

CIBER INC
Form 10-K
February 25, 2011
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

Commission File Number: 001-13103

CIBER, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

38-2046833

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**6363 South Fiddler s Green Circle, Suite 1400,
Greenwood Village, Colorado**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

80111

(Zip Code)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: **(303) 220-0100**

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

Title of class	Name of exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes 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 Web site, 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 (§229.405 of this chapter) 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.

Large accelerated filer <input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="radio"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="radio"/>

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 outstanding voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2010, was \$174,785,449, based on the closing price of the registrant's Common Stock of \$2.77 per share reported on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

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As of February 11, 2011, there were 70,965,048 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 18, 2011, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

Table of Contents

CIBER, Inc.

Form 10-K

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Part I</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u> 3
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u> 8
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u> 16
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u> 16
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u> 16
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Removed and Reserved</u> 17
<u>Part II</u>	
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u> 18
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u> 20
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> 21
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> 37
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u> 37
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u> 63
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u> 63
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u> 65
<u>Part III</u>	
<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u> 65
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u> 65
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters</u> 65
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u> 66
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u> 66
<u>Part IV</u>	
<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u> 67
<u>Signatures</u>	68
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	69

Table of Contents

Part I

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 relating to our operations, results of operations and other matters that are based on our current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections. Words, such as anticipate, believe, could, expect, estimate, intend, may, opportunity, plan, potential, project, should, and will and similar expressions, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. For example, we make certain forward-looking statements regarding our current estimates for revenue and profitability for certain of our business units for 2011. These statements reflect a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements. These risks include, without limitation, risks that: (1) economic and political conditions, including regulatory or legislative action, adversely affect us or our clients' businesses and levels of business activity; (2) we cannot expand and develop our services and solutions in response to changes in technology and client demand; (3) we cannot compete effectively in the highly competitive consulting, systems integration and technology and outsourcing markets; (4) our work in the government contracting environment exposes us to additional risks; (5) our clients may terminate their contracts with us or they may be unable or unwilling to pay us for our services, which may impact our accounting assumptions; (6) our outsourcing services subject us to operational and financial risk; (7) the type and level of technology spending by our clients may change; (8) we cannot maintain favorable pricing and utilization rates; (9) legal liability may result from solutions or services we provide; (10) we cannot anticipate the cost and complexity of performing our work or we are not able to control our costs; (11) our global operations are subject to complex risks, some of which might be beyond our control, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; (12) we cannot balance our resources with client demand or hire sufficient employees with the required skills and background; (13) we may incur liability from our subcontractors or other third parties' failure to deliver their project contributions on time or at all; (14) we cannot manage the organizational challenges associated with our size or our business strategy; (15) consolidation in the industries that we serve could adversely affect our business; (16) our ability to attract and retain business depends on our reputation in the marketplace; (17) our share price could fluctuate due to numerous factors, including variability in revenues, operating results and profitability; and/or (18) other factors discussed from time to time in the Company's news releases and public statements, as well as the risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed under the Risk Factors heading in this Form 10-K and other documents filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Most of these factors are beyond our ability to predict or control. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance and speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, references to we, our, us, the Company or CIBER, refer to CIBER, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All references to years, unless otherwise noted, refer to our fiscal year, which ends on December 31.

Item 1. Business

Overview

CIBER is a global information technology (IT) consulting, services and outsourcing company applying practical innovation through services and solutions that deliver tangible results for both commercial and government clients. We compete in a large and growing marketplace offering services that include application development and management, enterprise resource planning (ERP) implementation, change management, project management, systems integration, infrastructure management and end-user computing, as well as strategic business and technology consulting. For more than 35 years, CIBER has been helping clients by understanding their goals, recommending the right solutions and

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delivering on our commitments. We primarily serve Global 2000 blue-chip companies and government agencies from our operations across 18 countries.

CIBER's approximately 8,600 employees, billable consultants and supplemental subcontractors have extensive tenure, deep industry knowledge and a rich history of helping clients achieve their business goals by building, integrating and supporting mission-critical applications and systems for optimized quality, increased business value, faster time to market and reduced total cost of operations.

CIBER's objective is to improve financial performance utilizing a refined strategic approach, improved operational regimens and increased, as well as narrowed focus, on higher margin, well-developed offerings. In 2010, CIBER underwent an extensive strategic review and planning process aimed at delivering sustained, predictable performance. The cornerstone of achieving this objective is to focus on three key initiatives and to operate with increased operational regimens.

Table of Contents

1) Tighter focus on our market approach

We are in the process of tightening our focus on a smaller number of higher-value offerings, and on serving a more select group of industry verticals. Our offerings are focused on the highest growth areas in the marketplace and where we have and are developing intellectual property and repeatable delivery processes. Our offerings are in the areas of application development and management, testing and quality assurance, business analytics and IT outsourcing. We are increasing our presence and focus in key verticals including healthcare, manufacturing, utilities, retail, financial services, U.S. federal government, as well as public sector and higher education.

Additionally, we are rigorously analyzing existing and potential customers to assess their long-term financial and strategic importance for CIBER. Our goal is to identify those customer engagements that are likely to yield increased financial returns for us so that we are allocating our resources to the best potential opportunities.

2) Development of a world-class sales force

We have begun intense professional development programs for our sales force globally including demand creation management, sales pipeline management and individual account management training. A main focus of the sales team is to sell more to our existing customers and to increase sales of CIBER's core offerings. We have modified the sales compensation structure to drive the desired sales behavior and results.

3) Enhancing our information technology infrastructure

We are investing to enhance our management information systems so that we can allocate resources more effectively, improve project profitability, strengthen sales productivity and increase the predictability of our financial results.

Services and Operations

We organize our operations by the nature of their services, client base and geography. In 2010, we operated in five reportable segments, which were our primary operating divisions. In 2011, we are combining operations and management of the Custom Solutions and U.S. ERP divisions and will report them as a single unit called CIBER North America going forward. For the year ended December 31, 2010, our percentage of total revenue by division was as follows:

	2010 Revenue %
International	36%
Custom Solutions	34%

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U.S. ERP	12%
Federal	11%
IT Outsourcing	7%

International

Our CIBER International division, headquartered in the Netherlands, delivers a mix of enterprise and custom solutions. CIBER International is a full-line service provider, able to offer a range of services covering the full IT solution lifecycle to clients in both commercial enterprises and public sector organizations. Key geographies for our International division include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom (UK), Germany and the Scandinavian region consisting of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The International division's enterprise solutions focus primarily on providing services related to ERP and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software products. Our major partner relationships include SAP and Microsoft, with SAP-related solutions and services accounting for approximately 60% to 65% of the International division's total revenue in 2010. We have Special Expertise status in SAP Industry Solutions such as retail, automotive and chemicals, and we are a value-added reseller of SAP software in some international geographies. We also work closely with Microsoft to deliver ERP and CRM solutions in selected international geographies.

Additionally, our International division builds custom solutions based on leading technologies such as Microsoft and Oracle to develop web services applications, implement workflow solutions, integrate legacy systems as part of an extended

Table of Contents

enterprise and build sophisticated information infrastructures through the use of Business Intelligence technologies.

Custom Solutions

CIBER's Custom Solutions division focuses on providing application development, integration and support to U.S.-based commercial, and state and local government clients. The Custom Solutions division provides the full range of application portfolio management support, including analysis, design, development, testing, implementation, outsourcing and maintenance of business applications. Custom Solutions' delivery capabilities span service-oriented architectures, including J2EE and .NET, as well as traditional client/server and mainframe development. The division also offers portal development, wireless and mobility applications and content delivery.

The Custom Solutions division has developed expertise in a variety of commercial verticals, including the healthcare, manufacturing, retail, financial and telecommunications industries. The division's practices include IT Strategy, Architecture, Business Intelligence/Data Warehousing, Collaborative Solutions, Customer Relationship Management and Supply Chain.

In 2010, the Custom Solutions division's previous branch delivery model was re-designed into a delivery model that better employs the use of our Global Solution Centers. Our Global Solution Centers are local domestic and offshore solution centers designed to provide a high value, lower-cost alternative for our clients. Strategically located in both the U.S. and India, they are focused on providing application development and management and IT operations support on either an individual or comprehensive integrated basis. Our domestic centers are located in Tampa, Florida, and Detroit, Michigan. We have continued to significantly grow our Global Solutions Center in Bangalore, India and had approximately 1,000 consultants there at December 31, 2010, up from 500 consultants at December 31, 2009.

U.S. ERP

Our U.S. ERP division provides consulting services to support multi-package ERP solutions for customers in the U.S. from vendors including Oracle (including E-Business Suite, PeopleSoft and JD Edwards), SAP and Lawson, as well as several education management products. The U.S. ERP division is highly focused on industry solutions for vertical markets such as the public sector, higher education, K-12 education, healthcare, retail, grower management, food and beverage and manufacturing. The U.S. ERP division frequently works with our Custom Solutions division, leveraging the relationships of each division to cross-sell opportunities in ERP solutions along with Custom Solutions division services. As noted above, these divisions will be combined as one reporting unit in 2011. The U.S. ERP division's ability to offer cost-effective solutions from leading software vendors, in partnership with our other divisions, positions CIBER as a valued partner to our clients.

The U.S. ERP division is an Oracle Platinum Partner, which is the highest level of partnership in the Oracle Partner Network Specialized Program and a strategic partner to Oracle in several key industries such as the public sector, higher education and food and beverage. Our Oracle, PeopleSoft and JD Edwards solutions involve building, integrating and supporting mission critical systems for real-time enterprises.

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In addition to being an SAP gold channel partner, our U.S. ERP division also is an SAP-certified global provider of application management services. The U.S. ERP division's comprehensive SAP solutions support their customers throughout the life cycle and include implementations and upgrades, extensions, integrations and customizations. The U.S. ERP division has organized its SAP Practice to serve multiple vertical markets. In its SAP Commercial Practice, the U.S. ERP division focuses on customers in retail, apparel and footwear, mining, metals, manufacturing, financial services and aerospace and defense industries. In its SAP Public Sector Practice, the U.S. ERP division focuses on delivering solutions to state and local governments.

The U.S. ERP division is a Certified Lawson Consulting Partner, providing full-scale business transformation projects in Lawson's target vertical markets through business process, change management and functional and technical services around Lawson technology. These target markets are healthcare, public sector, food and beverage and general manufacturing, for which we offer budgeting, financial processing and analysis, human capital management, sales order processing and manufacturing systems solutions.

The U.S. ERP division's Technology Solutions Group Practice focuses on providing customers with the best infrastructure products and architecture. Offerings include enterprise servers, storage, middleware, integration services, assessments and related products required to support critical business applications. Strategic relationships with IBM, NetApp, Dell, HP and other leading manufacturers allow us to architect and deploy the right solutions for our customers' environments.

Table of Contents

Federal

Our Federal division provides a range of custom support services for U.S. federal government projects, including infrastructure support, systems integration, mission support and enterprise security. We provide these services to defense and civilian agencies, both domestic and abroad, including all branches of the U.S. military. Our employees, infrastructure, management processes and certifications meet stringent contracting requirements essential to success in the federal government prime contract market, which differentiates us from smaller competitors. In the aggregate, the various agencies of the U.S. federal government represent our largest client and accounted for approximately 11% of our total revenue in 2010.

The practices within the Federal division are organized with a customer focus to allow each practice to provide a full set of capabilities to customers with common missions, goals and requirements. The Federal division's customer-focused practices consist of Defense Technology Systems, Defense and Intelligence and Civilian Technology Solutions. The Defense Technology Systems Practice focuses on the U.S. Army and Navy and provides specialized expertise in telephony, network operations and call center support across the federal business base. The Defense and Intelligence Practice focuses on supporting the Joint Military Commands, the intelligence community and the Air Force, where we occupy a special niche by providing mission operations support and highly skilled staff to meet specialized requirements to help ensure our nation's security. The Civilian Technology Solutions Practice provides an array of services ranging from enterprise architecture development to financial management for its clients, which include the following agencies: Homeland Security, U.S. Courts, Education, Transportation, Commerce, Agriculture, Energy, Interior, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the Centers for Disease Control. Within the Civilian Technology Solutions Practice is our Enterprise Security Solutions group, which provides engineering and system integration solutions for federally-funded, enterprise level security and risk management programs protecting ports, the shipping industry and other critical infrastructure environments.

IT Outsourcing

Our IT Outsourcing division is a global and expanding business with domestic headquarters in Edison, New Jersey, and international presence throughout Europe. The division offers outsourced enterprise infrastructure management solutions, including managed hosted infrastructure, service desk and desktop outsourcing and remote application support services. The IT Outsourcing division's data centers, service desk centers, and global operations are located in the U.S., UK, Poland, Spain, the Netherlands and India.

Financial Information about Segments and Geographic Areas

Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 15 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included under Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report for a discussion of financial information by segment and geographic areas.

Clients

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Our clients consist primarily of Global 2000 blue-chip companies across most major industries, as well as governmental agencies in the U.S. and abroad. These organizations typically have significant IT budgets and frequently depend on outside consultants to help achieve their business and IT objectives. In 2010, our approximate percentage of total revenue by client industry was:

Government	23%
Manufacturing/high tech	17%
Financial	10%
Healthcare/pharmaceutical	10%
Retail	8%
Energy & Utilities	7%
Automotive	6%
Education	4%
Telecommunications	4%
Services and other	11%

Table of Contents

Certain clients account for a significant portion of our revenue. Our largest client, the various agencies of the U.S. federal government, collectively accounted for approximately 11% of total revenue in each of 2010, 2009 and 2008. No other client accounted for more than 4% of our total revenue in 2010. Our IT Outsourcing division had a client in 2010 that accounted for 19% of total division revenue. Substantially all of our Federal divisions' revenue is funded by the U.S. federal government, including our contracts with several federal government prime contractors.

Client retention and turnover is highly dependent upon the type of solution we are providing. Many of our client relationships in which we are providing a custom solution have continued for many years. Each year, most of the services revenue in our Custom Solutions, IT Outsourcing and Federal divisions comes from clients for whom we have previously provided services. Both our IT Outsourcing and Federal divisions typically contract with their clients for periods ranging from three to five years. With services related to package software solutions, which includes our U.S. ERP division, as well as a large part of our International division, client engagements most typically involve a large enterprise software implementation over a period of six to eighteen months. Typically, once package software implementations are completed, future consulting services revenues from that client are minimal and, as a result, client turnover, with respect to these services, is high.

Typically, both our commercial and government clients may cancel their contracts or reduce their use of our services on short notice. If any significant client terminates its relationship with us or substantially decreases its use of our services, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Competition

The IT services industry is extremely competitive and characterized by continuous changes in customer requirements and improvements in technologies. Our competition varies significantly from city to city, as well as by the type of service provided. Our principal competitors include Accenture plc, Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp, Infosys Technologies Limited, Perficient, Inc., Sapient Corp and The Hackett Group, Inc. We also compete with privately-held local and regional IT consulting firms, as well as the service divisions of various software developers. In addition, a client may choose to use its own resources rather than to engage an outside firm for the type of services that we provide.

Our industry is being impacted by the growing use of lower-cost offshore delivery capabilities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to compete successfully with existing or future competitors, or that competition will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. To improve our ability to compete we are moving additional work to our lower-cost, offshore Global Solutions Centers and, specifically expanding our presence in India and integrating India into our services delivery. We plan to approximately double the scope of our operations in India over the next 12-18 months.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that our corporate strengths, identified below, position us to respond to the long-term trends, changing demands and competition within our principal markets.

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- *Long-term Client Relationships* - We have been in business since 1974. We continually achieve high client satisfaction and have great success renewing client relationships. In fact, a prominent client from our first year in business, Ford Motor Company, remains one of our top five clients today in terms of annual revenue. This relationship exemplifies the kind of long-term commitment that we have toward our clients and speaks to the quality and breadth of the services that we provide.
- *Scale of Operations* - The competitive landscape for the delivery of IT services is highly fragmented. In almost every major market we compete with larger national and international publicly-held firms, as well as a host of smaller regional and local privately-held firms. For the past several years, large clients have attempted to consolidate the purchasing of IT services and work with fewer firms. Because of the relatively large scale of our operations, we have been able to compete effectively to remain a vendor to some of these large clients. Our successes have come at the expense of local and regional competitors that currently lack the scale to compete successfully for this work.
- *Balanced Business Model* - We have developed a business model that allows us to provide superior, leading-edge services that are routinely updated to meet the current needs of our clients. We have developed a reputation for thought leadership in industry verticals within each of our divisions.

Table of Contents

- *Valued Service Offerings* - We offer services to our clients in both the private and public sectors, including staff supplementation services, custom application development services, implementation of ERP packages, application maintenance outsourcing services, resale of certain hardware and software products, managed hosting and call center support. We believe that having these valued service offerings is often a competitive advantage, particularly when competing against smaller local and regional firms.
- *Software Delivery Methodology* - CIBER has developed a comprehensive delivery methodology that, when coupled with our project management methodology, enables us to deliver custom solutions effectively, in accordance with industry best practices. CIBER's Software Delivery Methodology (CSDM) is a set of repeatable, measurable processes that guide software development and allow us to evaluate our performance and manage all facets of the software delivery process. CSDM leverages IT industry knowledge and practices to ensure that our projects meet client requirements and quality expectations. CSDM fits within CIBER's larger ISO 9001 quality framework of policies and procedures that direct our business processes from initial client contact through final product delivery. By consistently adhering to these methods, we offer our clients high quality performance, high value and reduced risk.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 7,500 employees, including billable consultants and support staff. We routinely supplement our employee consulting staff with the use of subcontractors, which totaled approximately 1,100 at December 31, 2010, most of which are from other services firms. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining arrangement. We have employment agreements with our executive officers and certain other employees. We believe our relations with our employees are good.

Seasonality

We experience a moderate amount of seasonality. Typically, our billable hours, which directly affect our revenue and profitability, decrease in the second half of the year, especially during the fourth quarter, due to the large number of holidays and vacation time taken by our billable consultants. As a result, our operating income as a percentage of total revenue is generally the lowest in the fourth quarter of each calendar year.

Available Information

Our website address is <http://www.ciber.com>. On the Investor Relations section of our website, we make available free of charge our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

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We operate in a dynamic and rapidly changing economic and technological environment that involves numerous risks and uncertainties, many of which are driven by factors that we cannot control or predict. The following section describes some, but not all, of the factors that could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our common stock.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to execute on the key elements of our new strategic plan.

The key initiatives of our new strategic plan include: (i) focusing on high-value, tightly-defined core offerings with a well-developed portfolio of reusable solution sets; (ii) developing a world-class sales organization; (iii) developing world-class management information systems to provide us with crucial project-specific financial information; and (iv) operating with increased operational regimes.

To tighten focus on our market approach, we are re-aligning our sales and delivery functions with our global markets and refining our offerings into our practices and verticals. This involves analyzing and better qualifying our customer base, as well as identifying those customers that represent greater opportunity for selling services of strategic value. If we fail to properly analyze and classify our customers or refine our offerings, we may not focus on the optimal customer group or service offerings to help us achieve our desired objectives and, as a consequence, our results may not meet the forecasted levels.

Table of Contents

To improve our revenue and profitability, we are transitioning to a collaborative sales force that is driven by global account management. In addition, we are improving the training of our sales force in consultative selling techniques. This transition and training will require the investment of both time and capital. If we are unable to effectively transition to a globally-integrated, effective sales force, we may be less effective in generating revenue and profit than our competitors.

Our success depends in part on sophisticated telecommunications and information systems that we use to conduct and manage our operations. As part of our new strategic plan, we plan to recruit a Chief Information Officer and enhance our information management systems to enhance forecasting capabilities, develop management and sales tools and unify our systems globally over a period of several years. This enhancement may require a significant investment of capital and other resources, the development of new software programs and the implementation of complex software and equipment upgrades. Any delay or unforeseen difficulty in implementing our system enhancements may cause us to suffer operational interruptions or fail to realize the anticipated operational improvements and cost savings from these initiatives.

To improve our delivery execution, resource utilization, decision making process and cash collection cycle, we are changing our internal operational regimes. As with any organization with over 8,600 employees and contractors, effecting significant changes in operational regimes and corporate culture can be challenging. If we are unable to instill the appropriate operational regimes and gain the anticipated improvements, we may not be able to increase our profitability, improve our cash flow and strengthen our balance sheet.

Implementing the new strategic plan will require, among other things, expending capital, developing and adopting new technologies, recruiting talented employees and changing our corporate culture. If we are unable to successfully execute any or all of the initiatives of our new strategic plan, our revenues, operating results and profitability may be adversely affected. Even if we successfully implement our new strategic plan, we cannot guarantee that our revenues, operating results and profitability will improve.

Our results of operations can be adversely affected by economic conditions and the impacts of economic conditions on our clients operations and technology spending.

Our results of operations are affected by the level of business activity of our clients, which in turn is affected by the regional and global economic conditions in which they operate. The uncertainty of global economic conditions has affected, and may continue to affect, demand for our services. These circumstances have caused some of our clients to delay, cancel or scale back their IT projects or IT spending, to seek lower pricing or extended payment terms, to delay payments due to us and, as occurred with several clients, to enter into bankruptcy or liquidation. Reduced demand for IT services has also resulted in reductions in the growth of new business and led to increased price competition for our services and increased the likelihood of entering into contracts that produce lower profit margins. In the event our clients continue to be negatively affected by economic conditions, our revenues, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

The IT services industry is highly competitive, and we may not be able to compete effectively.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that includes a large number of participants. We currently compete principally with other IT professional services firms and technology vendors, including a variety of large multinational providers and large off-shore service providers that offer some or all of the services that we offer, as well as many niche solution or service providers that compete with us in a specific geographic market, industry segment or service area. In addition, a client may choose to use its own resources rather than to engage an outside

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firm for the type of services that we provide. Many of the companies that provide services in our industry have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Additionally, some of our competitors, particularly those located in regions with lower costs of doing business, may be able to provide services and solutions to clients at lower costs or on more attractive terms. Increased competition has, and may continue to, put downward pressure on the prices we can charge for our services. In particular, our ability to improve our profitability is related to our ability to move additional work to our lower-cost, offshore Global Solutions Centers and, specifically, to expanding our presence in India and integrating India into our services delivery.

Our marketplace is experiencing rapid changes in its competitive landscape. Some of our competitors have sought access to public and private capital and others have merged or consolidated. A possible consequence of the consolidation activity among hardware manufacturers, software developers and vendors and IT service providers may be greater convergence of products and services that were once offered separately by independent vendors. This possible integration of products and services could adversely affect our competitive position.

We may be unable to compete successfully with current or future competitors, and our revenue and profitability may be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Termination of a contract by a significant client and/or cancellation with short notice could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our five largest clients accounted for approximately 22% of our total revenue in 2010. The various agencies of the U.S. federal government represent our largest client, accounting for approximately 11% of our total revenue in 2010, while no other client accounted for more than 4% of our total revenue in 2010. Our clients typically retain us on a non-exclusive, engagement-by-engagement basis. Most individual client assignments are from three to twelve months; however, many of our client relationships have continued for many years. Although they may be subject to penalty provisions, clients may generally cancel a contract with short notice. Under many contracts, clients may reduce or delay their use of our services without penalty. These terminations, reductions or delays could result from factors unrelated to our work product or the progress of the project, such as factors related to business or financial conditions of the client, changes in client strategies or the economy generally. When contracts are terminated, for whatever reason, we lose the associated revenues, and we may not be able to eliminate associated costs in a timely manner. There is a risk, especially given the uncertainty of global economic conditions, that we could experience a significant number of contract terminations. Consequently, our revenue and profit margins may be adversely affected.

We may experience declines in revenue and profitability if we do not accurately estimate the cost of a large engagement conducted on a fixed-price basis.

Although the percentage may vary from year to year, approximately 20-25% of our total services revenue in 2010 was from engagements performed in accordance with fixed-price contracts. When making a proposal or managing a fixed-price engagement, we rely on our estimates of costs and timing for delivering our services, which might be based on limited data and could turn out to be inaccurate. These estimates reflect our best judgment regarding the efficiencies of our methodologies and consultants as we plan to apply them to the engagement. If we do not accurately estimate our costs and timing for completion of projects, our contract could prove unprofitable or yield a profit margin that is lower than expected.

Some fixed-price engagements are long-term contracts of three to five years and estimating future year costs on such engagements is extremely difficult and subject to additional risks. Often our cost estimates and pricing from outsourcing projects anticipate long-term cost savings from transformational and other initiatives that we expect to benefit from over the term of the outsourcing contract. There is a risk that we will fail to accurately estimate the costs of performing our services, and that we will under price our contracts causing an adverse effect on our profits.

Losses, if any, on fixed-price contracts are recognized when the loss is determined. Any increased or unexpected costs or unanticipated delays in connection with the performance of fixed-price contracts, including delays caused by factors outside of our control, could make these contracts less profitable or unprofitable and may affect the amount of revenue reported in any period.

Our business could be adversely affected if our clients are not satisfied with our services, and we could face damage to our professional reputation and/or legal liability.

As a professional services firm, we depend largely on our relationships with our clients and our reputation for high-quality professional services and integrity to attract and retain clients. Additionally, many of our engagements involve projects that are critical to the operations of our clients businesses. If a client is not satisfied with the quality of work performed by us or a subcontractor, or with the type of services or solutions delivered, we could incur additional costs to address the situation, the profitability of that work might be impaired, and the client's dissatisfaction

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with our services could damage our ability to obtain additional work from that client. Clients that are not satisfied may also seek to terminate our contracts. In addition, negative publicity related to our client relationships, regardless of its accuracy, may further damage our business by affecting our ability to compete for new contracts with current and prospective clients.

If we do not meet our contractual obligations to a client, we could be subject to legal liability. Our contracts typically include provisions to limit our exposure to legal claims relating to our services and the applications we develop; however, these provisions may not protect us, or may not be enforceable under some circumstances or under the laws of some jurisdictions. We may enter into non-standard agreements because we perceive an important economic opportunity or because our personnel did not adequately adhere to our guidelines. We may find ourselves committed to providing services that we are unable to deliver or whose delivery will cause us financial loss. If we cannot or do not fulfill our obligations, we could face legal liability. Although we maintain professional liability insurance, the policy limits may not be adequate to provide protection against all potential liabilities. In addition, if we were to fail to properly deliver on a project, we may not be able to collect any related accounts receivable or could even be required to refund amounts paid by the client.

Table of Contents

If we are not able to anticipate and keep pace with rapid changes in technology, our business will be negatively affected.

Our success depends on our ability to develop and implement technology services and solutions that anticipate and keep pace with rapid and continuing changes in technology, industry standards and client preferences. We may not be successful in anticipating or responding to these developments on a timely basis, and our services and solutions may not be successful in the marketplace. In addition, services, solutions and technologies developed by current or future competitors may make our service or solution offerings uncompetitive or obsolete. Any one of these circumstances could adversely affect our ability to obtain and successfully complete client engagements.

Our current level of indebtedness places restrictions upon our business, and we face the risk of breaching the financial covenants in our Senior Credit Facility.

We have a senior credit agreement with several financial institutions as lenders and Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent (the Senior Credit Facility) that matures on August 20, 2012. We had borrowed a total of \$87.2 million under the Senior Credit Facility at December 31, 2010. The Senior Credit Facility provides for an \$85 million revolving line of credit and a term loan. The term loan balance at December 31, 2010, was \$37.5 million. The term loan requires quarterly principal reductions of \$2.5 million, and therefore \$10 million of our total obligation is classified as a current liability. CIBER's remaining obligation under the Senior Credit Facility is classified as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheet. While we intend to amend, extend or replace this facility, unless we are able to do so through bank financing or another form of cash infusion such as stock issuance or issuance of debentures, the obligations under the Senior Credit Facility would need to be reclassified to short-term debt as of September 30, 2011. We believe that other sources of credit or financing would be available to us; however, we cannot predict at this time what types of credit or financing will be available in the future, or the costs of such credit or financing.

CIBER's obligations under the Senior Credit Facility are secured by all of our present and future domestic tangible and intangible assets, as well as a pledge of 66% of the capital stock of our direct foreign subsidiaries. The terms of the Senior Credit Facility, as amended, include among other provisions, specific limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness and liens, stock repurchases, investments, guarantees, mergers, dispositions and acquisitions, and a prohibition on the payment of any dividends. Additionally, the Senior Credit Facility also requires us to maintain certain financial covenants, including a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio, a minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio, a minimum EBITDA and an asset coverage test. On occasion, we have experienced instances of covenant non-compliance under our bank borrowings that were either waived by our lenders or required amendment of the covenants. The failure to comply with any of these debt covenants in the future would cause a default under the Senior Credit Facility. A default, if not waived or cured by amendment, could cause our debt to become immediately due and payable and terminate our ability to draw upon our revolving line of credit. In such a situation, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it, and even if new financing is available, it may not contain terms acceptable to us. Additionally, if we needed to obtain a waiver under, or an amendment to, the Senior Credit Facility in the future, or if we seek other financing, if available, our cost of borrowing could significantly increase (including higher interest rates) and we could face more restrictive covenants. This could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to stay in compliance with our debt covenants. In addition, we could experience significant covenant non-compliance if we are unable to amend, extend or replace our Senior Credit Facility prior to September 30, 2011, related to the reclassification of our entire obligation under the Senior Credit Facility to long-term debt.

Given the current global economic conditions, fluctuations in exchange rates versus the U.S. dollar and other factors, there is an increased risk regarding our ability to maintain compliance with these debt covenants due to potential variances in our revenues, operating results and profitability, which may also cause increased volatility in our stock price.

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In the past, we have been successful in generating sufficient cash flow from operations to reduce our indebtedness; however, that does not mean that we will be successful in doing so in the future. If we are unable to repay outstanding balances that exceed our maximum credit available as the aggregate commitments under the Senior Credit Facility are reduced, we will be in default unless we can obtain a waiver or amendment.

Our international operations are susceptible to different financial and operational risks than our domestic operations.

We have continued to expand our international operations and estimate that our foreign offices currently represent approximately 37% of our total revenue. We operate in 17 foreign countries. Due to our international operations, we are subject to a number of financial and operational risks that may adversely affect our revenue and profitability, including:

- the costs and difficulties related to managing geographically diverse operations;

Table of Contents

- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations (discussed in more detail below);
- differences in, and uncertainties arising from, changes in foreign business culture and practices;
- restrictions on the movement of cash and the repatriation of earnings;
- multiple and possibly overlapping or conflicting tax laws;
- the costs of complying with a wide variety of national and local laws;
- operating losses incurred in certain countries and the non-deductibility of those losses for tax purposes; and
- differences in, and uncertainties arising from, changes in legal, labor, political and economic conditions, as well as international trade regulations and restrictions, and tariffs.

The revenues and expenses of our international operations generally are denominated in local currencies. Accordingly, we are subject to exchange rate fluctuations between such local currencies and the U.S. dollar. These exchange rate fluctuations subject us to currency translation risk with respect to the reported results of our international operations and the cost of potential acquisitions. There can be no assurance that we will not experience fluctuations in financial results from our operations outside of the U.S., and there can be no assurance that we will be able, contractually or otherwise, to reduce the currency risks associated with our international operations. We manage our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates through our normal operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, with derivative financial instruments. There is no assurance that we will continue to use such financial instruments in the future or that any such use will be successful in managing or controlling foreign currency risks.

We have experienced and may continue to experience material impacts to revenues and earnings due to fluctuations in foreign currency rates, and in addition, these impacts may cause material fluctuations in our revenues and earnings from period to period. Significant strengthening or weakening of the U.S. dollar against currencies like the Great Britain Pound and the Euro may materially impact our revenue and profits. As we expand our presence in India, we will have increased exposure to fluctuations between the Indian Rupee and the U.S. dollar. In addition, we have transactions with clients, as well as inter-company transactions between our subsidiaries, that cross currencies and expose us to foreign currency gains and losses. These types of events are difficult to predict and may recur.

We intend to increase our presence in India, which may expose us to operational risks.

To enhance our global offshore delivery structure, we plan to approximately double the scope of our operations in India over the next 12-18 months. As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 1,100 employees in India. Concentrating our global offshore delivery structure in India presents a number of operational risks, many of which are beyond our control. India has experienced severe weather, political instability, worker strikes and terrorist attacks. These types of events may impair the ability of our people to safely travel to, and work in, our facilities in India. Our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not be effective, particularly if catastrophic events occur. If any of these circumstances occurs, it may impact our ability to communicate with our personnel and clients in other locations. In addition, down-time in any processes operated for clients may adversely affect our operations and reputation.

Our revenues, operating results and profitability will vary from quarter to quarter, which may impact our ability to remain in compliance with our debt covenants, and may also result in increased volatility in the price of our stock.

Our quarterly revenues, operating results and profitability have varied significantly in the past, making them difficult to predict. This has led to volatility in the price of our stock. Our goal is to deliver more sustained, predictable performance in the future; however, there are factors that have caused and may continue to cause variations in our revenues, operating results and profitability, such as:

- the business decisions of our clients regarding the use of our services;
- the stage of completion of existing projects and/or their termination;
- client satisfaction with our services;
- our clients' financial ability to pay for our services;

Table of Contents

- our ability to properly manage and execute client projects, especially those under fixed-price arrangements;
- our ability to properly price fixed-price contracts to provide for adequate profits;
- our ability to maintain our profit margins and manage costs, including those for personnel and support services;
- acquisition and integration costs related to possible acquisitions of other businesses;
- changes in, or the application of changes in, accounting principles or pronouncements under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- changes in significant accounting estimates;
- changes in interest rates on our debts;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- changes in estimates, accruals or payments of variable compensation to our employees; and
- global, regional and local economic and political conditions and related risks.

Our profit margin, and therefore our profitability, is a function of the rates we charge for our services and the utilization rate, or chargeability, of our consultants. Accordingly, if we are not able to maintain the rates we charge for our services or an appropriate utilization rate for our consultants, we will not be able to sustain our profit margin and our profitability will suffer. A number of factors affect the rates we charge for our services, including:

- our clients' perception of our ability to add value through our services;

- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;
- the introduction of new products or services by us or our competitors;
- the use of globally-sourced, lower-cost service delivery capabilities by our competitors and our clients; and
- economic conditions in the U.S. and abroad.

Additionally, a number of factors affect our utilization rates, such as:

- seasonality, including number of workdays, holidays and vacations;
- our ability to transition consultants quickly from completed projects to new engagements;
- our ability to forecast demand for our services and thereby maintain an appropriately balanced and sized workforce; and
- our ability to manage employee turnover.

As a services business, our largest expense is salaries and payroll-related expenses. However, it is our skilled employees that generate our revenues. Balancing our workforce levels against the demands for our services is extremely difficult in troubled economic times. Delays or cutbacks in projects or delays in finding new projects increase the non-productive time of our consultants which decrease our utilization levels and our margins. We generally cannot reduce our labor costs as quickly as negative changes in revenue can occur. In addition, in a number of the foreign countries in which we operate, the local labor regulations make it very expensive to involuntarily terminate employees. As a result, our foreign operations will often retain underutilized employees for longer periods than our domestic operations.

A data security or privacy breach could adversely affect our business.

The protection of client, employee and company data is critical to the Company. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy is increasingly demanding, with the frequent imposition of new and constantly

Table of Contents

changing requirements. In addition, our clients have a high expectation that we will adequately protect their confidential information. We are required at times to manage, utilize and store sensitive or confidential client or employee data. As a result, we are subject to numerous U.S. and foreign jurisdiction laws and regulations designed to protect this information, such as the European Union Directive on Data Protection and various U.S. federal and state laws governing the protection of health or other individually identifiable information. If any person, including any of our employees, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches our established controls with respect to such data or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates that data, we could be subject to monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or employee data, whether through systems failure, employee negligence, fraud or misappropriation, could damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients. Similarly, unauthorized access to or through our information systems or those we develop for our clients, whether by our employees or third parties, could result in negative publicity, legal liability and damage to our reputation.

If we are unable to collect our receivables, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully obtain payment from our clients for the amounts they owe us for work performed. We evaluate the financial condition of our clients and usually bill and collect on relatively short cycles. We maintain allowances against receivables, but actual losses on client balances could differ from those that we currently anticipate and as a result, we might need to adjust our allowances. There is no guarantee that we will accurately assess the creditworthiness of our clients. In addition, timely collection of client balances depends on our ability to complete our contractual commitments and bill and collect our contracted revenues. Recent global economic conditions and other factors resulted in financial difficulties for a number of our clients and, consequentially, we experienced a greater amount of bad debt expense.

If we are unable to meet our contractual requirements, we might experience delays in the collection of, and/or be unable to collect, our client balances and, if this occurs, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our future success depends on our ability to continue to retain and attract qualified sales, delivery and technical employees.

Our business involves the delivery of professional services and is highly labor intensive. Our future success depends upon our ability to continue to attract, train, effectively motivate and retain highly-skilled technical, managerial, sales and marketing personnel. Although we invest significant resources in recruiting and retaining employees, there is often considerable competition for certain personnel in the IT services industry and as a result, employee turnover is generally high. From time to time, we have trouble locating enough highly-qualified candidates that are in our desired geographic locations, with the required specific expertise or at the desired compensation levels. The inability to attract and retain qualified employees in sufficient numbers could have a serious negative effect on us, including our ability to obtain and successfully complete important client engagements and thus, maintain or increase our revenues. Such conditions could also force us to resort to the use of higher-priced subcontractors, which would adversely affect the profitability of the related engagement. Our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in India will become increasingly important as we implement our plans to expand our Global Solutions Center in India and increase the number of employees working there.

In addition, we believe that there are certain key employees within the organization, primarily in the senior management team, who are important for us to meet our objectives. Due to the competitive employment nature of our industry, there is a risk that we will not be able to retain these key employees. As part of our new strategic plan, we are recruiting a Chief Information Officer. The loss of one or more key employees could adversely affect our continued growth. In addition, uncertainty created by turnover of key employees could result in reduced confidence in our financial performance, which could cause fluctuations in the price of our securities and result in further turnover of our employees.

We could incur additional losses due to further impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill.

We have recorded a significant amount of goodwill on our consolidated balance sheet as a result of numerous acquisitions. At December 31, 2010, the carrying value of our goodwill was \$338.9 million. The carrying value of goodwill represents the fair value of an acquired business in excess of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date. We are required to test goodwill for impairment annually and do so during the second quarter of each year, as well as on an interim basis to the extent that factors or indicators become apparent that could reduce the fair value of any of our reporting units below its book value. These determinations are based in part on several factors, including our judgments regarding the cash flow potential of each of our business units and involve projections that are inherently subject to change based on future events. A significant downward revision in the fair value of one or more of our business units that causes the carrying value to exceed the fair value, as determined based on discounted future cash flows of the related business, will cause goodwill to be considered

Table of Contents

impaired, and would result in a non-cash impairment charge in our consolidated statement of operations.

In June 2010, we performed our annual test for goodwill impairment and as a result, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$112.0 million related to our Custom Solutions and Federal divisions. The forecasts utilized in the discounted cash flow analysis as part of our impairment test assume future revenue and profitability growth in each of our divisions during the next five years and beyond. If our operating divisions cannot obtain, or we determine at a later date that we no longer expect them to obtain the projected levels of profitability, future goodwill impairment tests may also result in an impairment charge. There can be no assurances that our operating divisions will be able to achieve our estimated levels of profitability. Given fluctuations in the global economic conditions affecting our industry and impacting our customers and their use of our services, we cannot be certain that goodwill impairment will not be required during future periods. Additionally, if a goodwill impairment charge related to any one of our operating divisions were required, it would likely trigger a violation of the financial covenants under our Senior Credit Facility.

We depend on contracts with various federal, state and local government agencies for a significant portion of our revenue and, if the spending policies or budget priorities of these agencies change, we could lose revenue.

In 2010, approximately 23% of our total revenue was from public sector clients, including federal, state, local and foreign governments and agencies. The market for our services depends largely on federal and state legislative programs and the budgetary capability to support programs, including the continuance of existing programs. These programs can be modified or amended at any time by acts of such governments. The various agencies of the U.S. federal government collectively represent our largest customer accounting for 11% of our total revenue in 2010. In addition, changes in federal initiatives or in the level of federal spending due to budgetary or deficit considerations may have a significant impact on our future financial performance, as may curtailment of the federal government's use of consulting and technology services firms, the adoption of new laws or regulations that affect companies providing services to the federal government and potential delays in the government appropriation process. Moreover, a number of state and local governments and agencies are suffering from significant budget shortfalls, which may result in curtailment of spending on consulting and technology services. A reduction in spending at the federal, state or local level could negatively impact our operations, revenue and profitability.

Additionally, government contracts contain provisions and are subject to laws and regulations that provide government clients with rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts. Among other things, governments may terminate contracts with short notice for convenience, as well as for default, and may cancel multi-year contracts if funds become unavailable. Cancellation or reduction in price or scope could limit our ability to recover incurred costs, reimbursable expenses and profits on work completed prior to the termination. If insufficient funding is appropriated to the government entity to cover termination costs, we may not be able to fully recover our investments.

Unfavorable government audits could require us to adjust previously reported operating results, to forego anticipated revenue and subject us to penalties and sanctions.

The government agencies we contract with generally have the authority to audit and review our contracts with them. As part of that process, the government agency reviews our performance on the contract, our pricing practices, our cost structure and our compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. An audit of our work, including an audit of work performed by companies we have acquired or may acquire, could result in a substantial adjustment to our previously reported operating results. For example, any costs that were originally reimbursed could be subsequently disallowed. In this case, cash we have already collected may have to be refunded and operating margins may be reduced.

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If a government audit uncovers improper or illegal activities by us, or we otherwise determine that these activities have occurred, we may be subject to civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspension or disqualification from doing business with the government. Any unfavorable determination could adversely affect our ability to bid for new work with one or more jurisdictions.

Our services or solutions could infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others, or we might lose our ability to utilize rights we claim in intellectual property or the intellectual property of others.

We cannot be sure that our services and solutions, or the solutions of others that we offer to our clients, do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties, and we could have infringement claims asserted against us or against our clients. These claims could harm our reputation, cost us money and prevent us from offering some services or solutions. In a number of our contracts, we agree to indemnify our clients for expenses or liabilities resulting from claimed infringements of the intellectual property rights of third parties. In some instances, the amount of these indemnities could be greater than the

Table of Contents

revenues we receive from the client. Any claims or litigation in this area, whether we ultimately win or lose, could be time-consuming and costly, injure our reputation or require us to enter into royalty or licensing arrangements. We might not be able to enter into these royalty or licensing arrangements on acceptable terms. If a claim of infringement were successful against us or our clients, an injunction might be ordered against our clients or our own services or operations, causing further damages. We could lose our ability to utilize the intellectual property of others. Third-party suppliers of software, hardware or other intellectual property assets could be acquired or sued, and this could disrupt use of their products or services by us and our clients. If our ability to provide services and solutions to our clients is impaired, our operating results could be adversely affected.

In addition, if we are unable to capture the intellectual capital developed by our employees and convert such intellectual capital into reusable and commercially marketable intellectual property, our costs of delivering our services may increase, our development efforts may be duplicated and we may lose the economic advantage of owning and licensing CIBER intellectual property.

We have adopted anti-takeover defenses that could make it difficult for another company to acquire control of CIBER or limit the price investors might be willing to pay for our stock, thus affecting the market price of our securities.

We have adopted a Rights Agreement, commonly known as a poison pill, under which each shareholder of the Company holds one share purchase right, which we refer to as a Right, for each share of Company common stock held. The Rights become exercisable upon the occurrence of certain events and may make the acquisition of our Company more difficult and expensive. In addition, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws each contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our Company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors, including a provision that gives our board of directors the ability to issue preferred stock and determine the rights and designations of the preferred stock at any time without shareholder approval. The rights of the holders of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock by our board of directors pursuant to our certificate of incorporation could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from acquiring, a majority of the outstanding voting stock of CIBER.

In addition, the staggered terms of our board of directors could have the effect of delaying or deferring a change in control. These provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for our securities and as a result, the price of our securities could decline.

The above factors and certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or otherwise delaying or preventing changes in the control or management of CIBER; this could adversely affect transactions in which our shareholders might otherwise receive a premium over the then-current market price for their CIBER securities.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate office is located at 6363 South Fiddler's Green Circle, Suite 1400, Greenwood Village, Colorado 80111, where we, along with our Denver area operations, occupy approximately 77,000 square feet under a lease that expires in December 2018. Generally, we provide our services at client locations and therefore, our office locations are primarily used for sales and other administrative functions. At December 31, 2010, we had lease obligations for approximately 760,000 square feet of office space in approximately 90 locations. We believe our facilities are adequate for our current level of operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, audits, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcome of such matters is not predictable, we do not expect that the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company is engaged in legal proceedings in Germany in connection with our acquisition of a controlling interest in Novasoft AG (now known as CIBER AG) in 2004. In August 2006, we completed a buy-out of the remaining minority shareholders of Novasoft; however, certain of those former minority shareholders challenged the

Table of Contents

adequacy of the buy-out consideration in a German court. The court appointed independent experts to evaluate the consideration and claims of the minority shareholders and their evaluations are expected sometime during 2011. At this time, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings although, if the court awards additional consideration, such consideration will increase the goodwill associated with the acquisition and the Company will be liable for that additional consideration, as well as the costs associated with these proceedings.

CamSoft, Inc., a Louisiana corporation, claims that it had a role in an alleged joint venture that developed a wireless network for video camera surveillance systems to be deployed to municipal governments. The lawsuit, CamSoft Data Systems, Inc. v. Southern Electronics, et al., was filed initially in October 2009 in Louisiana state court against numerous defendants, including CIBER. The lawsuit was subsequently removed to federal court in the Middle District of Louisiana and the complaint amended to include additional defendants and causes of action including antitrust claims, civil RICO claims, unfair trade practices, trade secret, fraud, unjust enrichment and conspiracy claims. The suit has many of the same parties that were involved in related litigation in state court in New Orleans, which was concluded in 2009 when CIBER settled with the plaintiffs, Active Solutions and Southern Electronics, in the New Orleans suit, who are now co-defendants in the current lawsuit and CamSoft's former alleged joint venturers. CIBER is vigorously defending the allegations and plans to file a comprehensive motion to dismiss all claims, state and federal. However, given the complexity of the litigation, it is likely that CIBER's motion and those of other defendants will not be decided for a significant period of time.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

Table of Contents**Part II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***Market Information, Holders and Dividends*

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CBR. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the low and high sales price per share of our common stock.

	Price Range	
	Low	High
<u>Fiscal 2009</u>		
First Quarter	\$ 2.03	\$ 5.66
Second Quarter	2.64	3.69
Third Quarter	2.99	4.50
Fourth Quarter	2.88	4.08
<u>Fiscal 2010</u>		
First Quarter	3.16	4.24
Second Quarter	2.51	4.41
Third Quarter	2.52	3.52
Fourth Quarter	2.99	4.84

On February 11, 2011, the closing price of our common stock was \$4.39 and there were 2,653 registered shareholders of record.

Our policy is to retain our earnings to support the growth of our business. Accordingly, we have never paid cash dividends on our common stock. Additionally, dividend payments on our common stock are not permitted under our amended Senior Credit Facility.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans can be found under Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities and Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer

The Company did not repurchase any of our common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2010. Repurchases of our common stock are not permitted under our amended Senior Credit Facility.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative five year total return provided to shareholders on CIBER, Inc.'s common stock relative to the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 index and two customized peer groups of companies that includes an old peer group of nine companies which are: Accenture plc, Atos Origin SA, CACI International Inc, Cap Gemini SA, CGI Group Inc., Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp, Logica PLC, Maximus, Inc. and Tieto Corporation; and another new peer group of six companies which are: Accenture plc, Cognizant Technology Solutions Corp, Infosys Technologies Limited, Perficient, Inc., Sapient Corp and The Hackett Group, Inc. The Company utilizes self-constructed peer groups to better align itself with industry competition. An investment of \$100 (with reinvestment of all dividends) is assumed to have been made in our common stock, in each of the peer groups, and in the indices on December 31, 2005, and its relative performance is tracked through December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among CIBER, Inc., the S&P 500 Index,
and Old Peer Group and a New Peer Group

*\$100 invested on 12/31/05 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Corresponding index value and common stock price values are given below:

	Cumulative Total Return					
	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10
CIBER, Inc.	100.00	102.73	92.58	72.88	52.27	70.91

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S & P 500	100.00	115.80	122.16	76.96	97.33	111.99
Old Peer Group	100.00	135.98	123.06	83.97	151.54	207.24
New Peer Group	100.00	126.99	120.12	86.37	131.96	166.66
CIBER, Inc. Closing Stock Price	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.78	\$ 6.11	\$ 4.81	\$ 3.45	\$ 4.68

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data presented below from our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes. This information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes, included under Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,				
	2010 (1)	2009 (2)	2008 (3)	2007 (3)	2006 (3)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$ 1,071,343	\$ 1,037,700	\$ 1,191,567	\$ 1,081,975	\$ 995,837
Gross profit	262,620	259,293	324,480	292,459	266,079
Selling, general and administrative expenses	249,341	225,643	264,268	232,119	215,109
Goodwill impairment	112,000				
Operating income (loss)	(103,150)	27,759	53,938	54,520	45,040
Net income (loss) attributable to CIBER, Inc.	(77,160)	14,958	26,884	23,951	24,735
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.40
Diluted	(1.11)	0.22	0.45	0.39	0.40
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:					
Basic	69,626	67,996	60,092	61,207	61,925
Diluted	69,626	68,107	60,389	61,924	62,357
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 132,364	\$ 136,854	\$ 165,233	\$ 173,924	\$ 140,757
Total assets	722,364	803,256	797,520	848,931	779,679
Long-term debt, current portion	10,473	10,697	2,002	9,108	3,602
Long-term debt, non-current portion	77,879	87,500	165,710	193,978	192,092
Total shareholders' equity	419,500	506,246	453,324	459,939	416,122
Shares outstanding, net of treasury	70,124	69,482	60,085	60,747	61,753

(1) During the second quarter of 2010, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$112.0 million to write-down the goodwill associated with certain segments. The goodwill impairment charge is only partially tax-affected and resulted in a \$30.8 million (27.5%) deferred tax benefit. Refer to Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for additional discussion.

(2) During 2009, we sold nine million shares of our common stock, for proceeds of \$23.2 million, net of issuance costs, which were used to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings under our then-outstanding senior secured revolving credit facility.

(3) On January 1, 2009, we were required to retrospectively apply new accounting guidance related to convertible debt and noncontrolling interests to our previously reported results for 2007 and 2008. Our results for 2006 have not been adjusted for this retrospective application. The required retrospective applications of the above guidance had the following impact on our net income, diluted earnings per share and presentation of the consolidated statement of operations for the 2007 and 2008 annual periods and the adjusted amounts are reflected in the table

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above:

	2008	2007
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc., as previously reported	\$ 29,956	\$ 29,026
Impact of convertible debenture adjustment	(3,072)	(5,075)
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc., as adjusted	26,884	23,951
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	929	1,566
Consolidated net income	\$ 27,813	\$ 25,517
Earnings per share – basic and diluted:		
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc., as previously reported	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.47
Impact of convertible debenture adjustment	(0.05)	(0.08)
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc., as adjusted	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.39

Table of Contents

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion and analysis also contains forward-looking statements and should also be read in conjunction with the disclosures and information contained in Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. References to we, our, us, the Company or CIBER in this Annual Report on Form 10-K refer to CIBER, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All references to years, unless otherwise noted, refer to our fiscal year, which ends on December 31.

We use the phrase constant currency adjusted to indicate that we are comparing certain financial results after removing the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, thereby allowing for the comparison of business performance between periods. Financial results that are constant currency adjusted are calculated by restating current period activity into U.S. dollars using the comparable prior period's foreign currency exchange rates. This approach is used for all results where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

Business and Industry Overview

CIBER is a global IT consulting, services and outsourcing company primarily serving Global 2000 blue-chip companies and government agencies. We compete in a large and growing marketplace offering services that include application development and management, ERP implementation, change management, project management, systems integration, infrastructure management and end-user computing, as well as strategic business and technology consulting. To a lesser extent, we also resell certain IT hardware and software products.

Our reportable segments are our operating divisions, which are organized internally primarily by the nature of their services, client base and geography. In 2010, we operated in five reportable segments, which were our primary operating divisions and consisted of our International division, which includes Europe, Eastern Asia, Australia and New Zealand, and our Custom Solutions, U.S. ERP, Federal and IT Outsourcing divisions. In 2011, we are combining operations and management of the Custom Solutions and U.S. ERP divisions and will report them as a single unit called CIBER North America going forward. Our International division provides a broad range of IT consulting services, including package software implementation, application development, systems integration and support services, with SAP-related solutions and services accounting for 60% to 65% of its total revenue in 2010. Our Custom Solutions division provides application development, integration and support services. Our India-based operations are considered part of our Custom Solutions division. Our U.S. ERP division primarily provides enterprise software implementation services, including ERP software from software vendors such as Oracle, SAP and Lawson. Our Federal division provides a range of custom support services, including infrastructure support, systems integration, mission support and enterprise security. Our IT Outsourcing division offers outsourced enterprise infrastructure management solutions, including managed hosted infrastructure, service desk and desktop outsourcing, and remote application support services.

We recognize the majority of our services revenue under time-and-material contracts as hours and costs are incurred. Under fixed-price contracts, which currently make up approximately 20-25% of our services revenue, our revenue is fixed under the contract, while our costs to complete our obligations under the contract are variable. As a result, our profitability on fixed-price contracts can vary significantly and occasionally can even be a loss. Changes in our services revenue are primarily a function of hours worked on revenue-generating activities and, to a lesser extent, changes in our average rate per hour and changes in contract mix. Hours worked on revenue-producing activities vary with the number of consultants employed and their utilization level. Utilization represents the percentage of time worked on revenue-producing engagements divided by the standard hours available (i.e., 40 hours per week). Our average utilization rates are higher in our Custom Solutions and Federal divisions (typically around 85% to 90%) as compared to our International and U.S. ERP divisions (typically around 75% to 85%). With time-and-materials contracts, higher consultant utilization results in increased revenue; however, with fixed-price contracts, it may result in

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higher costs and lower gross profit margins because our revenue is fixed. We actively manage both our number of consultants and our overall utilization levels. If we determine we have excess available resources that we cannot place on billable assignments in the near future, we consider reducing those resources. As a result, during the last three years, most of our consultant turnover has been from involuntary termination of employment.

The hourly rate we charge for our services varies based on the level of the consultant involved, the particular expertise of the consultant and the geographic area. Our typical time-and-materials hourly rates range from \$20 to \$200 per hour and, on average, are generally highest in our U.S. ERP division and lowest in our Federal division. As India-based resources become more significant, our average hourly rates will decrease. For projects which are fixed-price, cost plus or level-of-effort, where our revenue is not directly based on hours incurred, our realized rate per hour will vary significantly depending on success or overages on such projects, as well as the blend of estimated resources used to deliver projects.

Table of Contents

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) costs as a percentage of revenue vary by business segment. Close to 60% of our overall SG&A expenses are typically for personnel costs for our operations management, sales and recruiting personnel and administrative staff, as well as our corporate office support staff and executive management personnel. Although these costs are not immediately affected by changes in revenue, there is often a relatively short-term correlation between these SG&A salary expenses and revenue. Additionally, as we bid on larger and longer-term projects, the sales cycle and related sales costs have been increasing. As a result of the above, we analyze changes in our SG&A expenses in terms of the relationship between these costs and revenue (expressed as a percentage of revenue) rather than total dollars or percentage change in the total dollars.

Other revenue includes resale of third-party IT hardware and software products, sales of proprietary software and commissions on sales of IT products. Our sales of IT hardware and software generally involve IT network infrastructure. The gross profit margin on consolidated other revenues is typically in the range of 30% to 50%. This is a blend of low-margin hardware sales (typically a 5% to 10% gross margin), mid-margin software sales (typically a 20% to 40% gross margin) and higher-margin product commissions and proprietary software sales. Depending on the mix of these business activities, gross profit margin on other revenue will fluctuate.

The market demand for CIBER s services is heavily dependent on IT spending by major corporations, organizations and government entities in the markets and regions that we serve. The pace of technological advancement and changes in business requirements and practices of our clients all have a significant impact on the demand for the services that we provide.

Representing more than one-third of our consolidated revenues, our International division operates primarily in Western Europe, but also has offices in China, Russia, Australia and New Zealand. As such, these operations transact business in local currencies of the countries in which they operate. In recent years, generally 50% to 55% of our International division s revenue has been denominated in Euros, 15% to 20% has been denominated in Great Britain Pounds (GBP) and the balance has come from a number of other currencies. Changes in the exchange rates between these foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. For financial reporting purposes, the assets and liabilities of our foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates at period end and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Our results of operations are affected by economic conditions, including macroeconomic conditions, credit market conditions and levels of business confidence. Revenue is driven by our ability to secure new contracts and deliver solutions and services that add value relevant to our clients current needs and challenges. In recent quarters and ongoing for the foreseeable future, we have been affected by significant efforts by our clients (both current and potential) to implement cost-savings initiatives. These initiatives have included going to vendor management systems, taking their business to larger, pure-play offshore vendors and vendor consolidation. In some cases, these initiatives have benefited CIBER, but in others we have lost our revenue stream entirely or seen a decline in our level of revenues with particular clients. The pricing environment continues to be extremely competitive. A number of our competitors are structuring more offshore services into their bids, thereby lowering their pricing to help clients reduce costs, and making it more difficult for us to compete on pricing. We also have global delivery options to offer to our current and potential clients as possible cost savings, and we are expanding our offshore capabilities and increasing the usage of these resources; however, they are on a smaller scale than the offshore offerings of some of our competitors. Another issue which has had and continues to have an impact on our revenues and profitability, involves a much longer sales cycle than we have seen historically, which has been driven by a much slower decision-making process in starting new projects in a variety of industries that we currently serve, or in which we are currently bidding for work. The longer sales cycle increases the cost of our sales efforts and pushes potential revenues and profitability further into the future. Some clients remain cautious, seeking flexibility by shifting to a more phased approach to contracting for work. In connection with our extensive strategic review completed in 2010, we have tightened our standards governing the quality of engagements that we will accept with the goal of growing revenue, increasing margins, improving collectability of receivables and delivering sustained, predictable performance. However, there can be no assurances that we will be successful with such actions. Economic conditions and other factors continue to impact the business operations of many of our clients, their ability to continue to use our services and their financial ability to pay for our services in full. The impact of project cancellations cannot be accurately predicted and bad debt expense will differ from our estimates, and any such events may negatively impact our results of operations.

During the second quarter of 2010, based on a combination of factors, including the current economic environment, our operating results and a sustained decline in our market capitalization, we recorded a \$112.0 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge as a result of our annual goodwill impairment test. In the same quarter, CIBER also expensed \$6.1 million, \$5.0 million of which was for executive charges pertaining to the retirement of our former chief executive officer and the continuing benefits for our founder and former non-executive chairman of the board, as well as \$1.1 million of additional costs incurred related to the leadership changes. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2010, we incurred higher than usual bad debt expenses, and we reversed a large amount of project revenue previously recognized under the percentage-of-completion

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Table of Contents

method due to revised estimates of project completion. These items, along with costs recorded for a few smaller legal matters, totaled \$9.9 million during the fourth quarter and impacted our division operating income as follows: U.S. ERP - \$4.2 million; Federal - \$2.6 million; Custom Solutions \$0.1 million; plus a \$3.0 million impact to corporate expense. Of the \$9.9 million, \$2.7 million impacted revenue and gross profit, \$5.6 million represented bad debt expense and the remainder comprised other various SG&A costs.

Results of Operations Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 - Consolidated

The following table sets forth certain Consolidated Statement of Operations data in dollars and expressed as a percentage of revenue:

	2010		Year Ended December 31,		2009	
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Consulting services	\$	1,025,056	95.7%	\$	992,779	95.7%
Other revenue		46,287	4.3		44,921	4.3
Total revenues	\$	1,071,343	100.0%	\$	1,037,700	100.0%
Gross profit - consulting services	\$	244,701	23.9%	\$	242,615	24.4%
Gross profit - other revenue		17,919	38.7		16,678	37.1
Gross profit - total		262,620	24.5		259,293	25.0
SG&A expenses		249,341	23.3		225,643	21.7
Goodwill impairment		112,000	10.4			
Amortization of intangible assets		4,429	0.4		5,891	0.6
Operating income (loss)	\$	(103,150)	(9.6)%	\$	27,759	2.7%
Net income (loss) attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$	(77,160)	(7.2)%	\$	14,958	1.4%
Consultant utilization		86%			86%	
Average billable headcount		7,575			7,130	

Revenues. Total revenues increased \$33.6 million, or 3%, for 2010 compared with 2009. Constant currency adjusted revenues were approximately \$9 million higher than our reported revenues, representing a 4% increase over 2009. Our June 2010 acquisition of Segmenta A/S (Segmenta) increased our current year revenues by \$10 million. The primary contributions to the increase in current year revenue growth were from our International and U.S. ERP divisions.

Revenue by segment was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		% change		
	2010	2009			
International	\$	385,155	\$	349,834	10.1%

(In thousands)

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Custom Solutions	368,682	372,168	(0.9)
U.S. ERP	133,662	126,443	5.7
Federal	117,545	117,613	(0.1)
IT Outsourcing	76,947	76,341	0.8
Total segment revenues	1,081,991	1,042,399	3.8
Corporate/Inter-segment	(10,648)	(4,699)	n/m
Total revenues	\$ 1,071,343	\$ 1,037,700	3.2%

n/m = not meaningful

Table of Contents

- Constant currency adjusted International division revenues improved 13%. Approximately half of the International division's constant currency adjusted revenue growth related to revenues from our new German-based managed services practice and the Segmenta acquisition completed in June 2010. The remaining improvement was generally due to increased revenues from SAP software related services, particularly in several central European countries. Constant currency adjusted revenues, excluding the impact of acquisition-related revenues, increased 10% between the comparable periods.
- The decline in Custom Solutions' revenues generally related to the ongoing financial impact from a variety of economic issues, such as customer pricing pressures, the implementation of cost-saving initiatives at a number of clients, including vendor management systems, offshore services alternatives, vendor consolidation, the attrition of placements at a few larger customer accounts and the completion of several sizable projects. All of the above resulted in either a decrease in the fees we receive for our services, or decreases in the use of our services. Additionally, we have experienced challenges in obtaining new state and local government contracts and budget issues with new projects in this sector due to the current economic climate. Increased revenues related to recently awarded new or additional work, as well as increasing demand in the healthcare vertical and related to expansion of our global delivery model, all helped to offset most of the overall revenue decrease.
- The overall improvement in total revenues for our U.S. ERP division related to growth in Oracle and SAP projects, particularly due to strong demand in both the public and higher education sectors, as well as an increase in other product revenues related to commissions earned on the sale of IT hardware plus software resales. Projected overruns on a couple of fixed-price projects that are in process at year-end and a project for a financially-distressed client where we stopped recognizing revenue for services being delivered, both negatively impacted our current year revenue growth.
- Increases in sales related to low-margin materials offset the declines in the Federal division's services revenues from the ongoing erosion of revenue related to expired contracts, keeping total revenues basically flat between the comparable years.
- Current year account wins more than offset account losses and decreased product sales to maintain positive revenue growth for our IT Outsourcing division in the current year.

Gross Profit. In total, our gross profit margin decreased 50 basis points to 24.5% for 2010, compared to 25.0% for 2009. Gross margin improvements in our Custom Solutions and IT Outsourcing divisions came from better margins on new projects, plus the completion of several low-margin Custom Solutions' projects. These improvements partially offset the declines in gross profit margin in the remaining divisions related primarily to start up of a new German-based managed services practice, the increased usage of higher-priced subcontractors and overruns on fixed-price projects.

Selling, general and administrative costs. Our SG&A costs increased 160 basis points to 23.3% of revenue for 2010, from 21.7% for 2009. Included in 2009 were costs of \$2.2 million to settle litigation, which represented 20 basis points of SG&A as a percentage of revenue. Excluding these 2009 litigation costs, our SG&A costs increased 180 basis points in 2010 compared with 2009. \$6.1 million, or approximately 60 basis points of the increase, related to executive charges of \$5.0 million accrued in the second quarter of 2010 pertaining to the retirement of our former chief executive officer and the continuing benefits for our founder and former non-executive chairman of the board, as well as \$1.1 million of additional costs incurred related to the leadership changes. Higher bad debt expense in 2010 also accounted for 60 basis points of the increase. Additionally, expansion in our domestic and offshore delivery centers, including India, additional expenses from organizational transition items resulting from the recently adopted strategy of combining North American branch offices, consolidation of the sales and delivery organizations, and investments in sales training and infrastructure, as well as higher management salaries resulting from senior leadership

changes, also contributed to the increase in SG&A as a percentage of revenue in 2010.

Operating income (loss). During the second quarter of 2010, based on a combination of factors, including the current economic environment, our operating results and a sustained decline in our market capitalization, we recorded a \$112.0 million non-cash goodwill impairment charge following our annual goodwill impairment test. After the goodwill impairment charge, CIBER had an operating loss of \$103.2 million for 2010, which also included \$6.1 million related to executive charges and leadership transition costs also recorded in the second quarter of 2010, as well as \$9.9 million of items recorded during the fourth quarter of 2010 primarily related to higher than usual bad debt expenses, the reversal of a large amount of project revenue previously recognized under the percentage-of-completion method and several small legal matters. Costs of \$2.2 million to settle litigation were included in our operating results for 2009. Excluding the 2010 and 2009 specific charges, operating income was \$24.9 million, or 2.3% of total revenue for 2010, compared with \$30.0 million, or 2.9% of total revenue for 2009. The decrease in operating income, excluding these specific charges between the comparable periods, was due to

Table of Contents

increased corporate expenses and decreased segment profitability, primarily in our International, U.S. ERP and Federal divisions.

Operating income (loss) by segment was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		%	2010	2009
	2010	2009	change	% of revenue*	% of revenue*
	(In thousands)				
International	\$ 19,842	\$ 20,107	(1.3)%	5.2%	5.7%
Custom Solutions	25,002	24,125	3.6	6.8	6.5
U.S. ERP	3,445	9,764	(64.7)	2.6	7.7
Federal	1,979	5,994	(67.0)	1.7	5.1
IT Outsourcing	(1,407)	(1,823)	22.8	(1.8)	(2.4)
Total segment operating income	48,861	58,167	(16.0)	4.5	5.6
Corporate expenses	(35,582)	(24,517)		(3.3)	(2.4)
Goodwill impairment	(112,000)			(10.4)	
Amortization of intangible assets	(4,429)	(5,891)		(0.4)	(0.5)
Total operating income (loss)	\$ (103,150)	\$ 27,759		(9.6)%	2.7%

*Segments calculated as a % of segment revenue, all other calculated as a % of total revenue

- International operating income declined primarily due to increased usage of higher-priced subcontractors and a \$3.1 million operating loss in 2010 related to the start up of a new German-based managed services practice, both of which impacted the division's gross profit margin. The gross margin decreases were partially offset by a reduction in SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue mainly related to reduced costs for facilities and equipment.
- Custom Solutions' operating income improved between the comparable periods due to an improvement in gross profit margin stemming from reduced work on a few large, low-margin projects, new higher-margin business and continued growth in lower-cost offshore delivery. The gross profit margin improvement was partially offset by increased SG&A costs primarily related to our expansion in India and also in our domestic delivery centers.
- U.S. ERP operating income decreased primarily due to situations involving two specific problem clients. Gross profit margin was reduced by \$2.0 million related to the reversal of project revenue previously recognized under the percentage-of-completion method due to revised estimates of project completion. Also, we did not recognize \$1.1 million of revenue on a project for a client whose financial condition deteriorated significantly, although we had continued to provide our services. We also recorded \$2.2 million of bad debt expense to provide a full allowance for unpaid accounts receivable related to this financially-distressed client. Overruns on some fixed-price projects and increased usage of higher-priced subcontractors also contributed to the lower 2010 operating income.
- Federal operating income was lower in 2010 due to a reduced gross profit margin resulting from lower margins on renewal business and increased revenue from lower-margin material sales. In addition, our Federal division had \$2.0 million of bad debt expense for a

non-government project in 2010.

- IT Outsourcing operating loss improved due to better gross margins related to increased volume in some accounts and higher usage of lower-priced offshore resources.

- Corporate expenses increased in 2010 mainly due to \$6.1 million of executive charges and leadership transition costs recorded during the second quarter, plus \$3.0 million of fourth quarter expenses that were primarily related to an additional bad debt allowance recorded for our City of New Orleans receivable. Included in 2009 was a \$2.2 million one-time charge for the settlement of litigation. Excluding these 2010 and 2009 charges, corporate expenses increased by approximately \$4.1 million, or 30 basis points, primarily due to increases in salary expense related to management changes and other organization transition-related expenses, as well as increased professional and consulting fees, employee benefit costs and added corporate support services.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.9 million during 2010 compared to 2009. Interest charges related to the estimated contingent consideration for our Segmenta acquisition accounted for \$0.5 million of the increase. The remaining \$0.4 million related to higher interest costs under our Senior Credit Facility that was put into place in mid-2009.

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Table of Contents

Other income, net. Other income, net was \$0.1 million in 2010, down from \$0.3 million in 2009. A small foreign exchange loss in the current year compared with a gain of \$0.3 million in the prior year accounted for all of the decrease.

Income taxes. In 2010, we had a consolidated tax benefit of \$31.8 million relating to our pre-tax loss of \$109.5 million, with an effective tax benefit rate of 29%. In 2009, we had consolidated tax expense of \$7.8 million relating to our pre-tax income of \$22.9 million, with an effective tax expense rate of 34%. Our effective tax rate is significantly impacted by the changes in the amount and the geographic mix of our income and loss. Our 2010 tax rate was impacted by the goodwill impairment charge and lower domestic operating results. In 2010, our domestic pre-tax loss was \$130.7 million and our foreign pre-tax profit was \$21.2 million. Our domestic loss included the \$112.0 million goodwill impairment charge, which was only partially subject to taxation and resulted in a \$30.8 million (27.5%) tax benefit. Our fourth quarter 2010 tax rate also had a \$1.0 million benefit from the utilization of carried forward net operating losses in Europe, which were previously reserved. We estimate our blended Federal and state rate to be approximately 40%. For our significant foreign operations, the local tax rates range from approximately 20% to 33%. Our actual tax expense is also impacted by the amount of non-deductible expenses, which also increases our effective tax rate. For 2011, we are estimating an effective tax rate of 33% to 37%; however, this rate could fluctuate based on the factors discussed above, as well as other items.

For interim periods, we base our tax provision on forecasted book and taxable income for the entire year. As the forecast for the year changes, we adjust our year-to-date tax provision. Our provision for income taxes is based on many factors and is subject to volatility from year to year.

Results of Operations Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 - Consolidated

We translate the results of our foreign operations into U.S. dollars from the relevant local currencies. In periods when the U.S. dollar is weaker, this results in a proportionately larger number of U.S. dollars, and thus helps our results. In U.S. dollar terms, currency rates were favorable for CIBER during the first 3 quarters of 2008. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we saw significant declines in foreign exchange rates as compared to the U.S. dollar. The strength of the U.S. dollar remained fairly consistent throughout the first half of 2009, only to weaken against foreign currencies during the second half of the year, making for a more favorable currency environment for CIBER once again by the end of 2009, as compared to the end of 2008. The negative impact on our financial results related to the strength of the U.S. dollar during the first half of 2009 was partially offset by a weaker U.S. dollar in the second half of the year, resulting in an overall decrease in revenue of approximately \$41 million in 2009 compared to 2008.

The following table sets forth certain Consolidated Statement of Operations data in dollars and expressed as a percentage of revenue:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2009	(Dollars in thousands)		2008
Consulting services	\$ 992,779	95.7%	\$ 1,133,233	95.1%
Other revenue	44,921	4.3	58,334	4.9
Total revenues	\$ 1,037,700	100.0%	\$ 1,191,567	100.0%
Gross profit - consulting services	\$ 242,615	24.4%	\$ 303,427	26.8%
Gross profit - other revenue	16,678	37.1	21,053	36.1
Gross profit - total	259,293	25.0	324,480	27.2

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SG&A expenses	225,643	21.7	264,268	22.2
Amortization of intangible assets	5,891	0.6	6,274	0.5
Operating income	\$ 27,759	2.7%	\$ 53,938	4.5%
Net income attributable to CIBER, Inc.	\$ 14,958	1.4%	\$ 26,884	2.3%
Consultant utilization	86%		87%	
Average billable headcount	7,130		7,395	

Table of Contents

Revenues. Total revenues decreased \$153.9 million, or 13%, for 2009 compared to 2008. Poor economic conditions and the strength of the U.S. dollar against many currencies between the comparable periods were primarily responsible for the decline. Foreign currency rate changes resulted in a reduction in 2009 reported revenue of approximately \$41 million, or 4%, compared with 2008. Constant currency adjusted revenue decreased 9% for 2009 compared to 2008. The global economic downturn, which began late in 2008, led to lower overall demand for IT services and products. Over much of the period from late 2008 and throughout most of 2009, many of our clients and prospects were focused on initiatives to deliver near- and medium-term cost savings, and they continued to exercise caution in launching new IT projects, especially larger ones, during this time frame. Many clients and prospects reduced, delayed or cancelled IT spending over this same time period. We also experienced pricing pressures from existing clients and prospects that were working hard to manage their costs.

Revenue by segment was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		% change
	2009	2008	
	(In thousands)		
International	\$ 349,834	\$ 406,071	(13.8)%
Custom Solutions	372,168	466,208	(20.2)
U.S. ERP	126,443	122,163	3.5
Federal	117,613	127,391	(7.7)
IT Outsourcing	76,341	72,453	5.4
Total segment revenues	1,042,399	1,194,286	(12.7)
Corporate/Inter-segment	(4,699)	(2,719)	n/m
Total revenues	\$ 1,037,700	\$ 1,191,567	(12.9)%

n/m = not meaningful

- Unfavorable foreign currency fluctuations accounted for a 10% decline in our International division's current year revenue results. Constant currency adjusted International division revenue decreased by approximately 4%. Completed projects and delays in customer decisions on new projects slowed revenue contributions in 2009. Client bankruptcy and financial constraints also caused cancellation of, or reductions in some client contracts which negatively impacted the 2009 results.
- Custom Solutions' revenues decreased primarily due to the successful completion of the very large Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission (PTC) project in mid-2008, plus the normal completion of other projects, as well as a number of canceled or delayed projects and staffing reductions on other projects resulting from economic conditions during this period of time. Most significantly, some large clients cut back on the use of our services in 2009 due to strategy decisions. We were unable to close sufficient new contracts, especially larger ones, to offset these reductions.
- U.S. ERP revenues improved over 3% in 2009 compared with 2008. Several large contract wins in late 2008 and early 2009 in our Oracle and SAP practices were primarily responsible for the increase. Partially offsetting these contributions was the successful completion of the implementation phase of the very large PTC project (mentioned above) in mid-2008. We continued to provide support services to the PTC, but at considerably less revenue than during the implementation phase. Additionally, our Technology Solutions group incurred a \$1.7 million reduction in current year revenue due to slower hardware sales related to the weak economy.

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- Federal revenues were down in 2009 as compared to 2008 related to expired contracts that have yet to be replaced. Federal had a large contract that expired at the end of 2008 and was then awarded to a qualified small business. The Federal division was successful in 2009 at winning a number of its expiring contracts where we were eligible to re-compete, but delays in new contract awards have continued to push out improvements in Federal revenues.

- IT Outsourcing revenues increased in 2009 due to account growth at existing customers, plus the addition of several new clients in late 2008 and in 2009, all of which combined more than offset a client bankruptcy, canceled project and reduced scope and spending at several other clients.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. In total, our gross profit margin decreased 220 basis points to 25.0% for 2009 compared with 27.2% for 2008. Gross profit margin on consulting services revenue accounted for all of the decrease, with sizable consulting services margin decreases in all but our U.S. ERP division, which had a significant improvement over 2008 due to the turnaround in our SAP practice from its poor performance in 2008. The significant declines in consulting services gross margins were primarily due to pricing pressures, which reduced pricing on our existing work, as well as lowered pricing for new competitive awards. As customers have reduced, delayed or canceled projects, it was difficult to maintain our normal levels of consultant utilization, which also contributed to the reduction in our gross margin. Our International division also incurred an approximate 2.5% employee wage increase at the beginning of 2009 that we were not able to recover through increased billing rates due to the pricing pressures mentioned above.

Selling, general and administrative costs. We began a number of cost reduction initiatives in the fall of 2008 in response to the deteriorating economic conditions. As a result, our SG&A costs for 2009 declined by \$38.6 million, or 15%, compared with 2008. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A costs were down 50 basis points between the comparable annual periods. Significant cost reductions resulted from the combination of our former Commercial and State & Local Government divisions (now the Custom Solutions division) in 2009; however, reductions were made in all divisions other than IT Outsourcing, which experienced increases in SG&A costs primarily related to additional infrastructure to support revenue growth within that division. Overall, salary reductions represented approximately half of the annual SG&A costs savings, and the remainder was achieved primarily through reductions in a number of other categories such as recruiting, training and meeting expenses and travel costs, in addition to a \$4.7 million decrease in bad debt expense, primarily from fewer client bankruptcies in 2009 compared with 2008.

Operating income. The 220 basis point reduction in our gross profit margin, partially offset by a 50 basis point savings in our SG&A costs, resulted in a decrease in our operating income margin to 2.7% for 2009 compared to 4.5% for 2008.

Operating income by segment was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		%	2009	2008
	2009	2008	change	% of revenue*	% of revenue*
	(In thousands)				
International	\$ 20,107	\$ 30,795	(34.7)%	5.7%	7.6%
Custom Solutions	24,125	45,170	(46.6)	6.5	9.7
U.S. ERP	9,764	1,196	716.4	7.7	1.0
Federal	5,994	8,682	(31.0)	5.1	6.8
IT Outsourcing	(1,823)	(244)	(647.1)	(2.4)	(0.3)
Total segment operating income	58,167	85,599	(32.0)	5.6	7.1
Corporate expenses	(24,517)	(25,387)		(2.4)	(2.1)
Amortization of intangible assets	(5,891)	(6,274)		(0.5)	(0.5)
Total operating income	\$ 27,759	\$ 53,938		2.7%	4.5%

*Segments calculated as a % of segment revenue, all other calculated as a % of total revenue

- International operating income declined due to the significant reduction in services gross profit margins stemming from lower consultant utilization and increased consultant wages, as well as some customer-induced pricing pressures. A considerable reduction in SG&A costs due to lower overhead personnel costs, plus lower recruiting and travel expenses, as well as reduced bad debt expense helped to partially

offset the gross margin decline.

- Custom Solutions operating income decreased due to a substantial reduction in consulting services gross margin resulting primarily from higher-margin projects that ended or were canceled and downward pricing pressure from both existing customers and new clients. In addition, some lower-margin, fixed-price projects also contributed to the margin decrease. Additionally, although SG&A costs decreased \$14.0 million in this division between the comparable years as we successfully reduced direct and overhead labor costs, we could not adjust these costs as quickly as our revenue was adjusting downward. Therefore, SG&A costs as a percentage of revenue increased between the comparable periods, in part due to labor costs not reducing quickly enough, as well as increased costs for bad debt expense and higher rent expense in India.

Table of Contents

- The U.S. ERP division had significantly improved operating income in 2009 over 2008 related to improvements in both consulting services gross profit margin and reduced SG&A expenses in total dollars and as a percentage of revenue. The gross profit margin increase was led by a significant turnaround in our SAP practice related to improved consultant utilization, cost reductions and completion of a large, low-margin fixed-price contract.
- Federal s operating income was down due to the erosion of gross profit margin as revenues and consultant utilization decreased and new and re-compete projects were priced at lower margins than the projects they were replacing due to competitive market conditions. Additionally, the division was not able to fully offset its decreased revenue with reductions in costs as it continued to build the infrastructure required to compete for major prime contracts.
- IT Outsourcing s operating loss increased due to both a reduction in consulting services gross profit margin, as well as an increase in SG&A costs as a percentage of revenue. This division had some fixed-cost utilization issues following a late 2008, large customer bankruptcy that prevented it from reducing its costs when the related revenue was lost. Additional infrastructure costs to accommodate future revenue growth caused most of the increase in SG&A costs.
- Corporate expenses decreased 3% as primarily salary-related cost-cutting measures were partially offset by significantly increased expenses related to the \$2.2 million paid in the third quarter to settle a lawsuit, including attorney fees, as well as increased share-based compensation expenses and increased costs related to our new corporate headquarters.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$7.7 million during 2009, compared to 2008; \$4.3 million of which related to our convertible debt, which was fully retired in December 2008. The remaining decrease was primarily due to lower average borrowings during 2009 and, to a lesser extent, due to lower average interest rates.

Other income (expense), net. Other income, net was \$0.3 million in 2009, compared to other expense, net of \$1.4 million in 2008. Our foreign exchange transaction gains/losses accounted for a \$2.8 million improvement between the comparable periods. Offsetting the improvement from foreign exchange results was a \$1.3 million gain on the retirement of our convertible debentures during 2008 with no similar gain in 2009.

Income taxes. Our effective tax rate increased to 34.0% for 2009, compared to 30.3% for 2008, primarily due to additional U.S. taxes of approximately \$1 million on a one-time repatriation of cash to the U.S.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2010, we had working capital of \$132.4 million and a current ratio of 1.6:1, compared to working capital of \$136.9 million and a current ratio of 1.8:1 at December 31, 2009. Historically, we have used our operating cash flows, available cash reserves and borrowings, as well as periodic sales of our common stock to finance ongoing operations and business combinations. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents, our expected operating cash flow and our available Senior Credit Facility will be sufficient to finance our working capital needs

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through at least the next year.

	2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009		2008
		(In thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	\$ 35,121	\$ 81,547	\$ 92,171	
Investing activities	(17,570)	(13,389)	(22,237)	
Financing activities	(13,379)	(52,583)	(49,932)	
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash	(2,267)	3,000	(2,870)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,905	\$ 18,575	\$ 17,132	

Our balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$69.3 million at December 31, 2010, compared to a balance of \$67.4 million at December 31, 2009. Typically, most of our cash balance is maintained by our foreign subsidiaries and such cash is not readily available for use by our domestic operations. Any return of cash from our foreign subsidiaries is not planned for the

Table of Contents

foreseeable future and would likely result in significant tax consequences. Our domestic cash balances are used daily to reduce our outstanding balance on our Senior Credit Facility.

Operating activities. Cash provided by operating activities was \$35.1 million in 2010, compared with \$81.5 million and \$92.2 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Reduced earnings and changes in normal short-term working capital items, primarily accounts receivable, contributed to the overall reduction in cash from operations during 2010 as compared to the prior years. Our working capital fluctuates significantly due to changes in accounts receivable (discussed below), as well as due to the timing of our domestic payroll and accounts payable processing cycles with regard to month-end dates and other seasonal factors. During 2010 and 2009, our domestic operations generated \$19.2 million and \$45.0 million, respectively, of cash from operations while our International operations generated cash from operations of \$15.9 million and \$36.5 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Typically, the seasonality of our business in many European countries results in negative cash from operations in the early part of the year with improvements in the second half of the year. Cash flow from European receivables and payables are typically maximized in the fourth quarter, and annual bonuses are paid during the first quarter.

Total accounts receivable increased to \$239.2 million at December 31, 2010, from \$213.1 million at December 31, 2009. Total accounts receivable days sales outstanding (DSO) was 62 days at December 31, 2010, compared to 61 days at December 31, 2009. Increased revenues during the fourth quarter of 2010, primarily from domestic product sales on which we record net commission revenue, as well as from our International division, helped increase our accounts receivable balance at December 31, 2010, as compared to the prior year. During 2010, our domestic accounts receivable was negatively impacted by the timing of billing milestones on certain larger, fixed-priced contracts. We have experienced several delays in customer acceptance of applicable milestones, thereby limiting our ability to bill for our services. At December 31, 2010, our unbilled accounts receivable for costs and earnings in excess of billings totaled \$31.5 million, which was an increase of \$15.7 million from the prior year. In addition, economic conditions and other factors have negatively affected the business conditions of many of our clients, including those in the public sector, resulting in payment delays and, in some cases, increased bad debt provisions for CIBER. Our International division typically experiences slower receivable payments during the first half of the year with improvement in the second half of the year, and with their lowest DSO levels typically occurring in December. Changes in accounts receivable have a significant impact on our cash flow. Items that can affect our accounts receivable DSO include: contractual payment terms, client payment patterns (including approval or processing delays and cash management), client mix (public vs. private), fluctuations in the level of IT product sales and the effectiveness of our collection efforts. Many of the individual reasons are outside of our control and, as a result, it is normal for our DSO to fluctuate from period to period, affecting our liquidity.

Accrued compensation and related liabilities fluctuate from period to period based on a couple of primary factors, including the timing of our normal bi-weekly U.S. payroll cycle and the timing of variable compensation payments. Our annual bonuses are typically accrued throughout the year and paid in the first quarter of the following year, causing some fluctuation from quarter to quarter. Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities typically fluctuate based on when we receive actual vendor invoices and when they are paid. The largest of such items typically relates to vendor payments for IT hardware and software products that we resell and payments to services-related subcontractors.

Investing activities. Investing activities are primarily comprised of cash paid for acquisitions and purchases of property and equipment. In 2010, we acquired Segmenta A/S, located in Denmark, for \$3.5 million, plus we have accrued contingent consideration of \$5.1 million related to this acquisition at December 31, 2010. In 2009, we acquired India-based Iteamic Pvt. Ltd. for \$4.3 million and in 2008 we spent \$7.8 million primarily for the acquisition of a Norwegian SAP consultancy and a noncontrolling interest in one of our European subsidiaries. Spending on property and equipment was \$14.0 million during 2010, compared with \$9.1 million in 2009 and \$14.7 million in 2008. Generally, our capital spending is primarily for technology equipment and software and to support our global employee base, as well as our management and corporate support infrastructure. Larger capital spending projects typically relate to periodic investments in our client support-based infrastructure for our domestic and offshore delivery centers and data center operations, and such investments will fluctuate from period to period. In 2011, we plan to expand our delivery center operations in India, which we estimate will cost up to \$5 million, as well as make other capital investments to begin enhancing our information management systems, develop management and sales tools and work on unifying our systems globally.

Financing activities. Typically, our most significant financing activities consist of the borrowings and payments under the revolving credit portion of our Senior Credit Facility. This fluctuates based on cash provided by, or used in, our domestic operations during the period as our cash receipts and disbursements are linked to the revolving credit facility. During 2010, we had net payments on our long-term debt of \$11.1 million compared to net payments of \$69.5 million in 2009 and net borrowings of \$109.0 million in 2008. In 2009, we used the cash proceeds of \$23.2 million from the sale of our common stock, as well as the positive cash flow generated by our operating activities and existing cash balances to pay down our long-term debt balance. The net borrowings in 2008 were primarily used to retire our convertible debentures. During the year ended

Table of Contents

December 31, 2008, we used \$149.5 million of cash for this purpose, resulting in gains on retirement of debt of approximately \$2.1 million. In 2008, we also had an outflow of \$4.3 million related to the settlement of cross-currency interest rate swaps.

Senior Credit Facility. CIBER has a senior credit agreement with several financial institutions as lenders and Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent (the Senior Credit Facility) that matures on August 20, 2012. The credit available under the Senior Credit Facility may be used for the working capital needs and general corporate purposes of the Company. The Senior Credit Facility provides for an \$85 million revolving line of credit and a term loan. The term loan balance at December 31, 2010, was \$37.5 million. The term loan requires quarterly principal reductions of \$2.5 million, and therefore \$10 million of our total obligation is classified as a current liability. CIBER's remaining obligation under the Senior Credit Facility is classified as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheets. While we intend to amend, extend or replace this facility, unless we are able to do so through bank financing or another form of cash infusion such as stock issuance or issuance of debentures, the obligations under the Senior Credit Facility would need to be reclassified to short-term debt as of September 30, 2011. The Senior Credit Facility was subsequently amended on February 18, 2011, to modify certain financial covenants effective as of December 31, 2010, as well as modify other provisions. A summary of the material provisions of the amended Senior Credit Facility follows.

The Senior Credit Facility is subject to mandatory prepayments (and commitment reductions) in amounts equal to the net cash proceeds of any asset disposition, event of loss, extraordinary receipts, issuance or incurrence of indebtedness and issuance of equity, subject in each case as appropriate to thresholds and other exceptions and definitions as specified in the credit agreement. CIBER's obligations under the Senior Credit Facility are secured by all of CIBER's present and future domestic tangible and intangible assets, as well as a pledge of 66% of the capital stock of CIBER's direct foreign subsidiaries.

Subject to applicable conditions, we may elect interest rates on our Senior Credit Facility borrowings calculated by reference to either the Bank of America prime lending rate (Prime) plus a margin that ranges from 1.75% to 2.50%, or a London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for one, three or six month maturities, plus a margin that ranges from 2.75% to 3.50%. The applicable margins on our Prime loans and LIBOR loans are determined by reference to our current consolidated total leverage ratio. We are also required to pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the Senior Credit Facility. The Senior Credit Facility and the related loan documents provide for the payment of other specified recurring fees and expenses, including administrative agent fees, letter of credit and other fees. We currently have an interest rate swap that matures on March 31, 2012, which converts \$25.0 million of our borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility from a variable-rate instrument into a 1.77% fixed-rate instrument, plus the applicable margin. At December 31, 2010, our weighted average interest rate on our outstanding borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility, including the interest swap, was 4.17%.

The terms of the Senior Credit Facility, as amended, include among other provisions, specific limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness and liens, stock repurchases, investments, guarantees, mergers, dispositions and acquisitions, and a prohibition on the payment of any dividends. The Senior Credit Facility also contains certain financial covenants, including: 1) a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio; 2) a minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio; 3) a minimum EBITDA; and 4) an asset coverage test. A summary of these financial covenants is as follows:

- The maximum consolidated total leverage ratio (Funded Debt divided by EBITDA) may not be greater than 2.25 to 1.00 on December 31, 2010. The maximum leverage ratio increases to 2.50 to 1.00 on March 31, 2011, reduces to 2.25 to 1.00 on December 31, 2011, and reduces to 2.00 to 1.00 on June 30, 2012.

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- The minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio (EBITDA minus capital expenditures divided by the sum of tax expense plus interest expense plus scheduled funded debt payments plus any restricted payments) must be not less than 1.25 to 1.00. Capital expenditures for 2011 exclude up to \$5 million in connection with the expansion of our India facilities.
- We must maintain twelve-month consolidated EBITDA of at least \$44 million on December 31, 2010, at least \$40 million on March 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, and at least \$45 million thereafter.
- Under the asset coverage test, the aggregate amount of loans advanced under the Senior Credit Facility shall, at any time, not exceed an amount equal to 80% of all of our net accounts receivable.

Certain elements of these ratios are defined below:

- Funded Debt includes borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility, any other bank debt plus the face amount of any outstanding Letters of Credit, as well as any earn-out and capitalized lease arrangements.

Table of Contents

- EBITDA represents the sum of net income (or net loss), net interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation expense, amortization expense, share-based compensation expense, cash separation costs (not to exceed \$6.4 million) and other cash transitional costs (not to exceed \$1.0 million) related to the departure of our former Chief Executive Officer and former non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, non-cash goodwill impairment charges not to exceed \$112.0 million in the aggregate, plus up to \$10.0 million of charges taken during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, primarily related to accounts receivable and unbilled revenue balances, as well as several other legal settlement items, measured over the twelve-month period ending as of the end of each fiscal quarter.

We are required to be in compliance with the financial covenants at the end of each calendar quarter, and we were in compliance with these financial covenants as of December 31, 2010, with the following calculations for our financial covenant ratios:

Consolidated total leverage ratio 2.08 to 1.00 (maximum permitted 2.25 to 1.00)

Consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio 1.47 to 1.00 (minimum permitted 1.25 to 1.00)

Consolidated EBITDA - \$45.3 million (minimum permitted - \$44 million)

Asset Coverage Test - \$93.1 million (not to exceed \$191.4 million)

Based on management's current estimates, we do not currently believe a covenant violation to be probable of occurring for at least the next 12 months. However, given the current volatile economic conditions, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be in compliance with these bank covenants. If a covenant violation were to occur, we believe that we would be able to obtain a waiver or amendment from our credit group. Any such waiver or amendment would come at additional costs to CIBER and such costs could be material. We believe that other sources of credit or financing would be available to us; however, we cannot predict at this time what types of credit or financing will be available in the future, or the costs of such credit or financing.

At December 31, 2010, we had outstanding borrowings of \$87.2 million under the Senior Credit Facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any reportable off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The contractual obligations presented in the table below represent our estimates of future payments under fixed contractual obligations and commitments. Changes in our business needs, cancellation provisions, changing interest rates and other factors may result in actual payments differing from these estimates. We cannot provide certainty regarding the timing and amounts of payments. We have presented below a

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summary of the most significant assumptions used in our information within the context of our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The following table is a summary of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

	Total	2011	Payments due by period 2012-2013 (In thousands)		2014-2015	Thereafter
Principal payments on long-term debt	\$ 88,352	\$ 10,473	\$ 77,875	\$ 4		\$
Interest payments on long-term debt(1)	5,486	3,482	2,004			
Operating leases(2)	88,201	26,755	35,855	13,542		12,049
Purchase obligations	37	35	2			
Total(3)	\$ 182,076	\$ 40,745	\$ 115,736	\$ 13,546		\$ 12,049

(1) Interest payments were calculated based on terms of the related agreements and effective interest rates as of December 31, 2010, for our borrowings.

(2) Includes operating leases for all office locations, automobiles and office equipment.

(3) At December 31, 2010, we had gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$7.4 million. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when a cash settlement, if any, with the appropriate taxing authority may occur; as such, our unrecognized tax benefits are not included in the table above.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. We continually evaluate our estimates, judgments and assumptions based on available information and experience. We believe that our estimates, judgments and assumptions are reasonable based on information available to us at the time they are made. To the extent there are differences between our estimates, judgments and assumptions and actual results, our financial statements will be affected. Such differences may be material to our financial statements. The accounting policies that reflect our more significant estimates, judgments and assumptions are described below.

Revenue recognition CIBER earns revenue primarily from providing IT services to its clients, and to a much lesser extent, from the sale and resale of IT hardware and software products. CIBER's consulting services revenue comes from three primary sources: (1) technology integration services where we design, build and implement new or enhanced system applications and related processes; (2) general IT consulting services, such as system selection or assessment, feasibility studies, training and staffing; and (3) outsourcing and managed IT services in which we manage, staff, maintain, host or otherwise run solutions and/or systems provided to our customers. Contracts for these services have different terms based on the scope, deliverables and complexity of the engagement, which requires management to make judgments and estimates in recognizing revenue. Fees for these contracts may be in the form of time-and-materials or fixed-price billings. The majority of our consulting services revenue is recognized under time-and-materials contracts as hours and costs are incurred. Consulting services revenue also includes project-related reimbursable expenses for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses separately billed to clients.

Revenue for technology integration consulting services where we design/redesign, build and implement new or enhanced systems applications and related processes for our clients is generally recognized based on the percentage-of-completion method. Under the percentage-of-completion method, management estimates the percentage of completion based upon the contract costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated contract costs. If the total cost estimate exceeds revenue, we accrue for the estimated loss immediately. The use of the percentage-of-completion method requires significant judgment relative to estimating total contract revenue and costs, including assumptions as to the length of time to complete the project, the nature and complexity of the work to be performed and anticipated changes in estimated costs. Estimates of total contract costs are continuously monitored during the term of the contract and recorded revenues and costs are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Such revisions may result in increases or decreases to revenue and income and are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the periods in which they are first identified.

Revenue for general IT consulting services is recognized as work is performed and amounts are earned. We consider amounts to be earned once evidence of an arrangement has been obtained, services are delivered, fees are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. For contracts with fees based on time-and-materials or cost-plus, we recognize revenue over the period of performance. For fixed-price contracts, depending on the specific contractual provisions and nature of the deliverables, revenue may be recognized on a proportional performance model based on level-of-effort, as milestones are achieved or when final deliverables have been provided.

Outsourcing and managed IT services arrangements typically span several years. Revenue from time-and-materials contracts is recognized as the services are performed. Revenue from unit-priced contracts is recognized as transactions are processed based on objective measures of output. Revenue from fixed-price contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis, unless revenues are earned and obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. Costs related to delivering outsourcing and managed services are expensed as incurred, with the exception of labor and other direct costs related to the set-up of processes, personnel and systems, which are deferred during the transition period and expensed evenly over the period services are provided. Amounts billable to the client for transition or set-up activities, which do not have standalone value, are also deferred and recognized as revenue evenly over the period that the managed services are provided.

We sometimes enter into arrangements (excluding software license arrangements) with customers that purchase multiple services, or a combination of services and IT hardware products, from us at the same time, referred to as multiple-element arrangements. Each element within a multiple-element arrangement is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting provided that the delivered services or products have value to the customer on a standalone basis. We consider a deliverable element to have standalone value if the service or product is sold separately by us or another vendor or could be resold by the customer. For our multiple-element arrangements, the arrangement consideration is allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverable elements on the basis of their relative selling price (the relative selling price method). When applying the relative selling price method, the selling price for each deliverable is determined using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of selling price if it exists; otherwise, third-party evidence (TPE) of selling price is used. If neither VSOE nor TPE of selling

Table of Contents

price exists for a deliverable, then we use our best estimate of the selling price (ESP) for that deliverable when applying the relative selling price method. Since our services are typically customized to each client's specific needs, VSOE and TPE are generally not available. We determine ESP for purposes of allocating the arrangement by considering several external and internal factors including, but not limited to, pricing practices, margin objectives, competition, geographies in which we offer our products and services, and internal costs. As the result of new accounting guidance, we adopted the use of ESP in 2010 and this change was not material to our financial results. We limit the amount of revenue recognized for delivered elements to an amount that is not contingent upon future delivery of additional services or products.

Other revenue primarily includes resale of third-party IT hardware and software products, commissions on sales of IT products and, to a lesser extent, sales of proprietary software products. Revenue related to the sale of IT products is generally recognized when the products are shipped or if applicable, when delivered and installed in accordance with the terms of the sale. Where we are the re-marketer of certain IT products, commission revenue is recognized when the products are drop-shipped from the vendor to the customer. Our commission revenue represents the sales price to the customer less the cost paid to the vendor. Some software license arrangements also include implementation services and/or post-contract customer support. In such multi-element software arrangements, if the criteria are met, revenue is recognized based on the VSOE of the fair value of each element. If a software license arrangement containing multiple elements does not qualify for separate accounting for the implementation services, then the software license revenue and the related costs of third-party software products are generally recognized together with the software implementation services using the percentage-of-completion method. Revenue for software post-contract support is recognized ratably over the term of the related agreement.

Unbilled accounts receivable represent amounts recognized as revenue based on services performed in advance of billings in accordance with contract terms. Under our typical time-and-materials billing arrangement, we bill our customers on a regularly scheduled basis, such as biweekly or monthly. At the end of each accounting period, we accrue revenue for services performed since the last billing cycle. These unbilled amounts are generally billed the following month. Unbilled accounts receivable also arise when percentage-of-completion accounting is used and costs plus estimated contract earnings exceed billings. Such amounts are billed at specific milestone dates or at contract completion. Management expects all unbilled accounts receivable to be collected within one year of the balance sheet date. Billings in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue and are primarily comprised of deferred software support revenue.

Goodwill We perform our annual impairment analysis of goodwill as of June 30 each year or more often if there are indicators of impairment present. We test each of our reporting units for goodwill impairment. Our reporting units are the same as our operating divisions and reporting segments. The goodwill impairment test requires a two-step process. The first step consists of comparing the estimated fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, then it is not considered impaired and no further analysis is required. If step one indicates that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, then impairment potentially exists and the second step is performed to measure the amount of goodwill impairment. Goodwill impairment exists when the estimated implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill is less than its carrying value.

We compared the carrying value of each of our five reporting units to its estimated fair value at June 30, 2010. We estimated the fair value of each of our reporting units based on a weighting of both the income approach and the market approach. The discounted cash flows for each reporting unit that served as the primary basis for the income approach were based on discrete financial forecasts developed by management. Cash flows beyond the discrete forecast period of five years were estimated using the perpetuity growth method calculation. The average annual revenue growth rates forecasted for each reporting unit for the first five years of our projections ranged between 5% and 20%, with an overall weighted average of 7%. We project operating profit margins to return to historical norms by 2012 in the individual reporting units as we expect the IT industry to recover over the next few years, and we expect to obtain margin benefits from a number of internal initiatives. The terminal value was calculated assuming projected growth rates of 3% after five years, which reflects our estimate of minimum long-term growth in IT spending. The income approach valuations also included reporting unit cash flow discount rates, which represented each reporting unit's estimated weighted average cost of capital and ranged from 12% to 14%. The market approach applied pricing multiples derived from publicly-traded companies that are comparable to the respective reporting unit to determine its value. We utilized enterprise value/revenue multiples ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 and enterprise value/EBITDA multiples ranging from 4.2 to 6.8 in order to value each of our reporting units under the market approach. Also, the fair value under the market approach included a control premium of 30%. The control premium was

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determined based on a review of comparative market transactions. Publicly-available information regarding our market capitalization was also considered in assessing the reasonableness of the cumulative fair values of our reporting units.

As a result of the first step of our goodwill impairment test as of June 30, 2010, we estimated that the fair value for our International, U.S. ERP and IT Outsourcing reporting units exceeded their carrying amounts by 79%, 31% and 41%, respectively, thus no impairment was indicated. We also determined that the estimated fair values of our Custom Solutions and

Table of Contents

Federal reporting units were less than their respective carrying amounts by 3% and 23%, respectively, indicating impairment may exist for these divisions.

Because indicators of impairment existed for our Custom Solutions and Federal reporting units, we performed the second step of the test to determine the implied fair value of goodwill for each reporting unit. The estimated implied fair value of goodwill was determined in a consistent manner utilized to estimate the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. As a result, we calculated the estimated fair value of certain non-recorded assets, including customer relationships and trade name. The implied fair value of goodwill was measured as the excess of the estimated fair value of each reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities. The impairment loss for each reporting unit was measured by the amount that the carrying value of goodwill exceeded the implied fair value of the goodwill. Based on this assessment, we recorded an impairment charge of \$112.0 million (\$82.0 million for Custom Solutions and \$30.0 million for Federal) in 2010, which represented 50% of the Custom Solutions and 40% of the Federal reporting units' goodwill prior to the impairment charge, respectively.

The impairment charge is primarily a result of the impact that the depressed economic environment had on overall equity values and its negative impact on our operations and forecasted cash flows, as well as the sustained decline in our market capitalization. We have adjusted our forecasted cash flows and the other assumptions used to calculate the estimated fair value of our reporting units to account for our beliefs and expectations of the current macro-economic environment. While we believe our estimates are appropriate based on our view of current business trends, as discussed further below, no assurance can be provided that additional impairment charges will not be required in the future.

We currently have a remaining goodwill balance of \$338.9 million at December 31, 2010. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill is subjective and requires significant judgment at many points during the analysis. In estimating the fair value of the reporting units for the purpose of our annual or periodic goodwill impairment analysis, we make estimates and judgments about the future cash flows of the reporting units, including estimated growth rates and assumptions about the economic environment. Although our cash flow forecasts are based on assumptions that are consistent with the plans and estimates we are using to manage the underlying reporting units, there is significant judgment in determining the cash flows attributable to these reporting units. In addition, we make certain judgments about allocating shared assets, such as cash and property and equipment, to the balance sheet for the reporting units. We also consider our market capitalization, adjusted for unallocated monetary assets such as cash, debt, a control premium and other factors determined by management. As a result, several factors could result in the impairment of a material amount of our goodwill balance in future periods, including, but not limited to:

(1) Further weakening of the global economy, continued weakness in the IT services industry, or failure of CIBER to reach our internal forecasts could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted levels of cash flows and reduce the estimated discounted cash flow value of our reporting units;

(2) A decline in our stock price and resulting market capitalization, if we determine that the decline is sustained and is indicative of a reduction in the fair value of any of our reporting units below their carrying values.

Adverse changes in our market capitalization, long-term forecasts and industry growth rates could result in additional impairment charges being recorded in future periods for goodwill attributed to our Custom Solutions, Federal or other reporting units. Any future impairment charges would adversely affect our results of operations for those periods.

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Income taxes Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide income tax provision. As a global company, we calculate and provide for income taxes in each of the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. This involves estimating current tax exposures in each jurisdiction, as well as making judgments regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets. We calculate our current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from the actual results reflected in income tax returns filed during the subsequent year. Adjustments based on filed returns are generally recorded in the period when the tax returns are filed. We apply an estimated annual effective tax rate to our quarterly operating results to determine the provision for income tax expense. In the event there is a significant unusual or infrequent item recognized in our quarterly operating results, the tax attributable to that item is recorded in the interim period in which it occurs. Changes in the geographic mix or estimated level of annual income before taxes will affect our overall effective tax rate.

We are regularly audited by various taxing authorities, and sometimes these audits result in proposed assessments where the ultimate resolution may result in us owing additional taxes plus interest and possible penalties. Tax exposures can involve complex issues and may require an extended period to resolve. We establish reserves when, despite our belief that our tax return positions are appropriate and supportable under local tax law, we believe it is more likely than not that all or some

Table of Contents

portion of a tax benefit will not be realized as the result of an audit. We evaluate these reserves each quarter and adjust the reserves and the related interest in light of changing facts and circumstances regarding the estimates of tax benefits to be realized, such as the progress of a tax audit or the expiration of a statute of limitations. We believe the estimates and assumptions used to support our evaluation of tax benefit realization are reasonable. However, final determinations of prior-year tax liabilities, either by settlement with tax authorities or expiration of statutes of limitations, could be materially different from estimates reflected in assets and liabilities and historical income tax provisions. The outcome of these final determinations could have a material effect on our income tax provision, net income or cash flows in the period in which that determination is made. We believe our tax positions comply with applicable tax law and that we have adequately provided for any known tax contingencies.

No taxes have been provided on undistributed foreign earnings that are planned to be indefinitely reinvested. If future events, including material changes in estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements, necessitate that these earnings be distributed, an additional provision for withholding taxes may apply, which could materially affect our future effective tax rate.

Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount we estimate to be sufficient to cover the risk of collecting less than full payment on our receivables. At December 31, 2010, we had gross accounts receivable of \$248.6 million and our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$9.4 million. Our allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon specific identification of probable losses. We review our accounts receivable and reassess our estimates of collectability each quarter. Historically, our bad debt expense has been a very small percentage of our total revenue, as most of our revenues are from large, credit-worthy Global 2000 blue-chip companies and government agencies. Since 2008, as global economic conditions worsened, and we have taken on certain riskier clients, we have experienced a higher number of client bankruptcies, clients with financial difficulties and clients refusing to pay for services. Our bad debt expense was \$8.4 million, \$2.3 million and \$7.0 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2010, five clients accounted for 82% of our total bad debt expense. If our clients' financial condition or liquidity were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, or if customers were to express dissatisfaction with the services we have provided, additional allowances may be required. Such items are very difficult to predict and require significant management judgment.

Accrued compensation and certain other accrued liabilities Employee compensation costs are our largest expense category. We have several different variable compensation programs, which are highly dependent on estimates and judgments, particularly at interim reporting dates. Some programs are discretionary, while others have quantifiable performance metrics. Certain programs are annual, while others are quarterly or monthly. Often actual compensation amounts cannot be determined until after our results are reported. We believe we make reasonable estimates and judgments using all significant information available. In addition, the process to estimate the fair value of share-based compensation also involves various assumptions, inputs and judgments. We estimate the amounts required for incurred but not reported health claims under our self-insured employee benefit programs. Our accrual for health costs is based on historical experience and specific claim activity and actual amounts may vary. In connection with an acquisition, we have agreed to certain possible future contingent consideration to be paid to the sellers based upon the financial performance of the acquired operations during the 36-month period after the acquisition. We are required to estimate the value of such contingent consideration. We estimate the contingent consideration liability based on a probability-weighted approach derived from management's own estimates of profitability and sales targets. In the ordinary course of business, we are currently involved in various claims and legal proceedings. We periodically review the status of each significant matter and assess our potential financial exposure. If the potential loss from any claim or legal proceeding is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the estimated loss. We use significant judgment in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether an exposure is reasonably estimable. Because of uncertainties related to these matters, accruals are based only on the best information at that time. As additional information becomes available, we reassess the potential liability related to our pending claims and litigation and may revise our estimates. Such revisions in the estimates of potential liabilities could have a material impact on our financial position and results of operations. We expense legal fees as incurred.

Other intangible assets In connection with our acquisitions, we are required to recognize other intangible assets separate and apart from goodwill, if such assets arise from contractual or other legal rights or if such assets are separable from the acquired business. Other intangible assets primarily include, among other things, customer-related assets such as order backlog, customer contracts and customer relationships.

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Determining a fair value for such items requires a high degree of judgment, assumptions and estimates. We often use third parties to assist us with such valuations. In addition, these intangible assets are amortized over our best estimate of their useful life.

Table of Contents

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We believe our exposure to other market risks is immaterial.

During 2010, approximately 37.2%, or \$398 million of our total revenue was attributable to our foreign operations. Using sensitivity analysis, a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against all currencies would change total revenue by 3.7%, or \$40 million. A portion of this fluctuation would be offset by expenses incurred in local currency. Additionally, we have exposure to changes in foreign currency rates related to short-term inter-company transactions with our foreign subsidiaries and from client receivables in different currencies. Foreign sales are mostly made by our foreign subsidiaries in their respective countries and are typically denominated in the local currency of each country. Our foreign subsidiaries incur most of their expenses in their local currency as well, which helps minimize our risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

Our exposure to changes in interest rates arises primarily because our indebtedness under our Senior Credit Facility has a variable interest rate. At December 31, 2010, our outstanding borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility were \$87.2 million. We currently have an interest rate swap that matures on March 31, 2012, which converts \$25.0 million of our borrowings under our Senior Credit Facility from a variable-rate instrument into a 1.77% fixed-rate instrument, plus the applicable margin. At December 31, 2010, our weighted average interest rate on our outstanding borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility, including the interest swap, was 4.17%. Assuming \$87.2 million of outstanding borrowings, of which \$25.0 million is fixed-rate due to the interest rate swap, a 1% increase in interest rates would result in approximately \$0.6 million of additional interest expense.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The following consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Statements of Operations Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of CIBER, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CIBER, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 25, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 25, 2011

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations***(In thousands, except per share amounts)*

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
REVENUES			
Consulting services	\$ 1,025,056	\$ 992,779	\$ 1,133,233
Other revenue	46,287	44,921	58,334
Total revenues	1,071,343	1,037,700	1,191,567
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Cost of consulting services	780,355	750,164	829,806
Cost of other revenue	28,368	28,243	37,281
Selling, general and administrative	249,341	225,643	264,268
Goodwill impairment	112,000		
Amortization of intangible assets	4,429	5,891	6,274
Total operating expenses	1,174,493	1,009,941	1,137,629
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(103,150)	27,759	53,938
Interest income	617	994	1,253
Interest expense	(7,044)	(6,180)	(13,854)
Other income (expense), net	65	338	(1,444)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(109,512)	22,911	39,893
Income tax expense (benefit)	(31,822)	7,795	12,080
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME (LOSS)	(77,690)	15,116	27,813
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(530)	158	929
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO CIBER, INC.	\$ (77,160)	\$ 14,958	\$ 26,884
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.45
Diluted	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.45
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	69,626	67,996	60,092
Diluted	69,626	68,107	60,389

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands, except per share amounts)*

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,329	\$ 67,424
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$9,413 and \$3,192, respectively	239,214	213,100
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	25,396	22,727
Deferred income taxes	11,373	6,627
Total current assets	345,312	309,878
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$60,732 and \$57,958, respectively	26,443	24,830
Goodwill	338,908	450,739
Other intangible assets, net	2,357	5,159
Other assets	9,344	12,650
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 722,364	\$ 803,256
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 10,473	\$ 10,697
Accounts payable	49,835	33,981
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	72,918	65,747
Deferred revenue	21,194	17,634
Income taxes payable	9,760	10,402
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	48,768	34,563
Total current liabilities	212,948	173,024
Long-term debt	77,879	87,500
Deferred income taxes	6,159	36,486
Other long-term liabilities	5,878	
Total liabilities	302,864	297,010
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
CIBER, Inc. shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, no shares issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, 74,487 shares issued	745	745
Treasury stock, at cost, 4,363 and 5,005 shares, respectively	(25,003)	(30,069)
Additional paid-in capital	325,177	322,999
Retained earnings	118,113	199,668
Accumulated other comprehensive income	661	12,193
Total CIBER, Inc. shareholders' equity	419,693	505,536
Noncontrolling interests	(193)	710
Total equity	419,500	506,246

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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$	722,364	\$	803,256
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity***(In thousands)*

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Noncontrolling	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Other	Interests	Shareholders
					Capital		Comprehensive		Equity
							Income (Loss)		
BALANCES AT JANUARY 1, 2008	64,705	\$ 647	(3,958)	\$ (29,284)	\$ 294,361	\$ 162,842	\$ 30,583	\$ 790	\$ 459,939
Consolidated net income						26,884		929	27,813
Gain on hedging activity, net of \$54 tax							89		89
Foreign currency translation							(31,655)	(283)	(31,938)
Debenture retirement					(1,518)				(1,518)
Buyout of noncontrolling interests								(542)	(542)
Treasury shares issued under employee share plans			757	5,289	(4)	(1,255)			4,030
Tax benefit from employee share plans					121				121
Share-based compensation			31	215	3,267	(43)			3,439
Purchases of treasury stock			(1,450)	(8,109)					(8,109)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2008	64,705	647	(4,620)	(31,889)	296,227	188,428	(983)	894	453,324
Consolidated net income						14,958		158	15,116
Loss on hedging activity, net of \$122 tax							(198)		(198)
Foreign currency translation							13,374	23	13,397
Sale of common stock, net of \$194 of issuance costs	9,000	90			23,130				23,220
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	782	8			628			(365)	271
Treasury shares issued under employee share plans			1,018	6,545	(565)	(3,576)			2,404
Tax benefit deficiency from employee share plans					(53)				(53)

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Share-based compensation	42	273	3,632	(142)					3,763
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,445)	(4,998)							(4,998)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2009	74,487	745	(5,005)	(30,069)	322,999	199,668	12,193	710	506,246
Consolidated net loss						(77,160)		(530)	(77,690)
Loss on hedging activity, net of \$52 tax							(86)		(86)
Foreign currency translation							(11,446)	(16)	(11,462)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest					(1,201)			(357)	(1,558)
Treasury shares issued under employee share plans	1,216	7,040	(430)	(4,226)					2,384
Tax benefit from employee share plans			20						20
Share-based compensation	82	470	3,789	(169)					4,090
Purchases of treasury stock	(656)	(2,444)							(2,444)
BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2010	74,487	\$ 745	(4,363)	\$ (25,003)	\$ 325,177	\$ 118,113	\$ 661	(193)	\$ 419,500

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CIBER, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(In thousands)*

	2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ (77,690)	\$ 15,116	\$ 27,813
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Goodwill impairment	112,000		
Depreciation	11,673	11,719	12,519
Amortization of intangible assets	4,429	5,891	6,274
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(38,876)	1,462	3,120
Provision for doubtful receivables	8,423	2,260	6,965
Share-based compensation expense	4,090	3,763	3,439
Noncash interest from discount on convertible debentures			5,303
Other, net	4,332	2,329	216
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(37,282)	24,775	16,527
Other current and long-term assets	(1,580)	(520)	(653)
Accounts payable	16,564	(1,967)	1,860
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	6,561	1,035	11,641
Other current and long-term liabilities	18,140	8,441	(3,792)
Income taxes payable/refundable	4,337	7,243	939
Net cash provided by operating activities	35,121	81,547	92,171
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3,580)	(4,330)	(7,790)
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(13,990)	(9,059)	(14,680)
Other, net			233
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,570)	(13,389)	(22,237)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Borrowings on long-term debt	385,481	569,619	619,850
Payments on long-term debt	(396,618)	(639,135)	(510,829)
Retirement of debentures			(149,495)
Sale of common stock, net of \$194 of issuance costs		23,220	
Employee stock purchases and options exercised	2,384	2,404	4,030
Purchases of treasury stock	(2,444)	(4,998)	(8,109)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	61		148
Settlement of cross-currency interest rate swaps			(4,280)
Credit facility origination/amendment fees paid			