidations, divestments, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments, and changes in business strategy;
- timing of significant costs and investments (such as bid and proposal costs and the costs involved in planning or making acquisitions);
- our contract mix and use of subcontractors;
- additions to, and departures of, staff;
- changes in staff utilization;
- vacation and sick days taken by our employees;
- level and cost of our debt;
- changes in accounting principles and policies; and/or
- general market and economic conditions.

Because a significant portion of our expenses, such as personnel, facilities, and related costs, are fixed in the short term, contract performance and variation in the volume of activity, as well as in the number and volume of contracts commenced or completed during any quarter, may cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter.

We generally have been able to price our contracts in a manner to accommodate the rates of inflation experienced in recent years, although we cannot ensure that we will be able to do so in the future.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of our financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires that we make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. If any of these estimates or judgments prove to be incorrect, our reported results could be materially affected. Actual results may differ significantly from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the estimates, assumptions, and judgments involved in the accounting practices described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements and therefore consider them to be critical accounting policies.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the contract price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. We enter into three types of contracts: time-and-materials, cost-based and fixed-price.

- **Time-and-Materials Contracts.** Revenue for time-and-materials contracts is recorded on the basis of allowable labor hours worked multiplied by the contract-defined billing rates, plus the costs of other items used in the performance of the contract. Profits and losses on time-and-materials contracts result from the difference between the cost of services performed and the contract-defined billing rates for these services.
- **Cost-Based Contracts.** Revenue under cost-based contracts is recognized as costs are incurred. Applicable estimated profit, if any, is included in earnings in the proportion that incurred costs bear to total estimated costs. Incentives, award fees, or penalties related to performance are also considered in estimating revenue and profit rates based on actual and anticipated awards.

- **Fixed-Price Contracts.** Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognized when earned, generally as work is performed. Services performed vary from contract to contract and are not always uniformly performed over the term of the arrangement. We recognize revenue in a number of different ways on fixed-price contracts, including:

- ***Proportional Performance:*** Revenue on certain fixed-price contracts is recorded each period based upon certain contract performance measures (labor hours, labor costs, or total costs) incurred expressed as a proportion of a total project estimate. Thus, labor hours, labor costs, or total contract costs incurred to date are compared with the total estimate for these items at completion. Performance is based on the ratio of the incurred hours or costs to the total estimate. Progress on a contract is monitored regularly to ensure that revenue recognized reflects project status. When hours or costs incurred are used as the basis for revenue recognition, the hours or costs incurred represent a reasonable surrogate for output measures of contract performance, including the presentation of deliverables to the client. Clients are obligated to pay as services are performed, and in the event that a client cancels the contract, payment for services performed through the date of cancellation is negotiated with the client.

- ***Contractual Outputs:*** Revenue on certain fixed-price contracts is recognized based upon outputs completed to date expressed as a percentage of total outputs required in the contract or based upon units delivered to the customer multiplied by the contract-defined unit price.

- ***Straight-Line:*** When services are performed or are expected to be performed consistently throughout an arrangement, revenue on those fixed-price contracts is recognized ratably over the period benefited.

- ***Completed Contract:*** Revenue and costs on certain fixed-price contracts are recognized at completion if the final act is so significant to the arrangement that value is deemed to be transferred only at completion.

Revenue recognition requires us to use judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenue and costs or other variables, and making assumptions for scheduling and technical issues. Due to the size and nature of many of our contracts, the estimation of revenue and estimates at completion can be complicated and are subject to many variables. Contract costs include labor, subcontracting costs, and other direct costs, as well as an allocation of allowable indirect costs. We must also make assumptions regarding the length of time to complete the contract because costs include expected increases in wages, prices for subcontractors, and other direct costs. From time to time, facts develop that require us to revise our estimated total costs or hours and thus the associated revenue on a contract. To the extent that a revised estimate affects contract profit or revenue previously recognized, we record the cumulative effect of the revision in the period in which the facts requiring the revision become known. Provision for the full amount of an anticipated loss on any type of contract is recognized in the period in which it becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. As a result, operating results could be affected by revisions to prior accounting estimates.

We generate invoices to clients in accordance with the terms of the applicable contract, which may not be directly related to the performance of services. Unbilled receivables are invoiced based upon the achievement of specific events as defined by each contract, including deliverables, timetables, and incurrence of certain costs. Unbilled receivables are classified as a current asset. Advanced billings to clients in excess of revenue earned are recorded as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met. Reimbursements of out-of-pocket expenses are included in revenue with corresponding costs incurred by us included in the cost of revenue.

We may proceed with work based upon written client direction prior to the completion and signing of formal contract documents. We have a formal review process for approving any such work. Revenue associated with such work is recognized only when it can reliably be estimated and realization is probable. We base our estimates on a variety of factors, including previous experiences with the client, communications with the client regarding funding status, and our knowledge of available funding for the contract.

Goodwill and the amortization of intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Intangible assets with estimable useful lives are amortized over such lives and reviewed for impairment.

We perform our annual goodwill impairment review as of September 30 of each year. For the purposes of performing this review, we have concluded that the Company is one reporting unit. For the annual impairment review as of September 30, 2013, we opted to perform a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that our reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. If, after completing our qualitative assessment, we determine that it is not more likely than not that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, we may conclude that no impairment exists. If we conclude otherwise, a two-step goodwill impairment test must be performed which includes a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to the carrying value. When required, we estimate the fair value of our one reporting unit using a market-based approach, which includes certain premiums. We conduct a market comparison in which we assess implied control premiums paid in excess of market price in acquisitions of publicly-traded companies occurring within the past six years of our review. In our comparison, we take into consideration the market, industry, geographic location, and other relevant information of such companies in order to identify companies similar to us. The implied control premiums for each of the acquisitions are calculated by comparing the per share prices one month prior to the transaction to the per share purchase price. Based on analysis of the arithmetic mean of the implied control premium for various time frames within the six-year period, we select an appropriate control premium based on these factors and apply it to our market capitalization as of the impairment test date. We view premiums paid in excess of market price to be derived from potential synergies and benefits gained as a result of the acquisition and, accordingly, we believe the inclusion of these premiums in our determination of fair value is appropriate. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, a second calculation is required to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized for that reporting unit, if any.

Our qualitative analysis as of September 30, 2013 included macroeconomic and industry and market specific considerations, financial performance indicators and measurements, and other factors. Based on our qualitative assessment, we determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of our one reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, and thus the two-step impairment test is not required to be performed for 2013. Therefore, based upon management's review, no goodwill impairment charge was required as of September 30, 2013. Historically, we have recorded no goodwill impairment charges.

We are required to review long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets to be

disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less cost to sell.

Stock-based compensation

On June 4, 2010, our stockholders ratified the ICF International, Inc. 2010 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Omnibus Plan”), which was adopted by us on March 8, 2010. The Omnibus Plan replaced the 2006 Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”), which we had used for equity and incentive awards since becoming a publicly traded company in 2006. The Omnibus Plan provides for the granting of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units (“RSUs”), performance shares, performance units, cash-based awards, and other stock-based awards to officers, key employees, and non-employee directors. On June 7, 2013, our stockholders ratified an amendment (the “Amendment”) to the Omnibus Plan (“the Amended Plan”). The Amendment, upon adoption on June 7, 2013, allows us to grant an additional 1.8 million shares under the Omnibus Plan, for a total of approximately 3.55 million shares. Under the Amended Plan, shares awarded that are not stock options or stock appreciation rights are counted as 1.93 shares deducted from the Amended Plan for every one share delivered under those awards. Shares awarded that are stock options or stock appreciation rights are counted as a single share deducted from the Amended Plan for every one share delivered under those awards. Options and RSUs generally have a vesting term of three to four years. Restricted stock awards generally vest upon issuance. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 2.1 million shares available to grant under the Amended Plan.

In addition, the Company utilizes cash-settled RSUs (“CSRSUs”), which are settled only in cash payments. The cash payment is based on the fair value of the Company’s stock price at the vesting date, calculated by multiplying the number of CSRSUs vested by our closing stock price on the vesting date. The payment is subject to a maximum payment cap and a minimum payment floor.

We recognized total compensation expense relating to stock-based compensation of \$11.9 million, \$8.8 million, and \$6.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively. We recognize stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. Compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of these instruments and the estimated number of shares we ultimately expect will vest.

The fair value of stock options, restricted stock awards and RSUs is estimated based on the fair value of a share of common stock at the grant date. We treat CSRSUs as liability-classified awards, and therefore account for them at fair value estimated based on the closing price of our stock at the reporting date.

The calculation of the fair value of our awards requires certain inputs that are subjective and changes to the estimates used will cause the fair values of our stock awards and related stock-based compensation expense to vary. We have elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The fair value of a stock option award is affected by our stock price on the date of grant as well as other assumptions used as inputs in the valuation model including the estimated volatility of our stock price over the term of the awards, the estimated period of time that we expect employees to hold their stock options and the risk-free interest rate assumption. In addition, we are required to reduce stock-based compensation expense for the effects of estimated forfeitures of awards over the expense recognition period. Although we estimate the rate of future forfeitures based on historical experience, actual forfeitures may differ.

SELECTED KEY METRICS

The following table shows our revenue from each of our three key markets as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated. For each client, we have attributed all revenue from that client to the market we consider to be the client’s primary market, even if a portion of that revenue relates to a different market. Certain amounts in the prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011			
Energy, environment, and infrastructure	39 %	39 %	42 %			

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Health, social programs, and consumer/financial	49 %	47 %	42 %
Public safety and defense	12 %	14 %	16 %
Total	100%	100 %	100 %

The increase in health, social programs and consumer/financial revenue as a percent of total revenue, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK.

Our primary clients are the agencies and departments of the federal government and commercial clients. The following table shows our revenue by type of client as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated.

	Year ended		
	December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
U.S. federal government	58 %	60 %	66 %
U.S. state and local government	9 %	10 %	10 %
Non-U.S. government	5 %	3 %	1 %
Government	72 %	73 %	77 %
Commercial	28 %	27 %	23 %
Total	100%	100 %	100 %

The decrease in federal government revenue and the increase in commercial and non-U.S. government revenue as a percent of total revenue, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, is primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK.

Most of our revenue is from contracts on which we are the prime contractor, which we believe provides us strong client relationships. In 2013, 2012, and 2011, approximately 86%, 87%, and 86%, of our revenue, respectively, was from prime contracts.

Contract mix

Our contract mix varies from year to year due to numerous factors, including our business strategies and the procurement activities of our clients. Unless the context requires otherwise, we use the term “contracts” to refer to contracts and any task orders or delivery orders issued under a contract.

The following table shows the approximate percentage of our revenue from each of these types of contracts for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Time-and-materials	52 %	49 %	49 %	52 %	49 %	49 %
Fixed-price	29 %	30 %	28 %	29 %	30 %	28 %
Cost-based	19 %	21 %	23 %	19 %	21 %	23 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Time-and-materials contracts. Under time-and-materials contracts, we are paid for labor at fixed hourly rates and generally reimbursed separately for allowable materials, other direct costs, and out-of-pocket expenses. Our actual labor costs may vary from the expected costs that formed the basis for our negotiated hourly rates if we utilize different employees than anticipated, need to hire additional employees at higher wages, increase the compensation paid to existing employees, or are able to hire employees at lower-than-expected rates. Our non-labor costs, such as fringe benefits, overhead, and general and administrative costs, also may be higher or lower than we anticipated. To the extent that our actual labor and non-labor costs under a time-and-materials contract vary significantly from our expected costs or the negotiated hourly rates, we can generate more or less than the targeted amount of profit or, perhaps, incur a loss.

Fixed-price contracts. Under fixed-price contracts, we perform specific tasks for a pre-determined price. Compared to time-and-materials and cost-based contracts, fixed-price contracts involve greater financial risk because we bear the full impact of labor and non-labor costs that exceed our estimates, in terms of costs per hour, number of hours, and all other costs of performance. In return, we realize the full benefit of any cost savings. We therefore may generate more or less than the targeted amount of profit or, perhaps, incur a loss.

Cost-based contracts. Under cost-based contracts, (which include cost-based fixed fee, cost-based award fee, and cost-based incentive fee contracts, as well as grants and cooperative agreements), we are paid based on the allowable costs we incur, and usually receive a fee. All of our cost-based contracts reimburse us for our direct labor and fringe-benefit costs that are allowable under the contract; however, certain contracts limit the amount of overhead and general and administrative costs we can recover, which may be less than our actual overhead and general and administrative costs. In addition, our fees are constrained by fee ceilings and, in certain cases, such as with grants and cooperative agreements, we may receive no fee. Because of these limitations, our cost-based contracts, on average, are our least profitable type of contract, and we may generate less than the expected profit, or perhaps, incur a loss. Cost-based fixed-fee contracts specify the fee to be paid. Cost-based incentive-fee and cost-based award-fee contracts provide for increases or decreases in the contract fee, within specified limits, based upon actual results as compared to contractual targets for factors such as cost, quality, schedule, and performance.

ACQUISITIONS AND BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

A key element of our growth strategy is to pursue acquisitions. In 2013, we added ECA; in 2012, we added Symbiotic and GHK; and in 2011, we added Ironworks, AeroStrategy, and Marbek. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, we completed the acquisition of Mostra SA, a strategic communications consulting company based in Brussels, Belgium, and signed a definitive agreement to purchase CITYTECH, Inc., a Chicago-based digital interactive consultancy. See “Note S—Subsequent Events” in our financial statements.

ECA. In July 2013, we hired the staff of, and purchased certain assets and liabilities from, ECA, an e-commerce technology services firm based in New York, New York. In connection with the acquisition, we recorded a contingent consideration payable reflected in other long-term liabilities. The addition of ECA enhanced our multi-channel, end-to-end e-commerce solutions.

Symbiotic. In September 2012, we hired the staff and purchased certain assets from Symbiotic, a company based in Boulder, Colorado. The purchase included the Sustainability Information System (“SIMS”) platform, which brought us new opportunities to provide utility clients information and analyses for better managing costs, promoting energy efficiency, protecting the environment, and creating consumer value.

GHK. In February 2012, we completed the acquisition of GHK. With its headquarters in London, GHK is a multi-disciplinary consultancy serving governmental and commercial clients on environment, employment, health, education and training, transportation, social policy, business and economic development, and international development issues. The acquisition complemented and significantly strengthened our existing European operations and created additional capabilities in Asian markets.

Ironworks. Effective December 31, 2011, we acquired Ironworks, an interactive web development firm that provides customer engagement solutions across web, mobile, and social media platforms to companies in the health, energy, and financial services industries, as well as to federal government agencies and nonprofit organizations. The addition of Ironworks complemented our existing services and provided us new selling opportunities in the federal, commercial energy, and nonprofit space, while offering additional opportunities in the financial and commercial health segments. The aggregate purchase price was approximately \$101.9 million in cash, including the working capital adjustment required by the stock purchase agreement. See “Note F—Business Combinations” of our financial statements for a more detailed discussion of this acquisition.

AeroStrategy. Effective September 2011, we hired the staff and purchased select assets and liabilities of AeroStrategy, an international aviation and aerospace management consulting firm based in England. The purchase strengthened our aviation consulting business with additional services and an expanded client base.

Marbek. Effective January 2011, we completed the acquisition of Marbek, a Canadian energy and environmental consulting firm. The acquisition created an integrated energy, climate, and environmental consultancy with a strong presence in Canada.

We plan to continue to acquire businesses if and when opportunities arise. We expect future acquisitions to generate significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets. We expect to incur additional debt for future acquisitions and, in some cases, to use our stock as acquisition consideration in addition to, or in lieu of, cash. Any issuance of stock may have a dilutive effect on our stock outstanding.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain items from our consolidated statements of operations as an approximate percentage of revenue for the periods indicated.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011

(dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			Year to Year Change							
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2012 to 2013		2011 to 2012		
	Dollars			Percentages							
Gross Revenue	\$949,303	\$937,133	\$840,775	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	\$12,170	1.3	%	\$96,358	11.5
Direct Costs	591,516	583,195	520,522	62.3	62.2	61.9	8,321	1.4	%	62,673	12.0
Operating Costs and Expenses											
Indirect and selling expenses	272,387	263,878	240,964	28.7	28.2	28.7	8,509	3.2	%	22,914	9.5
Depreciation and amortization	11,238	9,789	10,258	1.2	1.1	1.2	1,449	14.8	%	(469)	(4.6)
Amortization of intangible assets	9,477	14,089	9,550	1.0	1.5	1.1	(4,612)	(32.7)	%	4,539	47.5
Total Operating Costs and Expenses	293,102	287,756	260,772	30.9	30.8	31.0	5,346	1.9	%	26,984	10.3
Operating Income	64,685	66,182	59,481	6.8	7.0	7.1	(1,497)	(2.3)	%	6,701	11.3
Other (Expense) Income											
Interest expense	(2,447)	(3,946)	(2,747)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	1,499	(38.0)	%	(1,199)	43.6
Other (expense) income	(12)	(325)	26	—	—	—	313	(96.3)	%	(351)	(1,350.0)

Income Before Income Taxes	62,226	61,911	56,760	6.5	%	6.6	%	6.8	%	315	0.5	%	5,151	9.1
Provision for Income Taxes	22,896	23,836	21,895	2.4	%	2.5	%	2.7	%	(940)	(3.9)	%	1,941	8.9
Net Income	\$39,330	\$38,075	\$34,865	4.1	%	4.1	%	4.1	%	\$1,255	3.3	%	\$3,210	9.2
Foreign currency translation adjustments	251	(436)	(281)	0.1	%	(0.1)	%	—	%	687	(157.6)%		(155)	55.2
Comprehensive Income	\$39,581	\$37,639	\$34,584	4.2	%	4.0	%	4.1	%	\$1,942	5.2	%	\$3,055	8.8

Year ended December 31, 2013, compared to year ended December 31, 2012

Gross Revenue. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2013, was \$949.3 million, compared to \$937.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, representing an increase of \$12.2 million, or 1.3%. Revenue compared to the prior year period increased approximately 6.9% from our commercial clients led by energy efficiency program revenues and decreased approximately 0.7% from our government clients due primarily to lost revenue in the fourth quarter from the government “shut down” that occurred in October 2013. We achieved revenue growth in our health, social programs, and consumer/financial market of approximately 4.0%, and in our energy, environment, and infrastructure market of approximately 1.7%. Revenue decreased in our public safety and defense market by approximately 9.2%. We anticipate the growth rate of our revenue from commercial clients will continue to exceed the revenue growth rate from our government clients.

Direct costs. Direct costs for the year ended December 31, 2013, were \$591.5 million, compared to \$583.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$8.3 million, or 1.4%. The increase in direct costs is primarily attributable to an increase in subcontractor expense. Direct costs as a percent of revenue increased slightly to 62.3% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 62.2% for the year ended December 31, 2012. We generally expect the ratio of direct costs as a percentage of revenue to increase when our own labor decreases relative to subcontractor labor or outside consultants.

Changes in the mix of services and other direct costs provided under our contracts can result in variability in our direct costs as a percentage of revenue. For example, when we perform work in the area of implementation, we expect that more of our services will be performed in client-provided facilities and/or with dedicated staff. Such work generally has a higher proportion of direct costs than much of our current advisory work, and we anticipate that higher utilization of such staff will decrease indirect expenses. In addition, to the extent we are successful in winning larger contracts, our own labor services component could decrease because larger contracts typically are broader in scope and require more diverse capabilities, potentially resulting in more subcontracted labor, more other direct costs, and lower margins. Although these factors could lead to a higher ratio of direct costs as a percentage of revenue, the economics of these larger jobs are nonetheless generally favorable because they increase income, broaden our revenue

base, and have a favorable return on invested capital.

Indirect and selling expenses. Indirect and selling expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013, were \$272.4 million, compared to \$263.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$8.5 million, or 3.2%. Indirect and selling expenses include our management, facilities, and infrastructure costs for all employees, as well as salaries and wages, including stock-based compensation provided to employees whose compensation and other benefit costs are included in indirect and selling expenses, plus associated fringe benefits, not directly related to client engagements. The increase in indirect and selling expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in indirect labor and benefits, partially offset by a decrease in non-labor expense. Indirect costs as a percent of revenue increased to 28.7% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 28.2% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization was \$11.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation of property and equipment and the amortization of the costs of software we use internally. The increase in depreciation and amortization of 14.8% was primarily due to a benefit from a change of the estimated useful lives of certain technology-related assets in the first quarter of 2012, an increase in expenses for newly-acquired assets related to the opening of offices in 2013, and an additional technology-related license agreement.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets arising from acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2013, was \$9.5 million, compared to \$14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The 32.7% decrease resulted primarily from reduced amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions in prior years.

Operating Income. For the year ended December 31, 2013, operating income was \$64.7 million, compared to \$66.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$1.5 million, or 2.3%. Operating income as a percent of revenue was 6.8% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 7.0% for the year ended December 31, 2012. Operating income decreased primarily due to lost revenue in the fourth quarter from the government “shut down” that occurred in October 2013.

Interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2013, interest expense was \$2.4 million, compared to \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$1.5 million decrease was due primarily to a decrease in the average debt balance.

Provision for income taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2013 was 36.8% compared to 38.5% for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in the effective rate for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to December 31, 2012 is primarily due to the true-up of our 2012 tax provision, higher state tax credits generated in 2013, a decrease in our unrecognized tax benefits and favorable settlement of a state income tax audit examination. Our effective tax rate, including state and foreign taxes net of federal benefit, for the year ended December 31, 2013, was lower than the statutory tax rate for the year primarily due to the true-up of our 2012 tax provision, non-taxable income, foreign and state tax credits, and a decrease in unrecognized tax benefits partially offset by permanent differences related to expenses not deductible for tax purposes.

Year ended December 31, 2012, compared to year ended December 31, 2011

Gross Revenue. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$937.1 million, compared to \$840.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, representing an increase of \$96.4 million, or 11.5%. The acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK increased revenue by \$89.6 million compared to the prior year, accounting for approximately 92.9% of the revenue growth.

Revenue compared to the prior year period increased approximately 29.4% from our commercial clients and approximately 6.1% from our government clients. We achieved revenue growth in each of our markets compared to the prior year; health, social programs, and consumer/financial increased approximately 20%; energy, environment, and infrastructure increased approximately 6%; and public safety and defense increased approximately 2%. We anticipate the growth rate of our revenue from commercial clients will continue to exceed the revenue growth rate from our government clients.

Direct costs. Direct costs for the year ended December 31, 2012, were \$583.2 million, compared to \$520.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$62.7 million, or 12.0%. The increase in direct costs is primarily attributable to an increase in direct labor expense and subcontractor expense, resulting from the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK. Direct costs as a percent of revenue increased slightly to 62.2% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 61.9% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Indirect and selling expenses. Indirect and selling expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012, were \$263.9 million, compared to \$241.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$22.9 million, or 9.5%. The increase in indirect and selling expenses is primarily attributable to an increase in indirect labor resulting from the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK. Indirect costs as a percent of revenue decreased to 28.2% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 28.7% for the year ended December 31, 2011, partially reflecting a change in classification of certain compensation related, non-billable indirect costs to billable direct costs.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization was \$9.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in depreciation and amortization of \$0.5 million was due to a change in the estimated useful lives of certain technology-related assets in 2012, partially offset by an increase in expense for newly acquired assets related to the opening of offices, an additional technology-related license agreement, and the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$14.1 million, compared to \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The 47.5% increase resulted primarily from the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK.

Operating Income. For the year ended December 31, 2012, operating income was \$66.2 million, compared to \$59.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$6.7 million, or 11.3%. Operating income as a percent of revenue was 7.0% and 7.1% for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

Interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012, interest expense was \$3.9 million, compared to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The 43.6% increase was due primarily to an increase in the average debt balance related to the acquisitions of Ironworks and GHK.

Provision for income taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 38.5% compared to 38.6% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Credit Facility. We entered into a Third Amended and Restated Business Loan and Security Agreement (the “Credit Facility”) on March 14, 2012, as amended on May 29, 2012 and on July 31, 2013, with a syndication of eleven commercial banks to allow for borrowings of up to \$500.0 million for a period of five years (maturing March 14, 2017) under a revolving line of credit. The Credit Facility amends and restates our previous agreement entered into on February 20, 2008, which had allowed for borrowings of up to \$350.0 million. The Credit Facility provides for borrowings of up to \$400.0 million without a borrowing base requirement, subject to limitations based upon certain financial, performance-based calculations. The Credit Facility also provides for an “accordion feature,” which permits additional revolving credit commitments of up to \$100.0 million, subject to lenders’ approval. We incurred approximately \$2.0 million in additional debt issuance costs related to amending the Credit Facility in 2012 which will be amortized over the term of the agreement. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company and requires that we remain in compliance with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The financial covenants, as defined in the Credit Facility, require, among other things, that we maintain, on a consolidated basis for each quarter, a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00 and a leverage ratio of not more than 3.75 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with our covenants under the Credit Facility.

We have the ability to borrow funds under our Credit Facility at interest rates based on both LIBOR and prime rates, at our discretion, plus their applicable margins. Interest rates on debt outstanding ranged from 1.42% to 1.46% during 2013.

Financial Condition. There were several changes in our balance sheet during the year ended December 31, 2013. As further described below, cash decreased to \$9.0 million on December 31, 2013, from \$14.7 million on December 31, 2012, and long-term debt decreased to \$40.0 million on December 31, 2013, from \$105.0 million on December 31, 2012. Income tax receivable decreased to \$4.5 million on December 31, 2013, from \$11.2 million on December 31, 2012 primarily due to the application of an overpayment resulting from the 2012 tax return. Goodwill increased to \$418.8 million on December 31, 2013, from \$410.6 million on December 31, 2012, primarily due to the acquisition of ECA in 2013. Other intangible assets, net, decreased to \$12.2 million on December 31, 2013, from \$21.0 million on December 31, 2012 due to amortization, partially offset by the acquisition of ECA. Other long-term liabilities increased \$3.5 million from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 primarily due to a contingent consideration payable in connection with the ECA acquisition and treasury stock increased \$7.7 million primarily due to net payments from stockholder issuances and repurchases.

With the continued expansion and implementation of our international growth strategy, we have explored various options of mitigating the risk associated with potential fluctuations in the foreign currencies in which we conduct transactions. We currently have one forward contract agreement (“hedge”) in an amount proportionate to work anticipated to be performed under certain contracts in Europe. We recognize changes in the fair-value of the hedge in our results of operations. As we continue to implement our international growth strategy, we may increase the number, size and scope of our hedges as we analyze options for mitigating our foreign exchange risk. The current impact of the hedge to the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

Liquidity and Borrowing Capacity. Short-term liquidity requirements are created by our use of funds for working capital, capital expenditures, and the need to service our debt. We expect to meet these requirements through a combination of cash flow from operations and borrowings under our Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$40.0 million borrowed under our revolving line of credit and outstanding letters of credit of \$3.0 million, resulting in unused borrowing capacity of \$357.0 million on our Credit Facility, which is available for our working capital needs and for other purposes. As of December 31, 2013, available borrowing capacity excluding the accordion feature under our Credit Facility, taking into account certain financial, performance-based limitations, was \$314.0 million.

We anticipate that our long-term liquidity requirements, including any future acquisitions, will be funded through a combination of cash flow from operations, borrowings under our Credit Facility, additional secured or unsecured debt, or the issuance of common or preferred stock, each of which may be initially funded through borrowings under our Credit Facility.

We believe that the combination of internally generated funds, available bank borrowings, and cash and cash equivalents on hand will provide the required liquidity and capital resources necessary to fund on-going operations, customary capital expenditures, and other current working capital requirements. We are continuously analyzing our capital structure to ensure we have sufficient capital to fund future acquisitions and internal growth. We monitor the state of the financial markets on a regular basis to assess the availability and cost of additional capital resources both from debt and equity sources. We believe that we will be able to access these markets at commercially reasonable

terms and conditions if we need additional borrowings or capital.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. We consider cash on deposit and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash was \$9.0 million and \$14.7 million on December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Cash Flow. The following table sets forth our sources and uses of cash for the following years.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$81,032	\$87,241	\$59,521
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,924)	(23,535)	(118,243)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(68,131)	(52,642)	59,799
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	251	(436)	(281)
(Decrease) increase in cash	\$(5,772)	\$10,628	\$796

Our operating cash flow is primarily affected by the overall profitability of our contracts, our ability to invoice and collect from our clients in a timely manner, and our ability to manage our vendor payments. We bill most of our clients monthly after services are rendered. Operating activities provided cash in each of the years 2013, 2012, and 2011 of \$81.0 million, \$87.2 million, and \$59.5 million, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities for 2013 were positively impacted by net income, income tax receivable and payable and accrued salaries and benefits partially offset by prepaid and other assets. Cash flows from operating activities for 2012 were positively impacted by net income and contract receivables, partially offset by accrued salaries and benefits and income tax receivable and payable. Cash flows from operating activities for 2011 were positively impacted by net income and accounts payable, partially offset by contract receivables.

Our cash flow used in investing activities consists primarily of capital expenditures and acquisitions. During the year ended 2013, we paid approximately \$4.8 million for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, and purchased capital assets totaling \$14.2 million. During the year ended 2012, we paid approximately \$10.0 million for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, and purchased capital assets totaling \$13.6 million. During the year ended 2011, we paid approximately \$108.0 million for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, and purchased capital assets totaling \$10.2 million.

Our cash flow from financing activities consists primarily of debt and equity transactions. For the year ended 2013, cash flow used in financing activities was primarily due to a net pay down on our Credit Facility of \$65.0 million, and share repurchases under our share repurchase plan of \$5.4 million. For the year ended 2012, cash flow used in financing activities was primarily due to a net pay down on our Credit Facility of \$40.0 million, and share repurchases under our share repurchase plan of \$10.5 million. For the year ended 2011, cash flow provided by financing activities was primarily due to a \$60.0 million net increase on our Credit Facility.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013 that require us to make future cash payments. For contractual obligations, we include payments that we have an unconditional obligation to make.

Payments due by Period

(In thousands)

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Rent of facilities	\$262,389	\$29,358	\$60,930	\$35,434	\$136,667
Operating lease obligations	2,742	1,064	1,221	457	—
Long-term debt obligation (1)	44,720	1,294	2,591	40,835	—
Other obligations (2)	2,842	—	2,842	—	—
Total	\$312,693	\$31,716	\$67,584	\$76,726	\$136,667

(1) Represents the obligation for principal and variable interest payments related to our Credit Facility assuming the principal amount outstanding and interest rates at December 31, 2013 remain fixed through maturity. These assumptions are subject to change in future periods.

(2) Represents the fair value of contingent consideration related to our acquisition of ECA recorded in other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2013. See “Note L —Fair Value Measurement” for further discussion.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to certain financial market risks, the most predominant being fluctuations in interest rates for borrowings under our Credit Facility, and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange rate risk.

Interest rate fluctuations are monitored by our management as an integral part of our overall risk management program, which recognizes the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to reduce potentially adverse effects on our results of operations. As part of this strategy, we may use interest rate swap arrangements to manage or hedge our interest rate risk. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Our exposure to market risk includes changes in interest rates for borrowings under our Credit Facility. These borrowings accrue interest at variable rates. Based upon our borrowings under this facility in 2013, a 1% increase in interest rates would have increased interest expense by approximately \$0.8 million and would have decreased our annual pre-tax cash flow by a comparable amount.

Because of the size and nature of our international operations, we are not currently exposed to substantial risks relating to exchange rate or associated hedge value fluctuations. However, as our mix of business changes in the future, this exposure could become material.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated financial statements of ICF International, Inc. and subsidiaries are provided in Part IV in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Based on an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act were effective as of December 31, 2013 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (1992 Framework). Based on the assessment, management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013. The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which appears on page F-2 of this Form 10-K.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, (iii) that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and (iv) 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.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2013, which were identified in connection with management's evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations Over Internal Controls. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Because of the inherent limitations in any control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item will be included in our Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2014 Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be included in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this item will be included in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item will be included in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item will be included in the 2014 Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(1) Financial Statements

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011	F-5
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Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)	F-23

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

None.

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are included with this report or incorporated herein by reference:

Exhibit

**Exhibit
Number**

- 2.1 Membership Interest Purchase Agreement by and among

ICF
Consulting
Group, Inc.,
Scott K.
Walker,
William F.
Loving,
Thomas K.
Luck, as
trustee of the
John D.
Whitlock 2010
Irrevocable
Trust, and Hot
Technology
Holdings,
L.L.C., dated
as of
December 12,
2011
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 2.1 to
the Company's
Form 10-K
filed March 2,
2012).

3.1 Amended and
Restated
Certificate of
Incorporation
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to
the Company's
Form S-8 (File
No.
333-137975),
filed
October 13,
2006).

3.2 Amended and
Restated
Bylaws
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 3.1 to
the Company's
Form 8-K,

filed April 22,
2009).

4.1 Specimen
common stock
certificate
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 4.1 to
the Company's
Form S-1/A
(File No.
333-134018),
filed
September 12,
2006).

4.2 See Exhibits
3.1 and 3.2,
above, for
provisions of
the Amended
and Restated
Certificate of
Incorporation
and Amended
and Restated
Bylaws of the
Company
defining the
rights of
holders of
common stock
of the
Company.

10.1 2006
Employee
Stock
Purchase Plan
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.3 to
the Company's
Form S-1 (File
No.
333-134018),
filed May 11,
2006).

10.2

ICF
International,
Inc.
Nonqualified
Deferred
Compensation
Plan, as
amended and
restated as of
January 1,
2012
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.2 to
the Company's
Form 10-K,
filed March 1,
2013).

10.3 ICF
International,
Inc. 2010
Omnibus
Incentive Plan,
as amended
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit A to
the Company's
Definitive
Proxy
Statement for
the 2013
Annual
Meeting of
Stockholders,
filed April 26,
2013).

10.4 Form of
Restricted
Stock Unit
Award under
the 2010
Omnibus
Incentive Plan,
as amended
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.4 to
the Company's

Form 10-K
filed March 4,
2011).

10.5 Form of Stock
Option Award
under the 2010
Omnibus
Incentive Plan,
as amended
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.5 to
the Company's
Form 10-K
filed March 4,
2011).

10.6 Restated
Employment
Agreement by
and between
the Company
and Sudhakar
Kesavan, dated
December 29,
2008
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.1 to
the Company's
Form 8-K,
filed
December 30,
2008).

10.7 Restated
Severance
Protection
Agreement by
and between
the Company
and Sudhakar
Kesavan, dated
December 29,
2008
(Incorporated
by reference to
Exhibit 10.2 to
the Company's
Form 8-K,

filed
December 30,
2008).

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- 10.8 Restated Severance Protection Agreement by and between the Company and John Wasson, dated December 12, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed December 18, 2008).
- 10.9 Amended Severance Letter Agreement by and between the Company and John Wasson, dated December 12, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed December 18, 2008).
- 10.10 Employment Terms by and between the Company and James C. Morgan, dated June 8, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2012).
- 10.11 Severance Benefit/Protection Agreement by and between the Company and James C. Morgan, dated June 8, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2012).
- 10.12 Severance Letter Agreement by and between the Company and Isabel S. Reiff, dated February 21, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed May 4, 2012).
- 10.13 Severance Letter Agreement by and between the Company and Ellen Glover, dated February 21, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed May 4, 2012).
- 10.14 Third Amended and Restated Business Loan and Security Agreement by and among ICF International, Inc., ICF Consulting Group, Inc., and various other subsidiaries of ICF International, Inc. as Borrowers, Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania, as a Lender, Swing Line Lender and Administrative Agent, PNC Bank, National Association, as a Lender and Syndication Agent, Branch Banking and Trust Company, Capital One, N.A., Fifth Third Bank, First Commonwealth Bank, HSBC Bank USA, National Association, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Sovereign Bank, N.A., SunTrust Bank and TD Bank, N.A. as Lenders, and PNC Capital Markets, LLC, and RBS Citizens, N.A. as joint lead arrangers and joint book running managers, dated as of March 14, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed March 19, 2012).
- 10.15 First Modification to Third Amended and Restated Business Loan and Security Agreement and Other Loan Documents, dated as of July 31, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q, filed November 6, 2013).
- 10.16 Deed of Lease by and between Hunters Branch Leasing, LLC and ICF Consulting Group, Inc., effective April 1, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, filed March 11, 2010).
- 21.0 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.

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- 23.1 Consent of Grant Thornton LLP.
- 31.1 Certificate of the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
- 31.2 Certificate of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 The following materials from the ICF International, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. *

* Submitted electronically herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

February 28, 2014 ICF INTERNATIONAL, INC.
 By: /s/ SUDHAKAR KESAVAN
Sudhakar Kesavan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ SUDHAKAR KESAVAN Sudhakar Kesavan	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 28, 2014
/s/ JAMES MORGAN James Morgan	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 28, 2014
/s/ PHILLIP ECK Phillip Eck	Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 28, 2014
/s/ EILEEN O'SHEA AUEN Eileen O'Shea Auen	Director	February 28, 2014
/s/ EDWARD H. BERSOFF Dr. Edward H. Bersoff	Director	February 28, 2014
/s/ SRIKANT M. DATAR Dr. Srikant M. Datar	Director	February 28, 2014
/s/ CHERYL GRISÉ	Director	February 28, 2014

Cheryl Grisé

/s/ S. LAWRENCE
KOCOT

Director

February
28, 2014

S. Lawrence Kocot

/s/ PETER SCHULTE

Director

February
28, 2014

Peter Schulte

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

ICF International, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of ICF International, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ICF International, Inc., and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have 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 December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in the 1992 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 28, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

McLean, Virginia

February 28, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

ICF International, Inc.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of ICF International, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in the 1992 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). 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 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in the 1992 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and our report dated February 28, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

McLean, Virginia

February 28, 2014

ICF International, Inc., and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(in thousands, except share amounts)

December 31,	2013	2012
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$8,953	\$14,725
Contract receivables, net	205,062	204,938
Prepaid expenses and other	7,847	7,608
Income tax receivable	4,482	11,231
Total current assets	226,344	238,502
Total property and equipment, net	30,214	28,860
Other assets:		
Goodwill	418,839	410,583
Other intangible assets, net	12,239	21,016
Restricted cash	1,864	2,015
Other assets	11,414	8,745
Total Assets	\$700,914	\$709,721
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$45,544	\$44,665
Accrued salaries and benefits	45,994	42,264
Accrued expenses	32,256	31,779
Deferred revenue	20,282	22,333
Deferred income taxes	6,144	5,790
Total Current Liabilities	150,220	146,831
Long-term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt	40,000	105,000
Deferred rent	12,912	10,599
Deferred income taxes	10,780	9,081
Other	12,911	9,460
Total Liabilities	226,823	280,971
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 70,000,000 shares authorized; 20,617,270 and 20,171,613 shares issued; and 19,764,634 and 19,559,409 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, respectively	21	20
Additional paid-in capital	250,698	237,262
Retained earnings	245,907	206,577
Treasury stock	(21,545)	(13,868)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(990)	(1,241)
Total Stockholders' Equity	474,091	428,750
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$700,914	\$709,721

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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ICF International, Inc., and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31,	2013	2012	2011
Gross Revenue	\$949,303	\$937,133	\$840,775
Direct Costs	591,516	583,195	520,522
Operating costs and expenses			
Indirect and selling expenses	272,387	263,878	240,964
Depreciation and amortization	11,238	9,789	10,258
Amortization of intangible assets	9,477	14,089	9,550
Total operating costs and expenses	293,102	287,756	260,772
Operating Income	64,685	66,182	59,481
Interest expense	(2,447)	(3,946)	(2,747)
Other (expense) income	(12)	(325)	26
Income Before Income Taxes	62,226	61,911	56,760
Provision for Income Taxes	22,896	23,836	21,895
Net Income	\$39,330	\$38,075	\$34,865
Earnings per Share:			
Basic	\$1.99	\$1.94	\$1.77
Diluted	\$1.95	\$1.91	\$1.75
Weighted-average Common Shares Outstanding:			
Basic	19,755	19,663	19,684
Diluted	20,186	19,957	19,928
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	251	(436)	(281)
Comprehensive income	\$39,581	\$37,639	\$34,584

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

ICF International, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(in thousands)

Years ended December 31, 2013,	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury		Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Shares	Amount	Other	Comprehensive
			Capital				Loss	Total
2012 and 2011								
January 1, 2011	19,568	\$ 20	\$ 220,891	\$ 133,637	51	\$(1,291)	\$ (524)	\$ 352,733
Net income	—	—	—	34,865	—	—	—	34,865
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(281)	(281)
Equity compensation	—	—	6,658	—	—	—	—	6,658
Exercise of stock options	39	—	478	—	—	—	—	478
Issuance of shares pursuant to vesting of restricted stock units	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net payments for stock issuances and buybacks	9	—	77	—	44	(975)	—	(898)
Tax impact of stock option exercises and award vesting	—	—	(527)	—	—	—	—	(527)
December 31, 2011	19,792	\$ 20	\$ 227,577	\$ 168,502	95	\$(2,266)	\$ (805)	\$ 393,028
Net income	—	—	—	38,075	—	—	—	38,075
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(436)	(436)
Equity compensation	—	—	8,770	—	—	—	—	8,770
Exercise of stock options	11	—	78	—	—	—	—	78
Issuance of shares pursuant to vesting of restricted stock units	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net payments for stock issuances and buybacks	(475)	—	33	—	517	(11,602)	—	(11,569)
Tax impact of stock option exercises and award vesting	—	—	804	—	—	—	—	804
December 31, 2012	19,559	\$ 20	\$ 237,262	\$ 206,577	612	\$(13,868)	\$ (1,241)	\$ 428,750
Net income	—	—	—	39,330	—	—	—	39,330
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	251
Equity compensation	—	—	8,786	—	—	105	—	8,891
Exercise of stock options	159	1	3,102	—	—	—	—	3,103
Issuance of shares pursuant to vesting of restricted stock units	294	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	—

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Net payments for stock issuances and buybacks	(247)	—	335	—	246	(7,782)	—	(7,447)
Tax impact of stock option exercises and award vesting	—	—	1,213	—	—	—	—	1,213
December 31, 2013	19,765	\$ 21	\$ 250,698	\$245,907	853	\$(21,545)	\$ (990) \$474,091

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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ICF International, Inc., and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(in thousands)

Years ended December 31,	2013	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$39,330	\$38,075	\$34,865
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Bad debt expense (recovery)	112	336	(64)
Deferred income taxes	2,434	13,637	(4,623)
(Gain) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(15)	122	(13)
Non-cash equity compensation	8,891	8,770	6,658
Depreciation and amortization	20,715	23,878	19,808
Amortization of debt issue costs	476	562	499
Deferred rent	2,606	3,594	2,235
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effect of acquisitions:			
Contract receivables	829	12,457	(18,147)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3,619)	(162)	(1,043)
Accounts payable	730	2,604	7,996
Accrued salaries and benefits	3,699	(4,154)	4,703
Accrued expenses	42	1,619	2,822
Deferred revenue	(2,706)	(2,638)	(692)
Income tax receivable and payable	6,749	(10,451)	466
Restricted cash	150	(807)	1,971
Other liabilities	609	(201)	2,080
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	81,032	87,241	59,521
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures for property and equipment and capitalized software	(14,161)	(13,561)	(10,234)
Payments for business acquisitions, net of cash received	(4,763)	(9,974)	(108,009)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(18,924)	(23,535)	(118,243)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Advances from working capital facilities	139,215	172,270	213,138
Payments on working capital facilities	(204,215)	(212,270)	(153,138)
Debt issue costs	—	(1,955)	(8)
Proceeds from exercise of options	3,103	78	478
Tax benefits of stock option exercises and award vesting	1,213	804	227
Net payments for stockholder issuances and buybacks	(7,447)	(11,569)	(898)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(68,131)	(52,642)	59,799
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	251	(436)	(281)
(Decrease) Increase in Cash	(5,772)	10,628	796
Cash, beginning of period	14,725	4,097	3,301
Cash, end of period	\$8,953	\$14,725	\$4,097

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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$2,459	\$3,243	\$2,334
Income taxes	\$13,670	\$20,377	\$26,411
Non-cash investing and financing transactions:			
Fair value of contingent consideration payable in connection with acquisition	\$2,842	\$—	\$—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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ICF International, Inc., and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollar amounts in tables in thousands, except per share data)

NOTE A—BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Basis of Presentation and Nature of Operations

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ICF International, Inc. (“ICFI”), and its subsidiary, ICF Consulting Group, Inc. (“Consulting,” and together with ICFI, “the Company”). Consulting is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICFI. ICFI is a holding company with no operations or assets other than its investment in the common stock of Consulting. All other subsidiaries of the Company are wholly owned by Consulting. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Nature of Operations

The Company provides management, technology, and policy professional services in the areas of energy, environment, and infrastructure; health, social programs, and consumer/financial; and public safety and defense. The Company’s major clients are U.S. federal government departments and agencies, most significantly Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), Department of Justice and Department of State. We also serve U.S. state and local government departments and agencies; non-governmental organizations, non-U.S. governments, and multilateral institutions; and commercial clients worldwide, such as airlines, airports, electric and gas utilities, financial institutions, health payer and provider organizations, law firms, multinational corporations, non-profit organizations, oil companies, and retail firms. The Company offers a full range of services to these clients, including strategy, analysis, program management, and information technology solutions that combine experienced professional staff, industry and institutional knowledge, and analytical methods.

The Company, incorporated in Delaware, is headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia. It maintains offices throughout the world, including over 50 offices in the U.S. and over 15 offices in key markets outside the U.S., including offices in Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, and Rio de Janeiro.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2012 and 2011 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE B—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the contract price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company enters into three types of contracts: time-and-materials, cost-based, and fixed-price.

- **Time-and-Materials Contracts.** Revenue for time-and-materials contracts is recorded on the basis of allowable labor hours worked multiplied by the contract-defined billing rates, plus the costs of other items used in the performance of the contract. Profits and losses on time-and-materials contracts result from the difference between the cost of services performed and the contract-defined billing rates for these services.
- **Cost-Based Contracts.** Revenue under cost-based contracts is recognized as costs are incurred. Applicable estimated profit, if any, is included in earnings in the proportion that incurred costs bear to total estimated costs. Incentives, award fees, or penalties related to performance are also considered in estimating revenue and profit rates based on actual and anticipated awards, based on factors such as the Company's prior award experience and communications with the customer regarding performance.
- **Fixed-Price Contracts.** Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognized when earned, generally as work is performed. Services performed vary from contract to contract and are not always uniformly performed over the term of the arrangement. We recognize revenue in a number of different ways on fixed-price contracts, including:
 - **Proportional Performance:** Revenue on certain fixed-price contracts is recorded each period based upon certain contract performance measures (labor hours, labor costs, or total costs) incurred expressed as a proportion of a total project estimate. Thus, labor hours, labor costs, or total contract costs incurred to date are compared with the total estimate for these items at completion. Performance is based on the ratio of the incurred hours or costs to the total estimate. Progress on a contract is monitored regularly to ensure that revenue recognized reflects project status. When hours or costs incurred are used as the basis for revenue recognition, the hours or costs incurred represent a reasonable surrogate for output measures of contract performance, including the presentation of deliverables to the client. Clients are obligated to pay as services are performed, and in the event that a client cancels the contract, payment for services performed through the

date of cancellation is negotiated with the client.

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- **Contractual Outputs:** Revenue on certain fixed-price contracts is recognized based upon outputs completed to date expressed as a percentage of total outputs required in the contract or based upon units delivered to the customer multiplied by the contract-defined unit price.
- **Straight-Line:** When services are performed or are expected to be performed consistently throughout an arrangement, revenue on those fixed-price contracts is recognized ratably over the period benefited.
- **Completed Contract:** Revenue and costs on certain fixed-price contracts are recognized at completion if the final act is so significant to the arrangement that value is deemed to be transferred only at completion.

Revenue recognition requires the Company to use judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenue and costs or other variables, and making assumptions for scheduling and technical issues. Due to the size and nature of many of its contracts, the estimation of revenue and estimates at completion can be complicated and are subject to many variables. Contract costs include labor, subcontracting costs, and other direct costs, as well as an allocation of allowable indirect costs. The Company must also make assumptions regarding the length of time to complete the contract because costs include expected increases in wages, prices for subcontractors, and other direct costs. From time to time, facts develop that require it to revise its estimated total costs or hours and thus the associated revenue on a contract. To the extent that a revised estimate affects contract profit or revenue previously recognized, the Company records the cumulative effect of the revision in the period in which the facts requiring the revision become known. Provision for the full amount of an anticipated loss on any type of contract is recognized in the period in which it becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. As a result, operating results could be affected by revisions to prior accounting estimates.

The approximate percentage of revenue by contract type was as follows:

	Year ended					
	December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Time-and-materials	52 %		49 %		49 %	
Fixed-price	29 %		30 %		28 %	
Cost-based	19 %		21 %		23 %	
Total	100 %		100 %		100 %	

Payments to the Company on cost-based contracts with the U.S. government are provisional payments subject to adjustment upon audit by the government. Such audits have been finalized through December 31, 2006, and any adjustments have been immaterial. Contract revenue for subsequent periods has been recorded in amounts that are expected to be realized upon final audit and settlement of costs in those years.

The Company generates invoices to clients in accordance with the terms of the applicable contract, which may not be directly related to the performance of services. Unbilled receivables are invoiced based upon the achievement of specific events as defined by each contract, including deliverables, timetables, and incurrence of certain costs. Unbilled receivables are classified as a current asset. Advanced billings to clients in excess of revenue earned are recorded as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met. Reimbursements of out-of-pocket expenses are included in revenue with corresponding costs incurred by us included in the cost of revenue.

The Company may proceed with work based upon written client direction prior to the completion and signing of formal contract documents. It has a formal review process for approving any such work. Revenue associated with such work is recognized only when it can reliably be estimated and realization is probable. The Company bases its estimates on a variety of factors, including previous experiences with the client, communications with the client regarding funding status, and its knowledge of available funding for the contract.

Approximately 58%, 60%, and 66% of the Company's revenue for the years 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, were derived under prime contracts and subcontracts with agencies and departments of the U.S. federal government. For the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, our largest client was HHS, the various branches of which accounted for approximately 18% or \$173.7 million, 19% or \$180.1 million, and 22% or \$184.5 million, respectively, of the Company's revenue. The accounts receivable due from HHS contracts as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 were approximately \$11.8 million and \$21.3 million, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash on deposit and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company considers a number of factors in its estimate of allowance for doubtful accounts, including the customer's financial condition, historical collection experience, and other factors that may bear on collectability of the receivables. The Company writes off contract receivables when such amounts are determined to be uncollectible. Losses have historically been within management's expectations.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which range from two to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the economic life of the improvement or the related lease term. Assets acquired in acquisitions are recorded at fair value.

The Company is required to review long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles subject to amortization for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less cost to sell.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Intangible assets with

estimable useful lives must be amortized over such lives and reviewed for impairment.

The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment review as of September 30 of each year. For the purposes of performing this review, the Company has concluded that it is one reporting unit. For the annual impairment review as of September 30, 2013, the Company opted to perform a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that our reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. If, after completing its qualitative assessment, the Company determines that it is not more likely than not that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, it may conclude that no impairment exists. If the Company concludes otherwise, a two-step goodwill impairment test must be performed which includes a comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to the carrying value. When required, the Company estimates the fair value of its one reporting unit using a market-based approach, which includes certain premiums. The Company conducts a market comparison in which it assesses implied control premiums paid in excess of market price in acquisitions of publicly-traded companies occurring within the past six years of its review. In its comparison, the Company takes into consideration the market, industry, geographic location, and other relevant information of such companies in order to identify companies similar to it. The implied control premiums for each of the acquisitions are calculated by comparing the per share prices one month prior to the transaction to the per share purchase price. Based on analysis of the arithmetic mean of the implied control premium for various time frames within the six-year period, we select an appropriate control premium based on these factors and apply it to our market capitalization as of the impairment test date. The Company views premiums paid in excess of market price to be derived from potential synergies and benefits gained as a result of the acquisition and, accordingly, the Company believes the inclusion of these premiums in its determination of fair value is appropriate. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, a second calculation is required to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized for that reporting unit, if any.

The Company's qualitative analysis as of September 30, 2013 included macroeconomic and industry and market specific considerations, financial performance indicators and measurements, and other factors. Based on the Company's qualitative assessment, it determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of its one reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, and thus the two-step impairment test is not required to be performed for 2013. Therefore, based upon management's review, no goodwill impairment charge was required as of September 30, 2013. Historically, the Company has recorded no goodwill impairment charges.

The Company is required to review long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less cost to sell.

Capitalized Software

The Company capitalizes eligible costs to develop enhancements and upgrades to internal-use software that are incurred subsequent to the preliminary project stage. Amortization expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the expected economic life, typically five years. Capitalized software development costs of \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million are included in other assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Amortization expense for each of 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$0.3 million.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense related to share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and cash-settled restricted stock units (“CSRSUs”), on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period. Compensation expense is based on the estimated fair value of these instruments and the estimated number of shares we ultimately expect will vest. The fair value of stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units is estimated based on the fair value of a share of common stock at the grant date. The Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options.

In 2013, the Company began to utilize CSRSUs as a form of compensation that is settled only in cash payments. The cash payment is based on the fair value of the Company’s stock price at the vesting date, calculated by multiplying the number of CSRSUs vested by the Company’s closing stock price on the vesting date. The payment is subject to a maximum payment cap and a minimum payment floor. The Company treats these awards as liability-classified awards, and therefore accounts for them at fair value estimated based on the closing price of the Company’s stock at the reporting date.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial positions and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are based on the local currency as the functional currency and are translated to U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes. Assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated at the exchange rate in effect at year-end. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments arising from the use of differing exchange rates from period to period are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions included in operations are not material for any of the periods presented.

Deferred Rent

The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. Lease incentives or abatements received at or near the inception of leases are accrued and amortized ratably over the life of the lease.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and other current liabilities, are carried at cost, which the Company believes approximates their fair values at December 31, 2013, due to their short maturities. The Company believes the carrying value of its lines of credit payable approximate the estimated fair value for debt with similar terms, interest rates, and remaining maturities currently available to companies with similar credit ratings at December 31, 2013. The Company applies the provisions of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820,") to its assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value pursuant to other accounting standards, including contingent liabilities related to acquisitions and one foreign currency forward contract agreement not eligible for hedge accounting. The impact of the hedge to the consolidated financial statements was immaterial. The additional fair value disclosures are included in "Note L—Fair Value Measurement."

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company evaluates its ability to benefit from all deferred tax assets and establishes valuation allowances for amounts it believes are not more likely than not to be realizable. For uncertain tax positions, the Company uses a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold based on the technical merits of the income tax position taken. Income tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured in order to determine the tax benefit recognized in the financial statements. Penalties, if probable and reasonably estimable, and interest expense related to uncertain tax positions are not recognized as a component of income tax expense but recorded separately in indirect expenses.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are accounted for under the cost method.

Segment

The Company has concluded that it operates in one segment based upon the information used by its chief operating decision maker in evaluating the performance of its business and allocating resources. This single segment represents the Company's core business, professional services for government and commercial clients. Although the Company describes multiple service offerings to three markets to provide a better understanding of the Company's business operations, the Company does not manage its business or allocate resources based upon those service offerings or markets.

Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and contract receivables. The majority of the Company's cash transactions are processed through one U.S. commercial bank. Cash in excess of daily requirements is used to reduce any amounts outstanding under the Company's Credit Facility or invested in overnight investment sweeps. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company held approximately \$5.3 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, of cash in foreign financial institutions. To date, the Company has not incurred losses related to cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's contract receivables consist principally of contract receivables from agencies and departments of, as well as from prime contractors to, the federal government, other governments, and commercial organizations. The Company believes that this credit risk, with respect to contract receivables, is limited due to the credit worthiness of the U.S. government. The Company extends credit in the normal course of operations and does not require collateral from its clients.

The Company has historically been, and continues to be, heavily dependent upon contracts with the federal government and is subject to audit by agencies of the federal government. Such audits determine, among other things, whether an adjustment of invoices rendered to the government is appropriate under the underlying terms of the contracts. Management does not expect any significant adjustments as a result of government audits that will adversely affect the Company's financial position.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE C—CONTRACT RECEIVABLES

Contract receivables consisted of the following at December 31: