

ICF International, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2011
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2011

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

Commission File Number: 001-33045

ICF International, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

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Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

22-3661438
(I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization)

Identification No.)

9300 Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

22031
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 934-3000

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

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

As of May 2, 2011, there were 19,662,626 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock.

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ICF INTERNATIONAL, INC.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE

PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2011

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****ICF International, Inc. and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 6,288	\$ 3,301
Contract receivables, net	180,816	176,963
Prepaid expenses and other	7,423	6,995
Income tax receivable		1,628
Deferred income taxes	3,713	4,973
Total current assets	198,240	193,860
Total property and equipment, net	17,786	18,887
Other assets:		
Goodwill	325,999	323,467
Other intangible assets, net	24,729	26,148
Restricted cash	1,876	3,179
Other assets	7,676	7,278
Total assets	\$ 576,306	\$ 572,819
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 24,216	\$ 29,866
Accrued salaries and expenses	44,880	40,750
Accrued expenses	22,569	25,522
Deferred revenue	20,931	20,034
Income tax payable	2,615	
Total current liabilities	115,211	116,172
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	80,000	85,000
Deferred rent	5,944	5,142
Deferred income taxes	8,848	10,068
Other	4,218	3,704
Total Liabilities	214,221	220,086
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 70,000,000 shares authorized; 19,738,880 and 19,618,659 issued; and 19,651,969 and 19,567,571 outstanding as of March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively	20	20

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Additional paid-in capital	223,140	220,891
Retained earnings	141,363	133,637
Treasury stock	(2,070)	(1,291)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(368)	(524)
 Total stockholders' equity	 362,085	 352,733
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 576,306	 \$ 572,819

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ICF International, Inc. and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (UNAUDITED)**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross Revenue	\$ 194,742	\$ 174,438
Direct Costs	118,221	107,559
Operating costs and expenses:		
Indirect and selling expenses	57,926	51,030
Depreciation and amortization	2,761	2,668
Amortization of intangible assets	2,415	3,081
Total operating costs and expenses	63,102	56,779
Operating income	13,419	10,100
Interest expense	(629)	(963)
Other income	87	19
Income before income taxes	12,877	9,156
Provision for income taxes	5,151	3,736
Net income	\$ 7,726	\$ 5,420
Earnings per Share:		
Basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28
Diluted	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28
Weighted-average Shares:		
Basic	19,580	19,282
Diluted	19,780	19,504

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ICF International, Inc. and Subsidiaries****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**

(in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 7,726	\$ 5,420
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Deferred income taxes	(16)	(1,222)
(Gain) loss on disposal of fixed assets	(66)	29
Non-cash equity compensation	1,195	1,715
Depreciation and amortization	5,176	5,749
Deferred rent	842	(76)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effect of acquisitions:		
Contract receivables, net	(2,138)	7,265
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(972)	496
Accounts payable	(5,629)	(4,347)
Accrued salaries and benefits	3,819	2,818
Accrued expenses	(3,059)	(1,499)
Deferred revenue	896	(2,949)
Income tax receivable and payable	4,236	4,112
Restricted cash	1,303	(1,013)
Other liabilities	513	(635)
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,826	15,863
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(1,696)	(1,447)
Capitalized software development costs	(28)	(93)
Payments for business acquisitions, net of cash received	(4,547)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,271)	(1,540)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Advances from working capital facilities	32,294	3,729
Payments on working capital facilities	(37,294)	(13,729)
Proceeds from exercise of options	85	408
Tax benefits of stock option exercises and award vesting	949	192
Net payments for stockholder issuances and buybacks	(758)	(428)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,724)	(9,828)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	156	(82)
Increase in cash	2,987	4,413
Cash, beginning of period	3,301	2,353
Cash, end of period	\$ 6,288	\$ 6,766

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Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$	610	\$	1,459
Income taxes	\$	328	\$	518

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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

Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Nature of Operations**Interim Results**

The unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These rules and regulations permit some of the information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) to be condensed or omitted. In management's opinion, the unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, that are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of ICF International, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011, and March 31, 2010. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2011. Certain amounts in the 2010 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current-year presentation. The Company believes the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and other current liabilities approximate their estimated fair values at March 31, 2011, due to their short maturities. The Company believes the carrying value of the lines of credit payable approximate the estimated fair value for debt with similar terms, interest rates, and remaining maturities currently available to companies with similar credit ratings at March 31, 2011. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 4, 2011.

Nature of Operations

The Company provides management, technology, and policy professional services in the areas of energy, environment, and transportation; health, education, and social programs; and homeland security and defense. The Company's major clients are United States (U.S.) government departments and agencies, especially the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of State (DOS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Interior (DOI), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Education (ED); state and local government departments and agencies; commercial and international clients, primarily in the air transportation and energy sectors, including airlines, airports, electric and gas utilities, oil companies, and law firms; and other government organizations throughout the U.S. and the world. The Company offers a full range of services to these clients, including strategy, analysis, program management, and information technology solutions that combine experienced professional staff, industry and institutional knowledge, and analytical methods.

The Company, incorporated in Delaware, is headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia, with over 50 domestic regional offices and international offices in Beijing, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, Moscow, and Rio de Janeiro.

Note 2. Acquisitions

In January 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of Marbek Resource Consultants Ltd. (Marbek), a Canadian energy and environmental consulting firm. The acquisition was immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole. The acquisition creates an integrated energy, climate, and environmental consultancy with a strong presence in Canada.

Note 3. Contract Receivables

Contract receivables consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Billed	\$ 123,273	\$ 127,452
Unbilled	58,959	51,433
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,416)	(1,922)

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Contract receivables, net	\$	180,816	\$	176,963
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Contract receivables, net of the established allowance, are amounts expected to be received in future periods. Unbilled receivables result from revenue that has been earned in advance of billing. The unbilled receivables can be invoiced at contractually defined intervals or milestones, or upon completion of the contract or U.S. federal government incurred cost audits. The Company anticipates that the majority of unbilled receivables will be substantially billed and collected within one year. Contract receivables are classified as current assets in accordance with industry practice.

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The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based upon management's best estimate of potentially uncollectible contract receivables. The factors that influence management's estimate include historical experience and management's expectations of future losses on a contract-by-contract basis. The Company writes off contract receivables when such amounts are determined to be uncollectible. Losses have historically been within management's expectations.

Note 4. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Claims

The Company is involved in numerous legal matters and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While these matters and proceedings cause the Company to incur costs, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, the Company currently believes that any ultimate liability arising out of these matters and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Note 5. Debt

The Company entered into its Second Amended and Restated Business Loan and Security Agreement (Credit Facility) on February 20, 2008, with a syndication of nine commercial banks to allow for borrowings of up to \$350.0 million for a period of five years (maturing February 20, 2013) under a revolving line of credit. The Credit Facility provides for borrowings of up to \$275.0 million without a borrowing base requirement and also provides for an accordion feature, which permits additional revolving credit commitments of up to \$75.0 million, subject to lenders' approval. The Credit Facility provides for pre-approval by the lenders for acquisitions with individual purchase prices of up to \$75.0 million, if certain conditions are met. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company, and requires that the Company remain in compliance with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The financial covenants, as defined by the Credit Facility, require that the Company maintain, on a consolidated basis for each quarter, a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00 and a Leverage Ratio of not more than 3.50 to 1.00. As of March 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facility.

On March 31, 2009, the Credit Facility was amended to allow for the acquisition of Macro International Inc. (Macro), for permission to sell capital stock in one or more offerings (provided that the proceeds are used to pay down the Credit Facility), and to increase the interest rate margins the Company pays to borrow funds under the Credit Facility. The Company has the ability to borrow funds under its Credit Facility at interest rates based on both LIBOR and prime rates, at its discretion, plus their applicable margins. Interest rates on debt outstanding ranged from 2.12% to 2.14% during the first quarter of 2011.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company had \$80.0 million in debt outstanding, \$1.3 million in outstanding letters of credit, and unused borrowing capacity of \$193.7 million under the Credit Facility. During the first quarter ended March 31, 2011, the Company decreased its net borrowings by \$5.0 million. This change in debt outstanding reflects the Company's cash flow from operations.

Note 6. Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Unrecognized compensation expense of \$13.1 million as of March 31, 2011, related to unvested stock-based compensation agreements, will be recognized over three to five years. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company granted less than 0.1 million shares in the form of equity compensation. As of March 31, 2011, the Company had 2.6 million shares available to grant.

Note 7. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, was 40.0%. The gross unrecognized tax benefits were \$0.9 million at March 31, 2011. The offsetting tax benefit at March 31, 2011 was \$0.3 million. If recognized, \$0.5 million of the net unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2011, would impact the effective tax rate.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The 2007 through 2010 tax years remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, and the 2006 through 2010 tax years generally remain subject to examination by state authorities. The Company does not anticipate a significant increase or decrease in total unrecognized tax benefits during the next 12 months.

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The Company reports penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in net income before tax. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recognized less than \$0.1 million of penalties and interest.

The Company has made no provision for deferred U.S. income taxes or additional foreign taxes on future unremitted earnings of our controlled foreign subsidiaries because the Company considers these earnings to be permanently invested.

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Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing reported net income by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding. Diluted EPS considers the potential dilution that could occur if common stock equivalents were exercised or converted into stock. The difference between the basic and diluted weighted-average equivalent shares with respect to the Company's EPS calculation is due entirely to the assumed exercise of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units (RSUs). The dilutive effect of stock options and awards for each period reported is summarized below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Net Income	\$ 7,726	\$ 5,420
Weighted-average number of basic shares outstanding during the period	19,580	19,282
Dilutive effect of stock options, restricted stock and RSUs	200	222
Weighted-average number of diluted shares outstanding during the period	19,780	19,504
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.28

Note 9. Recent Pronouncements

ASU 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements. In October 2009, the FASB revised the accounting guidance pertaining to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. Prior to this guidance, in order for deliverables within an arrangement to be separated, the items must have stand-alone value as defined by the statement and there must be objective and reliable evidence of fair value for all elements or at a minimum the undelivered elements within the arrangement. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value meant there was vendor-specific-objective-evidence (VSOE) of fair value, which consisted of the price charged when the deliverable was sold separately or a price established by management with the authority to establish the price for the item before it was to be sold separately. If VSOE did not exist, third-party evidence was also acceptable. The new standard allows for the use of an estimated management selling price to determine the value of deliverables within an arrangement when VSOE or third-party evidence does not exist. The new guidance also eliminated the use of the residual method of allocation allowed in the previous guidance. The Company has multiple-deliverable arrangements. The guidance was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2011. The new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

ASU 2009-14, Software (Topic 985): Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements. In October 2009, the FASB also revised the guidance related to software revenue and multiple-element arrangements with software components. The new guidance related to software revenue recognition excludes arrangements with tangible products containing software and non-software components that function together to deliver a product's essential functionality. Prior to the new guidance, VSOE of fair value was required for the undelivered elements in the arrangement in order for the Company to account for the elements separately. However, as a result of the new guidance noted above with respect to multiple-deliverable arrangements and the guidance related to software revenue recognition, VSOE may not be required if another topic of the accounting standards codification provides guidance on how to allocate the consideration for contract deliverables. Thus, if there are software and non-software components within the same contract and the software components fall within the scope of the *Software Elements* topic of the code, but that topic addresses solely separation and not allocation, one can now refer back to the *Multiple Deliverables* topic of the codification for guidance on consideration allocation. The *Multiple Deliverables* guidance allows consideration to be allocated based upon a relative fair value basis using the entity's best estimate of fair value, which is no longer limited to VSOE or third-party evidence, but may entail management's best estimate of selling price. The guidance was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2011. The new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Note 10. Subsequent Events

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In April 2011, the Company entered into a new lease for operating space in Gaithersburg Maryland, which will consolidate certain operations into a single location. The lease will commence in March 2012. Aggregate rent expense over the 12-year, 4-month period will be approximately \$43.8 million, and will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

our dependence on contracts with federal, state, and local government agencies and departments for the majority of our revenue;

changes in the economic and political climate that may affect spending patterns and priorities of our clients;

failure by Congress or other governmental bodies to approve budgets in a timely fashion;

results of government audits and investigations;

failure to receive the full amount of our backlog;

loss of members of management;

difficulties implementing our acquisition strategy;

difficulties expanding our service offerings and client base; and

liabilities arising from our major contract with the State of Louisiana, which was completed in 2009.

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

The terms we, our, us, and the Company, as used throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q refer to ICF International, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. The term federal government refers to the U.S. government, unless otherwise indicated.

OVERVIEW

We provide management, technology, and policy consulting and implementation services to government, commercial, and international clients. We help our clients conceive, develop, implement, and improve solutions that address complex natural resource, social, and national security

issues. Our services primarily address three key markets:

Energy, environment, and transportation;

Health, education, and social programs; and

Homeland security and defense.

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

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

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

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

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We serve federal, state, local, and foreign government clients, as well as major domestic and international corporations and multilateral institutions. Our clients utilize our advisory services because we offer a combination of deep subject-matter expertise and institutional experience in our market areas. We believe that our domain expertise and the program knowledge developed from our advisory engagements further position us to provide implementation and evaluation services.

We have more than 3,700 employees, including many recognized as thought leaders in their respective fields. The Company, incorporated in Delaware, is headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia, with over 50 domestic regional offices and international offices in Beijing, New Delhi, Ottawa, Toronto, Brussels, London, Moscow, and Rio de Janeiro.

OUTLOOK

Our future results will depend on the success of our strategy to enhance our client relationships and seek larger engagements across the program life cycle in our three key markets, and to complete additional acquisitions and to integrate them successfully. In our three markets, we will continue to focus on building scale in domain and horizontal expertise, developing our commercial, as well as our government business, and replicating our business model geographically throughout the United States and globally.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

Revenue Recognition

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

Time-and-Materials Contracts. Revenue for time-and-materials contracts is recorded on the basis of allowable labor hours worked multiplied by the contract-defined billing rates, plus the costs of other items used in the performance of the contract. Profit and losses on time-and-materials contracts result from the difference between the cost of services performed and the contract-defined billing rates for these services.

Cost-Based Contracts. Revenue under cost-based contracts is recognized as costs are incurred. Applicable estimated profit, if any, is included in earnings in the proportion that incurred costs bear to total estimated costs. Incentives, award fees, or penalties related to performance are also considered in estimating revenue and profit rates based on actual and anticipated awards.

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

Proportional Performance: Revenue on certain fixed-price contracts is recorded each period based upon certain contract performance measures (labor hours, labor costs, or total costs) incurred expressed as a proportion of a total project estimate. Thus, labor hours, labor costs, or total contract costs incurred to date are compared with the total estimate for these items at completion. Performance is based on the ratio of the incurred hours or costs to the total estimate. Progress on a contract is monitored regularly to ensure that revenue recognized reflects project status. When hours or costs incurred are used as the basis for revenue recognition, the hours or costs incurred represent a reasonable surrogate for output measures of contract

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performance, including the presentation of deliverables to the client. Clients are obligated to pay as services are performed, and in the event that a client cancels the contract, payment for services performed through the date of cancellation is negotiated with the client.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECT COSTS

Direct costs consist primarily of costs incurred to provide services to clients, the most significant of which are subcontractors and employee salaries and wages, plus associated fringe benefits, relating to specific client engagements. Direct costs also include the costs of third-party materials and any other related direct costs, such as travel expenses.

We generally expect the ratio of direct costs as a percentage of revenue to decline when our own labor increases relative to subcontracted labor or outside consultants. Conversely, as our labor decreases relative to subcontracted labor or outside consultants, we expect the ratio to increase.

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

OPERATING EXPENSES

Our operating costs and expenses consist of indirect and selling expenses, including non-cash compensation, and depreciation and amortization.

Indirect and selling expenses

Indirect and selling expenses include our management, facilities, and infrastructure costs for all employees, as well as salaries and wages, plus associated fringe benefits, not directly related to client engagements. Among the functions covered by these expenses are marketing, business and corporate development, bids and proposals, facilities, information technology and systems, contracts administration, accounting, treasury, human resources, legal, corporate governance, and executive and senior management. We include all of our cash incentive compensation in this item, as well as all our non-cash compensation, such as stock-based compensation provided to employees, whose compensation and other benefit costs are included in both direct costs and indirect and selling expenses.

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Equity compensation

Incentive stock awards are measured at fair value. We have elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to value any options granted and to amortize compensation expense relating to share-based payments on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company will reconsider its use of the Black-Scholes-Merton model if additional information becomes available in the future that indicates another model would be more appropriate or if grants issued in future periods have characteristics that prevent their value from being reasonably estimated using this model.

Property and equipment

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

Goodwill and other intangible assets

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

We have elected to perform the annual goodwill impairment review during the fourth quarter, as of September 30 of each year. For purposes of performing this test, we have concluded that we are one business segment/reporting unit. We estimate fair value of our one reporting unit using a market based approach. In 2010, we elected to carry-forward our detailed determination of fair value from the 2009 goodwill impairment test conducted as of September 30, 2009. We believe this approach is appropriate as our assets and liabilities have not changed significantly from September 30, 2009, the fair value determination performed in 2009 exceeded our carrying value by a substantial margin, and the likelihood that a current fair value determination would be less than our carrying value would be remote. Based upon management's review, it was determined that no goodwill impairment charge was required as of December 31, 2010.

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

Recent pronouncements

New accounting standards are discussed in Note 9 Recent Pronouncements of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Three Months ended March 31, 2011, compared to Three Months ended March 31, 2010**

The following table sets forth certain items from our unaudited consolidated statements of earnings and the period-over-period rate of change in each of them and expresses these items as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated.

					Year-to-Year Change	
	Three Months Ended March 31,		Three Months Ended March 31,		2010 to 2011	
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
	Dollars (In Thousands)		Percentages		Dollars (In Thousands) Percent	
Gross Revenue	\$ 194,742	\$ 174,438	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 20,304	11.6%
Direct Costs	118,221	107,559	60.7%	61.7%	10,662	9.9%
Operating Costs and Expenses						
Indirect and selling expenses	57,926	51,030	29.7%	29.3%	6,896	13.5%
Depreciation and amortization	2,761	2,668	1.4%	1.5%	93	3.5%
Amortization of intangible assets	2,415	3,081	1.2%	1.8%	(666)	(21.6)%
Total Operating Costs and Expenses	63,102	56,779	32.4%	32.5%	6,323	11.1%
Operating Income	13,419	10,100	6.9%	5.8%	3,319	32.9%
Other (Expense) Income						
Interest expense	(629)	(963)	(0.3)%	(0.6)%	334	(34.7)%
Other	87	19			68	357.9%
Income before Taxes	12,877	9,156	6.6%	5.2%	3,721	40.6%
Provision for Income Taxes	5,151	3,736	2.6%	2.1%	1,415	37.9%
Net Income	\$ 7,726	\$ 5,420	4.0%	3.1%	\$ 2,306	42.5%

Gross Revenue. Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011, was \$194.7 million, compared to \$174.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, representing an increase of \$20.3 million or 11.6%. The increase is primarily attributable to growth in the domestic commercial market of \$9.8 million and growth in the U.S. government market of \$8.4 million.

Direct costs. Direct costs for the three months ended March 31, 2011, were \$118.2 million compared to \$107.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, an increase of \$10.7 million or 9.9%. Direct costs as a percent of revenue were 60.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 61.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in direct costs as a percent of revenue reflect growth in gross revenue, partially offset by an increase in direct labor expense and subcontractor expense, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Indirect and selling expenses. Indirect and selling expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011, were \$57.9 million compared to \$51.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, an increase of \$6.9 million or 13.5%. Indirect and selling expenses as a percent of revenue were 29.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to 29.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in indirect and selling expenses as a percent of revenue reflect increased indirect labor expense, partially offset by growth in gross revenue, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2011, was \$2.4 million compared to \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The 21.6% decrease resulted primarily from amortization related to intangible assets that had been fully amortized prior to March 31, 2011, but had not been fully amortized as of March 31, 2010.

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Operating Income. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, operating income was \$13.4 million compared to \$10.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, an increase of \$3.3 million or 32.9%. Operating income and operating income as a percent of revenue increased primarily due to higher contract revenue, partially offset by an increase in direct costs of 9.9% and operating costs and expenses of 11.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Interest expense. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, interest expense was \$0.6 million, compared to \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was due primarily to a lower average debt balance during the first three months of 2011, as compared to the average debt balance during the first three months of 2010.

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Provision for Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2011, was 40.0% compared to 40.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in the effective rate for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010, is primarily due to less net unfavorable current year adjustments.

SELECTED KEY METRICS

Revenue

We earn revenue from services that we provide to clients in three key markets:

Energy, environment, and transportation;

Health, education, and social programs; and

Homeland security and defense.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Energy, environment, and transportation	41%	40%
Health, education, and social programs	45%	46%
Homeland security and defense	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%

Our primary clients are the agencies and departments of the U.S. federal and state governments. The following table shows our revenue by type of client as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated. Certain amounts in the prior year have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
U.S. federal government	68%	72%
U.S. state and local government	10%	10%
Domestic commercial	17%	14%
International	5%	4%
Total	100%	100%

The decrease in U.S. federal government revenue as a percent of total revenue, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010, is primarily attributable to the growth in domestic commercial revenue outpacing growth in U.S. federal government revenue. The increase in domestic commercial revenue as a percent of total revenue, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010, is primarily attributable to growth in revenue from domestic energy-related clients.

Contract mix

Our contracts with clients include time-and-materials contracts, cost-based contracts (including cost-based fixed fee, cost-based award fee, and cost-based incentive fee, as well as grants and cooperative agreements), and fixed-price contracts. Our contract mix varies from year to year due to numerous factors, including our business strategies and the procurement activities of our clients. Unless the context requires otherwise, we use the term "contracts" to refer to contracts and any task orders or delivery orders issued under a contract. The following table shows our revenue from each of these types of contracts as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated. Certain amounts in the prior year have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Time-and-materials	51%	49%
Cost-based	22%	24%
Fixed-price	27%	27%
Total	100%	100%

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

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

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

Contract backlog

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

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

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

Although we expect our contract backlog to result in revenue, the timing of revenue associated with both funded and unfunded backlog will vary based on a number of factors, and we may not recognize revenue associated with a particular component of backlog when anticipated, or at all. Our government clients generally have the right to cancel any contract, or ongoing or planned work under any contract, at any time. In addition, there can be no assurance that revenue from funded or unfunded backlog will have similar profitability to previous work or will be profitable at all. Generally speaking, we believe the risk that a particular component of backlog will not result in future revenue is higher for unfunded backlog than for funded backlog.

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

	March 31, 2011 2010 (in millions)	
Funded	\$ 639.1	\$ 562.8
Unfunded	\$ 732.8	\$ 771.3
Total	\$ 1,371.9	\$ 1,334.1

CAPITAL RESOURCES, FINANCIAL CONDITION, AND LIQUIDITY

Credit Facility. We entered into the Second Amended and Restated Business Loan and Security Agreement (Credit Facility) on February 20, 2008, with a syndication of nine commercial banks to allow for borrowings of up to \$350.0 million for a period of five years (maturing February 20, 2013) under a revolving line of credit. The Credit Facility provides for borrowings of up to \$275.0 million without a borrowing base requirement and also provides for an accordion feature, which permits additional revolving credit commitments of up to \$75.0 million, subject to lenders' approval. The Credit Facility has provided pre-approval by the lenders for acquisitions with individual purchase prices of up to \$75.0 million, if certain conditions are met. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company, and requires that we remain in compliance with certain financial and non-financial covenants.

On March 31, 2009, the Credit Facility was amended to allow for the acquisition of Macro, for permission to sell capital stock in one or more offerings (provided that the proceeds are used to pay down the Credit Facility), and to increase the interest rate margins we pay to borrow funds under the Credit Facility. We have the ability to borrow funds under the Credit Facility at interest rates based on both LIBOR and prime rates, at our discretion, plus their applicable margins. Interest rates on debt outstanding ranged from 2.12% to 2.14% during the first quarter of 2011.

As of March 31, 2011, we had \$80.0 million in debt outstanding, \$1.3 million in outstanding letters of credit, and unused borrowing capacity of \$193.7 million under the Credit Facility. During the first quarter ended March 31, 2011, we decreased our net borrowings by \$5.0 million. This change in debt outstanding reflects our cash flow from operations. As of March 31, 2011, we were in compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facility.

Financial Condition. There were several changes in our balance sheet during the three months ended March 31, 2011. Long-term debt decreased from \$85.0 million on December 31, 2010, to \$80.0 million on March 31, 2011, due to cash flow from operations and reductions in working capital requirements. Accrued salaries and benefits increased from \$40.8 million on December 31, 2010, to \$44.9 million on March 31, 2011, primarily due to the timing of payments. Days-sales-outstanding were 74 days at March 31, 2011, and were 72 days at December 31, 2010, while our days-payable-outstanding were 46 days at March 31, 2011, and were 48 days at December 31, 2010.

Liquidity and Borrowing Capacity. Short-term liquidity requirements are created by our use of funds for working capital, capital expenditures, and the need to provide any debt service. We expect to meet these requirements through a combination of cash flow from operations and borrowings under our Credit Facility. As of March 31, 2011, we had \$80.0 million borrowed under our revolving line of credit, outstanding letters of credit of \$1.3 million, and unused borrowing capacity of \$193.7 million which is available for our working capital needs.

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

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

Cash. We consider cash on deposit and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash was \$6.3 million and \$3.3 million on March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Cash Flow. The following table sets forth our sources and uses of cash for the three months ended March 31, 2011, and March 31, 2010:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 13,826	\$ 15,863
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,271)	(1,540)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,724)	(9,828)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	156	(82)
Net increase in cash	\$ 2,987	\$ 4,413

Our operating cash flow is primarily affected by the overall profitability of our contracts, our ability to invoice and collect from our clients in a timely manner, and our ability to manage our vendor payments. We bill most of our clients monthly after services are rendered. Operating activities provided cash of \$13.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2011, and \$15.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2010. Cash flows from operating activities for the first three months of 2011 were positively impacted by the timing of taxes receivable and payable, and accrued salaries and benefits, partially offset by accounts payable and accrued expenses. Cash flows from operating activities for the first three months of 2010 were positively impacted by contract receivable payments and the timing of taxes receivable and payable, partially offset by accounts payable and deferred revenue.

Investing activities used cash of \$6.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The cash used in investing activities for the first three months of 2011 was primarily for our acquisition of Marbek. The cash used in investing activities for the first three months of 2010 was primarily related to the purchase of property and equipment.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, cash flow used in financing activities of \$4.7 million was attributable primarily to \$5.0 million in net repayments to our revolving line of credit. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, cash flow used in financing activities of \$9.8 million was attributable primarily to \$10.0 million in net repayments to our revolving line of credit.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We use off-balance sheet arrangements to finance the lease of facilities. We have financed the use of all of our office and storage facilities through operating leases. Operating leases are also used from time to time to finance the use of computers, servers, copiers, telephone systems, and to a lesser extent, other fixed assets, such as furnishings, and we also obtain operating leases in connection with business acquisitions. We generally assume the lease rights and obligations of companies acquired in business combinations and continue financing facilities and equipment under operating leases until the end of the lease term following the acquisition date.

The Credit Facility provides for stand-by letters of credit aggregating up to \$5.0 million that reduce the funds available under the revolving line of credit when issued. As of March 31, 2011, we had five outstanding letters of credit with a total value of \$1.3 million.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in the disclosures discussed in the section entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting. As of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in our reports filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act is (1) recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or, to our knowledge, in other factors that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. Control systems, no matter how well conceived and operated, are designed to provide a reasonable, but not an absolute, level of assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Because of the inherent limitations in any control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves risk. There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may affect us and prevent us from achieving our goals. There have been no material changes in those risk factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks that we encounter. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and/or operating results.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuances of Common Stock. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, a total of 800 shares of unregistered stock, valued at an aggregate of \$20,848, were issued to two directors of the Company in lieu of cash for director fee compensation on January 3, 2011. The issuance of these shares is exempt under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Purchase of Equity. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company purchased 35,823 shares of common stock for an aggregate of \$779,273 from employees to pay required withholding taxes and the exercise price due upon the exercise of options and the vesting of restricted stock, in accordance with the applicable long-term incentive plan. The average fair value of the common stock purchased was \$21.75 per share.

The following table summarizes stock repurchases for the three months ended March 31, 2011:

Period		(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1	January 31	4,561	\$ 25.55	None	None
February 1	February 28	563	\$ 23.51	None	None
March 1	March 31	30,699	\$ 21.16	None	None
Total		35,823	\$ 21.75	None	None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Reserved

Item 5. Other Information
None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit

Number	Exhibit
31.1	Certificate of the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
31.2	Certificate of the Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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

ICF INTERNATIONAL, INC.

May 6, 2011

By: /s/ Sudhakar Kesavan
Sudhakar Kesavan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

May 6, 2011

By: /s/ Ronald P. Vargo
Ronald P. Vargo
Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President

(Principal Financial Officer)